# The New-York Times.

VOL. XXIII......NO. 6903. NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1873.—TRIPLE SHEET. PRICE FOUR CENTS.

## WALL STREET TOPICS.

### *THE SITUATION REVIEWED.*

A DULL DAY—THE STOCK MARKET—ACTION OF THE ASSOCIATED BANKS—RAILROAD AFFAIRS.

The rumors of failures among prominent mercantile houses, which were verified in some instances; the uncertainty concerning the ability of certain weak banks to hold their own upon the discontinuance of the pooling arrangements, and the defaults in the payment of interest on railroad bonds, which cannot be averted to-day, were the principal causes which led to a general depression of feeling among business men, and occasioned such a fall in stocks as to put yesterday on record as another dull and disastrous day. The prices of stocks in many instances were lower than on any previous day of the panic, and, although but one failure was announced in the Stock Exchange, a general feeling of hopelessness was evinced on all sides, which indicated a complete loss of confidence in everything and everybody. This might have been, in a great degree, averted, had the associated banks taken pains to give the public information of the exact measures proposed to be taken on the discontinuance of the pooling arrangement. When it was proposed to resume on the 1st of November, resolutions were passed not only to discontinue the pooling arrangement at that time, but also providing for the withdrawal of the loan certificates at certain specified periods. After to-day no more loan certificates were to be issued, but their retirement would commence. The public received this information, but for some reason the fact that at a subsequent meeting a resolution was passed that the loan certificate system would be continued, and that they would be issued to banks needing them to an indefinite extent, did not receive the proper publicity. Nearly every one supposed that each bank would be left, after the pooling arrangement was discontinued, to stand or fall upon its own merits. It was but natural that there should have been alarm, and not at all unfounded, were this the real state of the case. The great difficulty in many instances of calling in loans made to brokers upon securities at the high prices ruling at the beginning of the panic, and of the impossibility of the reimbursement of the bank by forcing a sale of the collateral at the Stock Exchange, was one reason why there could not be confidence felt in the ability of every bank to pay without assistance from the Clearing-house. It was known that certain banks were loaded up with mercantile paper, which, while it would be paid if time was given, must be removed or the parties would be obliged to succumb. Then, while some banks would be abundantly able to pay off their depositors, others, crippled by an unfortunate combination of circumstances, would be obliged to suspend, should a run commence. There were scores of reasons why the business men of Wall street should have distrusted the ability of some of the banks belonging to the Clearing-house Association to pay the demands which might be made upon them by their depositors if the loan certificate system had not been continued.

Being in ignorance of this important fact, of course there was a general feeling of depression and an inclination to predict disaster. As the case now stands there is no danger; the banks have been receiving very large amounts of currency daily from all parts of the country, and there has been a gradual contraction of outstanding loans. The mercantile failures which have occurred will not cripple the banks to any perceptible degree. Money will again be deposited in large amounts, which has been locked up in boxes, and left with the safe deposit companies. It should be known in reference to the case, that the Associated Banks will not permit any one of their number to fail, and confidence will be restored. The Chairman of the Clearing-house Association said yesterday, *that every bank in the association would be supported by every other bank, and that the resources of all would be used to defeat any possible attempt to break down any one.* With the resources of all of the banks of New-York massed in this way at any point of danger, it will be seen that all the banks are safe, and that deposits are as secure in one institution as in another. With this determination still unchanged on the part of the banks, to uphold common interests, the renewal of confidence will be immediate and certain. There are quite as many greenbacks and as much national currency in circulation as before the panic; in fact, a great deal of the $44,000,000 of greenback reserve has been paid out. An immense quantity of gold has also been sent here from Europe. But the money has been withdrawn from its ordinary channels. It was taken away by individuals who were afraid to leave it where it could not be obtained when called for. Now that the banks have resolved to pay all demands in full, to stand by each other, to extend their lines of discount where they are most needed, *and to allow none of their number to fail,* public confidence cannot fail to be restored. Restoring public confidence puts money into the banks; then currency finds its proper channels; parties who need money can obtain it upon good security; the panic will be checked.

So far the stock market has been almost constantly on the decline. One circumstance after another transpired to either shake people out of their purchases who bought on margins, or to frighten persons who held stocks and bonds at higher prices for investment. The continual cry ever since the panic began has been that stocks and bonds were worth nothing whatever, but that there would be a "wiping out" of a great part of the securities dealt in upon the Stock Exchange. In this way, and owing to the lack of confidence hitherto in banking institutions, which is now subdued by their vigorous and fearless action, the only speculation has been for a decline. While every one has been afraid to buy, and the number ready to sell has been legion, it was but natural that prices have gone lower than ever known before. But money will be easy soon. There are men who before many days will be able to control millions of ready cash. With every stock in the market largely oversold, their efforts will naturally be on the "bull" side. One terrible squeeze of the "shorts" and every one will take a more favorable view of the value of securities. As before the panic, but few operators were found daring enough to go "short" of the market, so when the tide changes they will go "long." The banks, by their position holding large amounts of securities at high prices as collateral, will be obliged to aid the men who are earnest in their endeavors to advance the market. The stoppage of various manufacturing establishments, employing large forces of men, although it will occasion distress among the laboring classes, will leave vast amounts of capital seeking employment in other directions. The check to the building of new railroads in regions of the country still undeveloped, will also leave money to be used in other quarters. The capital which would have been demanded and immense shaves paid for its use in places where it would have been absolutely sunk for a long time, will seek employment in safe investments at low rates of interest. The tendency will be to avoid high-priced stocks and bonds in roads where there has been great watering of the capital stock. Harlem, New-York Central, Rock Island, Lake Shore, Western Union, Erie, and stocks which are held at high prices, and are liable to a disastrous fall, will not be used as permanent sinking funds to the extent that they have been for years past. There are several roads the stock and bonds of which are selling at low prices, where opportunities for investment are unsurpassed. There is room for great advance in values, as the roads are improved, and the resources of the adjoining country developed. The great trunk lines into New-York have had their stocks watered to an unwarranted extent. They attempt to pay interest upon a sum equal to a respectable national debt. The statements given to the public of their condition cannot be verified, owing to the great power which the railroad magnates in control possess. So there will be, and now is, a scrambling to obtain possession of railroad properties selling at a low figure in the West and South-west. In these there is every probability of improvement and no chance for poor investments. It will be years before money will be put into schemes for the building of railroads in obscure regions, but there will be plenty to put into roads already constructed having fair chances of an increasing and lucrative business.

A rumor was in circulation yesterday that H. B. Claflin & Co. had finally suspended payment. Upon inquiry at the offices of the firm an authoritative denial was given to the story. It was said that some of the paper of the firm had gone to protest at the Bank of North America. Mr. Donaldson, the President, said that nothing of the kind had happened. That none of Mr. Claflin's paper was held there, the only exception being a note of $2,200 with his indorsement, which, falling due, had been paid that afternoon.

There were rumors of the probable default of interest by several of the roads to-day, but in no case, except that of the Chesapeake and Ohio, was the report confirmed. It was circulated during the afternoon that the notes of A. & W. Sprague, of Providence, had finally gone to protest. Their paper in New-York banks is estimated at $2,000,000. The remainder is mostly held by Rhode Island banks. The firm gave no statement.

### WHY SILVER IS COMING INTO USE.

The much-excited question of a resumption of payments in silver coin by the Treasury, and of the possibilities of its general distribution again into the pockets of the people, makes interesting at this time a statement of the present comparatively low value of silver, and its abundance at this time. It is generally known that silver having been recently demonitized in Germany, a large amount has thereby been released to supply the regular drain of this metal in India—the point of ultimate absorption. The sum released for this purpose largely exceeds the required supply to the East this year, and under the conditions of trade existing between Great Britain and the Indies consequently the demand in the London market has lessened in a sensible degree. The price has there receded two to four pence per ounce, and the exportation from the United States—the point of general supply—has almost ceased. The production of our mines has, at the same time, more than doubled; even the production of Mexico has again reached the largest figures attained during the greatest development of its mines under the old Spanish proprietors—$20,000,000 annually—and notwithstanding an increased consumption of the metal by our manufacturers, to the extent of about twenty per cent., the quantity on the markets in the shape of bars, or uncoined, is larger than the dealers can manage, and in excess of the present means of the banking interests to carry. As a consequence, the price here is to some extent nominal, and has been mentioned at less than the stated value of the greenback dollar. This, in part, is correct; but more positive is the fact that in the crude condition at the mines throughout Utah, Colorado, and Nevada, where it lies in immense and, we may say, innumerable heaps, it can be bought at the rate of about eighty cents currency for an ounce of standard fineness, or equivalent to about fifty-eight cents on the dollar of paper, without allowance of the cost of transportation, refining, and coinage.

### DEBASED MEXICAN SILVER.

A recent importation of Mexican silver dollars to this market, sold to one of the leading bullion dealing houses, realized a serious loss upon the purchasers, as they were found, after purchase by our dealers here, to be very much debased. The weight was fully up to the average of that coin, and the mintage was assuredly genuine, as peculiarities of the stamp used for the Government were recognized by parties here who had been connected with the mint in Mexico, and had thereby become familiar with the coinage of that country. After repeated assays here, investigations were made through the departments of Government in Mexico, and the fact discovered that systematic opertions had for some time been conducted by the night operatives of the mint. It was customary, it appears, to place each operative of the night force apart from all others, in a cage-like structure by himself, and to provide for the treatment of each one a certain number of "blanks," enough to give occupation for the usual hours of employment. By collusion, it is said, these various parties prepared blanks outside, which were made to contain twenty per cent. more alloy than the standard pieces. These, to the number of twenty or thirty pieces each, would be concealed about the persons of the workmen before they entered upon their work. In the morning when these persons surrendered the pieces upon which they had worked, they included the debased pieces they had carried within the mint; and in place of the latter the pure pieces were carried away, in number equal to that of the base pieces substituted. Thus these parties gained daily about twenty per cent. of the value of the sum which ordinarily constituted their work.

No estimate can be made of the amount of debased coin which has been put into circulation in Mexico.

### CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD COUPONS.

It was stated yesterday, on positive information, that the Board of Directors of the Chesapeake and Ohio Railroad Company had decided not to pay the coupons due to-day, and that the company would, in the course of a week, issue a pamphlet, which would give the public an explanation of the cause of this failure to comply with the agreement on the bonds. A TIMES reporter called, yesterday, at the office of the company, in Nassau street, in order to ascertain the truth of this statement, but was met by the Treasurer, Mr. Tracy, with the answer that he had no time to talk to any newspaper men for a week. He positively refused to answer any question, or to state what action the Board of Directors had taken or were likely to take. From other reliable sources it was, however, ascertained that the statement was true, and that the coupons would not be paid to-day.

### GRINNELL & CO.'S BANKRUPTCY.

Judge Barrett yesterday rendered a decision on the motion made before him a few days since, and published in THE TIMES, in which he refuses a writ of mandamus to compel the Union Trust Company to transfer on their books bonds of the Lake Shore Road to the amount of $120,000, pledged by Grinnell & Co. with the National Broadway Bank, and subsequently purchased by James Cheney at a sale to cover advances. The motion had been opposed, on the ground that Grinnell & Co. having gone into bankruptcy before the sale of the bonds, such title could not be obtained to them as warranted a transfer on the registering agents' books to the purchaser.

### AT THE PRODUCE EXCHANGE.

The business at the Produce Exchange yesterday was very light, and prices did not have a favorable tendency. It was remarked that things could not remain long in this condition without causing serious failures; but no reports of actual or probable suspensions were head yesterday. The stagnation of business was the principal topic of conversation in connection with the possible result of the present uncertain rate of prices.

### THE COTTON EXCHANGE.

A slight improvement was observed yesterday on the Cotton Exchange. Although fairly attended, however, there was but little activity in business, which appeared to be of a very uncertain character.

### THE OPPOSITION TELEGRAPH COMPANY.

It having been reported that a new telegraph company was to be organized for the purpose of competing with the Western Union Telegraph Company, a reporter of THE TIMES called yesterday upon President Orton, at the telegraph company's building. He said that the only information he had received relative to the opposition line had been obtained through the press. The idea was so preposterous that he had given the subject but little thought. Telegraph stock was at too low a figure now to admit of even the supposition that any capitalists would invest in a new line when they could buy the stock of the Western Union, with all the requisite machinery in good order, at so low a figure. He did not believe there was any truth in the report, nor did he think the few lines in existence outside of the Western Union Telegraph Company could form a combination that could be considered an opposition, as it would be necessary for them to build a large number of new lines, and for this he did not think they were prepared.

### THE SUB-TREASURY.

The rumors put into circulation, to the effect that a defalcation had been discovered in the Sub-Treasury Department in this City, have not the slightest shadow of foundation. Gen. Hillhouse stated yesterday evening that no investigation whatever had been instituted in the department, outside the ordinary examinations made every week in some one or other of the sections, and that he could not account for the circulation of any such rumor, except as an election ruse. The visit of the Assistant Secretary from Washington had no connection whatever with the Treasury Department, and he was not aware of anything which could have given rise to these reports.

### THE UNION TRUST COMPANY.

The committee appointed on Thursday to reorganize the business of the Union Trust Company met yesterday, and made preliminary arrangements to call a meeting of the stockholders. Messrs. Chittenden, Low, and Williams were present, and drew up the form of circular to be issued, but no appointments were made nor any other business transacted.

### FAILURE OF MR. J. H. JORDAN.

The failure of Mr. J. H. Jordan was yesterday announced in the Stock Exchange. Mr. Jordan was formerly connected with the firm of Lockwood & Jordan, brokers, at No. 24 Broad street, but at present has no connection whatever with the establishment. He was carrying on business on his own account, and having failed to meet his engagements his suspension was announced. Mr. Jordan is Secretary of the Manhattan Telegraph Company.

### ARRIVAL OF SALT LAKE FINANCIERS.

Mr. Jos. W. Young, eldest son of Mr. Brigham Young, has just returned from Europe, where he has attempted some financial negotiations, involving railway and mining interests. Bishop John Sharp, the representative of the financial interests of the "House of Young," has also arrived here from the West.

## *THE UDDERZOOK TRIAL.*

CONTINUATION OF MULLEN'S EXAMINATION—FURTHER TESTIMONY.

WEST CHESTER, Penn., Oct. 31.—At the opening of the trial of Udderzook this morning the examination of David R. Mullen was resumed. The prosecution desired to ask the witness what the man calling himself Wilson said when he came to Mullen's house to board. The defense objected.

Mr. Hayes, for the prosecution, argued that the allegations of the man whom they claim to have been murdered were part of the testimony as to his identity with Goss. The court decided that what Wilson said on leaving one place to go to another was evidence, but what he said afterward at Mullen's house must be ruled out.

Mr. Mullen testified that Wilson was in the habit of drinking to excess, though this occurred but once after his boarding there six months, when Mullen dismissed him and he left. The beard of Wilson, he said, was totally unlike that shown in the photograph of Goss. While with witness Wilson let his whiskers grow all over his face. The photograph of Goss from the same negative as the double picture, but with Langley omitted, was shown to the witness, who said he was not positive, but thought it was Wilson. The ring, before recognized as the property of Goss, was identified as being in the possession of Wilson while at Mullen's house. Wilson loaned the ring to an acquaintance as security for a small sum of money borrowed, and it was returned to him at Newark, N. J., on the 1st of January last. Mrs. Mullen thought the likeness of Goss in the double picture resembled Wilson. Testimony was introduced showing that Goss was of intemperate habits before he disappeared from Baltimore.

Michael V. Olney, who boarded at Mullen's house while Wilson was there, testified that at Wilson's request he obtained from the Central Hotel, Philadelphia, a silk hat left behind by Wilson. He also directed parcels to A. C. Goss, Baltimore, at Wilson's request, and got letters from Bryn Maur Post Office for him, which were in the business envelope of Stevens & Co. where A. C. Goss worked.

David Backrack, photographer, of Baltimore, identified the photographs as having been taken by him, and he exhibited a large picture taken from the same negative and the original negative. Witness said he had made a critical examination of the negative to find the scar on the right side of the forehead, but failed to do so. The picture shows the right side, but at an angle and in a shadow. He said that the scar on the forehead of the body found would not show in a picture very distinctly. Wm. R. Ramsay, Annie E. Mullen, H. G. Litzenburg, and Thos. R. Haley, who knew a man calling himself Wilson, identified the photograph as closely resembling him.

Mrs. Elizabeth Toombs, of Newark, N. J., testified that the prisoner came to her house on the 11th of May to see A. C. Wilson, who introduced the prisoner to her as Mr. Mullen. They visited New-York in company, and the prisoner left in the cars the same night by himself. Witness gave the same description of Wilson as had been given of Goss by other witnesses. Wilson boarded with her from Nov. 29 to June 25. She said that he wore gaiters that had no buttons on. The gaiters found on the remains were shown to the witness, who said they looked something like those belonging to Wilson. On the Tuesday before he left he had brought her a shirt and asked her to have it washed. Her girl did wash it, and witness ironed it. In doing so she found a button off at the back of the neck, which she sewed on. She then described the shirt, and on being shown the one dug up with the remains said it looked like the one she had ironed, having all the marks mentioned in her description. Witness also identified the valise as corresponding with that in Wilson's room. She also identified the ring as the one worn by Wilson. A gentleman named Goss called to see witness at her house, and said he was a brother to A. G. Wilson. This was after Wilson had left.

Miss Emma Taylor, who boarded at Mrs. Toombs' in Newark, testified to having examined Wilson's ring. Wilson pointed out to her two spots on the stone, with a drift between. The ring was not round. When it was shown her she said, "This looks like the ring, but I do not see the spots so distinctly as I remember them; with that exception the ring fully answers my description; I had the size and all; he gave the ring to me; I kept it for three weeks and then gave it to Mrs. Toombs to return to him; Wilson wore Congress gaiters, without buttons." When a pair of gaiters were shown her, she said they looked like Wilson's. She saw the prisoner when he called on Wilson. Had frequently received notes from Wilson, but had destroyed them all. She had not heard from him since he left. Witness described Wilson as the others had, and recognized the photograph as his likeness; could see the shaven face in the picture as the one she saw with a full beard; thought she was intoxicated when he gave her the ring.

The prosecution offered to show Wilson's letters to witness to see if she could identify the handwriting. The defense objected, but the objection was overruled by the court, and the letters were given her and she identified it as that of A. G. Wilson. Isaac Toombs, of Newark, gave the same description of Wilson and recognized the photograph as his likeness. He also identified the valise. The court adjourned.

## *BANK ROBBERS ARRESTED.*

PORTLAND, Me., Oct. 31.—The Savings Bank at Bethel, Me., early this morning, was entered by robbers, who, in blowing the lock off the outer door, alarmed the neighbors. Three of the burglars were captured. They had also entered a store during the night.

## THE SPRAGUES.

### *FAIR PROSPECT FOR SUPPORT FROM THE PROVIDENCE BANKS.*

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—This has been a day of intense and anxious interest to Providence. The suspension, yesterday, of Hoyt, Sprague & Co., in New-York, and the pretty thoroughly understood state of things here, all pointed to this being "the great, the important day; big with the fate of Cato and of Rome;" that something or other would have to be settled to-day between Amasa and William Sprague and their creditors. Though there has all the day been a very perceptible buzz throughout the city, at no time has there been the slightest excitement in the streets, except for one moment, when a rumor was generally circulated that a telegram from New-York had been received announcing the failure of H. B. Claflin & Co. Of course the Spragues stopped payment the next moment. In the same way they immediately resumed when the report from New-York was authoritatively contradicted. A gaping crowd of idlers round newspaper bulletin boards and the telegraph offices seem to take great delight in saying "They really had gone this time." But the company did not as yesterday manage to get through the day without allowing their notes to go to protest. About 3:30 o'clock in the afternoon it transpired that a note for $19,600 held by the Merchants' Bank had been protested. This was immediately brought about by the refusal of two banks in which the Spragues had balances to allow them to draw. This course was adopted on the advice of counsel, as it was thought that in the case of the great Delaine Mill here, in which Mr. Hoyt is a large stockholder, some difficulties would arise under the Bankruptcy law, Mr. Hoyt having publicly announced the suspension of his firm. When the Providence banks united a few days ago in guaranteeing the deposits of what are called the Sprague banks—that is, the Globe, the First and Second National, and the Franklin and Cranston Savings Bank,—Mr. Mygatt, the bank examiner of the State, forbade the banks from paying over $100,000 the Spragues had on deposit. The action of the banks to-day, coming so soon as it did after Mr. Mygatt's mandate, left them nowhere to turn at a pinch, and the note had to go to protest without further demur. The news fled like wildfire through the city, and the afternoon papers had an extra out in no time, and yet it was strange to note how quickly the excitement subsided. Men went home from their offices as usual, compelled for peace sake to buy a paper of the noisy newsboys, who seemed to think the whole thing a mere means of putting a few cents in their pockets.

THE SPRAGUE FIRM.

Senator Sprague arrived from Washington at 4 o'clock this afternoon, almost immediately after the protestation of his and his brother's note. He afterward drove to his mother's house, who is a partner in the company. Amasa and Wm. Sprague own each 2,650 shares in the concern; their mother owns 1,500 shares; Mrs. Sprague, the widow of Wm. Sprague, their uncle, 1,500 shares; the children of the late Mrs. Hoyt, who was a daughter of Wm. Sprague, and Mrs. Latham and Mrs. Doyle, the wife of the Mayor of Providence, both ladies being sisters of Amasa and Wm. Sprague, own the balance. All these ladies have, of course, a deep interest in the stability of the two men.

THE ARRANGEMENT WITH THE BANKS.

Fortunately the protest of the note in no wise affects the proposed arrangement, the success of which the President of one of the banks interested, tells me, he regards as assured. This arrangement will be embodied in a long report, to be made as soon as possible by the committee appointed by the banks to investigate and report on the company's affairs, with the view to arriving at a fair estimate of their liabilities and assets, and determining whether the Spragues shall be carried through the crisis, or be allowed to go to the wall. I learn from the very best authority that the committee will advise the Spragues to apply for, and the banks to grant, an extension of time. All seem to be agreed as to the necessity of this course, and its wisdom for all parties. The firm have had an estimate of their assets made at least twenty-five per cent. below the ordinary valuation. This gives them a surplus of $8,000,000 beyond all their liabilities, and all are agreed that some extraordinary effort must be made to save a house with such a balance-sheet.

HOW THE PEOPLE ARE AFFECTED.

The most extraordinary thing is the quiet way in which the people accept the situation. There is not a soul to be seen within a hundred yards of the Spragues' office, and the streets are deserted; no corner groups of gossipers and newsmongers; no loud talking. The fact is, the thing has come on by degrees. No one is the least surprised, and what is more pertinent, no one expects any further disaster.

BROWN & IVES' MILLS.

I had a long talk this morning with one of the leading partners in Brown & Ives' house. "I do not remember," said he, "a period when our cotton manufacture was more generally sound. I shall certainly be surprised to hear of more trouble. We are running all our mills with the exception of one out of the State, which is undergoing alteration, at full time, nor do I see any reason which should lead me to suppose that we might go on short time, much less shut down altogether. Still I only speak of the future as far as I can estimate it. Sudden changes are always possible in our business, as in others." One of his partners thoroughly indorsed his opinion as to the future, and added that, though some mills will very likely work short time for a while, they are not likely to shut down altogether. Wherever I have been I find the same feeling of confidence both in the present and future.

OTHER MILLS.

Gov. Smith, of the James Y. Smith Company, tells me that their mills are all running, and he intends to continue to run them. The Grosvenor Dale Company have had their mills shut down for the last month, for the purpose of making repairs and alterations. Their confidence in the future is shown in the fact that they intend to start their mills again in a week or ten days. This does not look as though they felt much alarm at the prospects. Again, the banks are charging nine per cent. discount only to all respectable customers. No one has paid a dime more. This is, of course, a very great help to the manufacturers, and is wise policy on the part of the banks.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

As to the two savings banks which are controlled by the Sprague interest, and hold large amounts of Sprague paper, their existence depends on how matters are settled during the next few days. The banks are to have new directories, and, if the Spragues are helped through, will come out all right. The Globe, and the First and Second National Banks are said to be strong enough to bear the brunt. THE TIMES of to-day had the figures of the balance-sheet of the Franklin Savings Bank. I now send you those of the Cranston Savings Bank. They certainly show some very pretty banking after the nineteenth century style. Liabilities—To depositors, book accounts, $2,143,505 91; to depositors, certificates of deposit, $39,301 39; interest, $41,996 59; overdrafts on the First National Bank, $54,132 08, advanced by the First National Bank on deposit of $100,000 New-York City bonds; currency, $69,000. Total, $2,366 935. Assets—Loans secured by mortgage on real estate, $858,935; loans secured by mortgage on personal property, $2,000; loans on personal security, including $495,000 in acceptances of Hoyt, Spragues & Co., and $275,000 in notes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, $971,300; loans on collaterals, including $360,000 in notes of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, $395,000; 1,246 shares National Bank of Commerce, Providence, $62,300; 691 shares First National Bank, Providence, $69,100; sixteen shares Second National Bank, Providence, $1,600; 253 shares Globe National Bank, Providence, $12,650; 100 shares Rhode Island Safe Deposit Company, $10,000; District of Columbia Certificate of Indebtedness, cost $4,050. Total, $2,366,935. The following are the names of the officers of the institution: Amasa Sprague, President; A. B. Dike, Vice President; Directors—William Sprague, Albert Dailey, George B. Holmes, Albert S. Gallup, Thomas A. Doyle. The Commissioners appointed by Gov. Howard to make examination—Mr. Pearce, Mr. Whitaker, and Mr. Alex. Farnum—went over to Coventry this morning to see the Governor and present their report. He refused to receive it, saying that they must present it to the Legislature, and if they saw fit to act upon it before the meeting of the Legislature, they might make the necessary affidavits before the Supreme Court, and have a Receiver appointed. The committee will, however, quietly await the development of events during the next few days. Should the Sprague arrangement come under any untoward influences they will, doubtless, at once apply for a Receiver, as also will the committee in the case of the Franklin Bank. But the most sanguine hopes are entertained to-night that all will go well.

LOOKING AT THE MATTER COOLLY.

It is to the knowledge that these negotiations were going on with every prospect of success, that the quiet way in which the protest of the Spragues' note was received, must be attributed. Allowing a note to go to protest is not a failure, not even a suspension of payments, but it is a very ugly event in the affairs of a great firm. Still people did not seem shocked. They talked about a protested note having fourteen days' grace for payment; that it might easily happen that the Spragues would have a remittance to-morrow morning that would enable them to take it up; at all events, that the arrangement in course of negotiation would make it all right. There was no wildness, none of the hurry-scurry of Wall street. The suspension of Hoyt, Sprague & Co. caused more fright in New-York than the virtual suspension of the Spragues of Rhode Island has caused in Providence.

People here view the situation gravely, but many of them maintain that so far from being worse than it was at the beginning of the week, it is better. They give as their reason the apparent soundness of all other firms, and the confinement of the trouble to the Spragues; also the prospect of even those gentlemen pulling through with help, and so prevent much distress by the shutting down of all their mills. They also point to the strength of all the other banks, and their ability and willingness to help the Spragues if they can possibly do so without endangering the interests committed to their charge. As a matter of course, the event of to-day has reached the mills. But there, too, it has been very quietly received. The work people gathered in knots and groups and discussed the future in a gloomy spirit, but there was no display of any unkind feeling. On the contrary, expressions of sympathy and of hope that business would be soon resumed were heard on all sides. It is a good thing that every one takes the thing so quietly. But really to walk through the streets of Providence this afternoon it seems almost incredible to look around and see no outward sign that the great Spragues of Rhode Island are in such trouble. A visitor might easily pass through the town without learning the fact but for the newsboy of the period.

DISPATCH FROM ANOTHER CORRESPONDENT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—The expectation that the true condition of the Spragues would to-day be made public, the worst known, and the many rumors and reports, malicious or careless, now in circulation, would be set at rest, has not been fulfilled. The committee appointed to investigate the condition of the concern met the representatives of the banks at noon, but, stating that they were not ready to report, were given another day. Mr. Wm. Sprague, on his arrival from Washington to-day, was received by his brother Amasa, and his brother-law, Mayor Doyle, and the three have been this evening in consultation with others. They are said to be prepared to accede to anything reasonable that will prevent a crash, and such an event is very remote. Fifty thousand people are, in one way or another, either dependent upon the interests they control, or concerned in them, and their friends are numerous and strong. The reports sent hence that their business and political rivals, the great house of Brown, Ives & Co., have been pressing them, is declared to be without a shadow of foundation. Those who are conversant in their affairs declare that the latter, up to the time they were called upon for help, did not hold a particle of their paper.

THE PLAN OF ADJUSTMENT.

There are of course many rumors in circulation regarding the plan under consideration and what is likely to be adopted, and it is not easy to separate the trustworthy from the unfounded. The Sprague organ foreshadows one in its issue this morning which is regarded, on account of its publication in this paper, as the true one now entertained. It involves practically an extension by the creditors of the house, which many have expected. If this plan meets with favor, and is accepted by the banks, then another meeting of creditors must be called at as early a time as possible, for their consideration of the plan. The plan will also embrace, it is believed, a return of the firm to the strictly legitimate business by which its fortune has been made. This, it is understood, the Spragues are perfectly willing to agree to. If this is finally adopted, it will take time to realize upon the outlying interests, which are vast, and are located in different States, as is well known, at fair valuation, without serious sacrifice, and it is time that the house now needs more than increased assets.

CONDITION OF THE SPRAGUE BANKS.

The National, in which they are interested, and the savings banks, continue to excite grave apprehensions. To allay all apprehension and to correct false impressions Mr. A. B. Mygatt, the United States Bank Examiner for this State, has sent out the following:

PROVIDENCE, Oct. 31, 1873.

I cannot see that the capital of any Providence banks will be at all impaired by the Sprague failures, unless, perhaps, the First and Second and Globe, and they will pull through all right, being sustained by the other banks. Let this be known.

A. B. MYGATT, Examiner.

The Commissioners appointed by the Governor to report upon the condition of the Srагues' savings banks, made public their reports to-day. That on the Franklin was telegraphed you in part last night, but a full detailed report gives a more complete idea of the condition of the concern, and the character of its resources. It is as follows:

LIABILITIES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Deposits | $2,685,345 93 |
| Interest | 88,839 88 |
| Premiums | 9,534 60 |
| Surplus | 48,658 97 |
| Total | $2,832,376 38 |
| Deduct expenses and taxes | 12.652 86 |
| Total | $2,819.723 52 |

RESOURCES.

| | |
|---|---|
| Weybosset Bank stock at par | $5,000 00 |
| Merchants' Bank stock at par | 5,000 00 |
| Bank of Commerce | 85,000 00 |
| First National Bank | 15,000 00 |
| Second National Bank | 30,000 00 |
| Globe National Bank | 17,000 00 |
| Hospital Trust Company | 6,000 00 |
| Total | $130,000 00 |
| Bonds—Jersey City Water Loan | $5,000 00 |
| Elizabeth City | 50,000 00 |
| New-York City | 100,000 00 |
| State of Iowa | 8,000 00 |
| Total | $208,000 00 |
| Real estate, on mortgages | 1,561,243 05 |
| Loans on good collaterals | 37,700 00 |
| A. & W. Sprague's drafts on H. S. & Co | 670,000 00 |
| A. & W. Sprague & Co. and Horse Shoe Co | 87,000 00 |
| Notes considered good | 6,080 00 |
| Cash on hand | 25,280 87 |
| Total | $2,819,723 52 |

It is asserted that the liabilities of the Messrs. Sprague to this institution have not been increased since the last election of its officers, as has been industriously circulated by some, adding still greater uneasiness to depositors, and increasing the run upon it for the past two or three days. The bank has to-day, and will hereafter until further advice, require notice from all depositors calling.

The report of the Cranston Bank was submitted to the Governor at 1 o'clock to-day. It shows the institution to be in exceedingly unfortunate situations, and its publication has excited a good deal of indignant talk that an institution of this kind should be so managed as this has been.

THE MILLS.

The Cranston Print Works, belonging to the Spragues, have closed for two weeks, and it is said that when operations are again resumed it will run on short time. Their other mills are all running regularly, and with two or three exceptions on short time.

## *YELLOW FEVER.*

THE PLAGUE SUBSIDING IN MEMPHIS—THE INHABITANTS RETURNING.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The noon mortuary report shows that there were three deaths from yellow fever and four from other causes during the last twenty-four hours. The incoming trains are crowded with returning citizens, and the streets are crowded with vehicles and pedestrians.

The splendid gold cross presented to Miss Lulu Wilkinson, by A. E. Franklin, as a testimonial to her devotion to the afflicted, was stolen from her last night on the eve of her departure from the city.

The weather to-day is clear and cold, and there is a stiff breeze from the north.

MEMPHIS, Oct. 31.—Five hundred dollars were received to-day from the Young Men's Christian Association of New-York for the relief of the sick and destitute in Memphis.

A CARD FROM THE PRESIDENT OF THE HOWARD ASSOCIATION.

MEMPHIS, Tenn., Oct. 31.—The following was issued to-day from the head-quarters of the Howard Association:

*To Our Generous Friends Throughout the Land:*

With renewed assurances of our profoundest gratitude for your past invaluable assistance, we are happy to announce that our funds are now amply sufficient to meet all the wants of our sick, and therefore request that you stop any further contributions to our association. There is, however, and will be for a considerable time yet, much destitution in our midst as a result of the pestilence and temporary destruction of local industries, and all who may be good enough to contribute to the relief of that will please forward to the Mayor of our city.

(Signed,) A. D. LANGSTAFF,
President Howard Association.

THE EPIDEMIC MORE SEVERE IN BAINBRIDGE, GA.

SAVANNAH, Ga., Oct. 31.—There were thirteen new cases of yellow fever at Bainbridge yesterday and four to-day. Since the development of the disease there have been fifteen deaths. A special to the *Morning News* at noon to-day announces the situation as more hopeful. The dangerous cases are all improving. There was a heavy white frost in that section last night.

AID FOR THE SICK.

The undersigned gratefully acknowledges contributions, as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| C. Atw[illegible] Geo. Peabody Vet-[illegible] | 100 00 | M. E. G. | $25 00 |
| TrinityChurch, Fishkill, N. Y. | 18 00 | Through the Sisters of St. Mary | 137 81 |
| H. A. McKim, Jr. | 50 00 | Gracie | 5 00 |
| Mrs. J. W. C. | 10 00 | Myers, Rutherford & Co. | 25 00 |
| Messrs. W. C. Bryant & Co. | 285 00 | Messrs. Edward and Eden Burke | 25 00 |
| R. D. Nesmith, M.D. | 25 00 | Through Rev. Dr. De Koven | 10 00 |
| Mills & Coffin | 25 00 | Cash | 35 00 |
| Mrs. A. W. Minturn | 100 00 | Church of Messiah, Boston, additional | 7 00 |
| Trinity Church, N. Y., through Dr. Ogilby | 130 00 | Divers small sums | 23 00 |
| Total | | | $1,110 81 |
| Total contributions to date | | | 3.329 23 |

MORGAN DIX,
No. 27 West Twenty-fifth street.

The Young Men's Christian Association acknowledges receipt of the following sums for the sufferers from yellow fever in the South:

| | |
|---|---|
| G. P. Putnam's Sons | $10 00 |
| Mrs. A. C. Stuyvesant | 25 00 |
| E. and F. and M. | 5 00 |
| Previously acknowledged | 3,678 48 |
| Total | $3,718 48 |

Mr. Vincent Collyer telegraphs us, Oct. 30, from Memphis, that further appeals for money are un necessary. MORRIS K. JESUP, President.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The clergy of Washington have arranged for a general collection for the relief of the yellow fever sufferers in Memphis.

BARNUM'S BENEFIT POSTPONED.

Vincent Collyer having telegraphed from Memphis, Tenn., that no more aid for Memphis sufferers was needed from New-York, and Mr. Morris K. Jesup, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New-York, having consequently declined the offer extended by Mr. Barnum, of the entire gross receipts of the entertainment to have been given on Monday morning, at 10 o'clock, the benefit is therefore indefinitely postponed.

## *BY MAIL AND TELEGRAPH.*

The internal revenue receipts yesterday were $251,611.

Secretary Delano left Washington last night for Ohio, to be absent three or four days.

Nine prisoners escaped by tunneling themselves out of jail at Terre Haute, Ind., last night.

Horace Buswell died on Thursday from injuries received while coupling cars at Concord Depot, N. H.

Robert Carr, of Laconia, N. H., was found yesterday morning hanging in his house. Life was extinct.

Mike McCoole, arrested on suspicion of being connected with the murder of Patsey Manley, has been released on $20,000 bail.

Mr. Dent, the father of Mrs. Grant, is lying dangerously ill in Washington, with no prospects of recovery.

In the Boston Superior Criminal Court, yesterday, Clint Peaslee was convicted of maintaining a lottery in selling prize candy.

The Columbus (Ohio) city officials visited the various places of interest throughout Philadelphia yesterday. They will leave for New-York next week.

The internal revenue receipts for October were $6,908,461; for the same month last year, $9,304,163. For September last they were $8,894,671, and for August over $8,500,000.

The body of Thomas Cox, a horse-thief, was found, hanging in the woods near Virginia City, Cedar County, Mo., on the morning of the 28th inst. There is no clue to the murderers.

The Modocs who are now at Fort McPherson go to a permanent location with the Quapaws, on the Neosho River, in the extreme north-western corner of the Indian Territory.

The Government of the District of Columbia has published an elaborate statement of the indebtedness of the District, in which it is stated that the total bonded indebtedness is $9,902,251 18, including the $4,000,000 loan and the indebtedness of the old corporations of Washington and Georgetown.

## *PROPOSED NEW COLLEGE.*

HARTFORD, Conn., Oct. 31.—The Trustees of Trinity College have authorized a committee to receive detailed drawings and builders' estimates on the plans submitted by Mr. W. Burges, the London architect, and if the cost is not too great the building will be erected on these plans during the next three years, the whole plan to be completed as fast as the means of the college permit and its needs require. The pile of buildings consists of four quadrangles, 1,050 feet from north to south by 370 deep. The completed dormitories will furnish accommodations for 300 students. The architecture is early English.

## LATEST NEWS BY CABLE.

### *MARSHAL BAZAINE.*

CONTRADICTORY TESTIMONY AS TO THE DATE OF RECEIVING THE MACMAHON DISPATCH.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—At the trial of Marshal Bazaine to-day Col. Lewal testified that on the afternoon of Aug. 23 he received and delivered to Bazaine a dispatch, stating that MacMahon was marching toward Metz. Bazaine read the dispatch, and witness then asked him to set his army in motion as quickly as possible, to avert MacMahon's danger.

The counsel for the defense denied the correctness of the date sworn to by the witness.

Marshal Bazaine, with marked emphasis, declared that the dispatch in question was not delivered to him until the 29th of August.

Col. Dandlan and Commandant Samuel deposed that Lewal informed them on the 26th or 27th that Bazaine had been aware of MacMahon's advance ever since the 23d.

Capt. Mornay solemnly affirmed that Bazaine received no such dispatch on the 23d.

### *FRANCE.*

ALL HOPE OF THE MONARCHY ABANDONED.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—It is reported that in consequence of the position maintained by the Count De Chambord in his letter to M. De Chesnelong, all hopes of the restoration of the monarchy have been abandoned. It is probable that the Conservative Deputies in the Assembly will vote in favor of prolonging the term of office of President MacMahon.

A special meeting of the Cabinet was held at Versailles last evening.

POLICY OF THE MONARCHICAL PARTY—THE PRESS.

PARIS, Oct. 31.—It is not yet known what decision the Royalist Committee came to at their meeting yesterday. The announcement of their policy is anxiously awaited.

It is known that one section of the Monarchical Party desires to proclaim the monarchical principle without naming a sovereign, and to appoint a Regent or Lieutenant General of the Kingdom to act provisionally.

The press generally advises the prolongation of President MacMahon's term of office, which is also supported by the Imperialists.

### *GREAT BRITAIN.*

ANOTHER ADJOURNMENT IN THE TICHBORNE TRIAL.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—The trial of the Tichborne claimant has been adjourned until Nov. 17, when it is expected that important witnesses will have arrived from America.

The weather in England to-day is fair.

The Court of St. James has gone into mourning for three weeks on account of the death of the King of Saxony.

### *SPAIN.*

THE BESIEGING FORCE AT CARTAGENA REINFORCED.

MADRID, Oct. 31.—The Government troops besieging Cartagena have been reinforced by 5,000 men.

### *GERMANY.*

THE EMPEROR AND THE SAXON ROYAL FAMILY—THE REICHSRATH.

BERLIN, Oct. 31.—The Emperor William intended to go to Dresden this week on a visit of condolence to the royal family of Saxony, but a slight indisposition prevented. The Crown Prince will go in his stead.

The Reichsrath will meet on the 4th of November.

### *ITALY.*

JESUITS LEAVING ROME FOR THE UNITED STATES.

ROME, Oct. 31.—Several members of the Society of Jesus left this city yesterday for the United States.

THE TIBER RISING.

ROME, Oct. 31.—The waters of the Tiber are rising. Some streets are already overflowed, and a disastrous inundation is feared.

### *MOUNT ETNA.*

THE VOLCANO IN A STATE OF ERUPTION.

LONDON, Nov. 1—6 A. M.—A special dispatch from Sicily to the *Daily News* reports that the volcano of Etna is in a state of violent eruption. The outbreak is accompanied by fearful earthquakes. Portions of the crater have fallen in, and mines of sulphur, which had been worked for years, and were valued at £300,000, have been destroyed.

## *THE WEATHER.*

SYNOPSIS AND PROBABILITIES.

WASHINGTON, Nov. 1—1 A. M.—The area of low barometer that was Thursday night central over Lake Michigan, has moved quite slowly eastward into Canada. The barometer has fallen very generally, but risen again, over the Middle and Eastern States and lower lakes. The temperature has fallen at all the stations, except a few on the South Atlantic coast. South-westerly winds, with partly cloudy weather, prevail in the Southern States. Light northerly winds and clear weather in the Western Gulf States. South-west winds, with cloudy weather and occasional snow, prevail on the lower lakes. South-west winds, with clear weather, over the Ohio and Missouri Valleys.

PROBABILITIES.

For Saturday, in the Gulf and South Atlantic States, light winds and generally clear, cool weather.

For the Southern portion of the Middle States, north-westerly winds and clear or partly cloudy weather.

For the Ohio Valley and upper lakes, north-west and south-west winds and clear weather.

For the lower lake region, south-west winds, partly cloudy and clear weather.

For New-England, north-easterly winds, backing to north-west, with cloudy and clearing weather.

## *LOSSES BY FIRE.*

The First Ward school-house, in Little Rock, Ark., was destroyed by fire yesterday.

A fire at Chicopee, Mass., on Thursday destroyed the barn of Alonzo Waite, together with forty tons of hay. The loss is $6,000, against which there is no insurance.

The round-house of the St. Louis and South-eastern Railroad at East St. Louis, together with two locomotives, were burned yesterday. The loss is about $40,000, the insurance on which is not known.

A fire in Peru, Ind., supposed to have been the work of an incendiary, and which was discovered at 2 o'clock yesterday morning, destroyed two buildings connected with the Clifton Wheel Factory filled with finished work and dry material. About 1,000 sets of wheels were burned. Mr. Clifton's loss is $15,000; insurance on the property burned, $11,400.

## *NEW-JERSEY RAILROADS.*

TRENTON, N. J., Oct. 31.—Articles of association have been filed in the office of the Secretary of the State for a railroad from Prallsville to Flemington, in Hunterdon County. This will make a through road from the Doylestown branch of the North Pennsylvania Road to Prallsville, thence to Flemington, thence by the South Branch Road to Somerville, and thence by the Central Road to New-York.

# THE STATE TREASURY.

## REPORT OF THE EXPERT EXAMINING ITS ACCOUNTS.

ALBANY, Oct. 31.—William E. Warren, the expert who, under the direction of Gov. Dix, is making an examination into the affairs of the State Treasurer's Office, has made two reports to the Governor which cover parts of the examination. The first relates to the money securities for the performance of canal contracts and the second to the Free-school Fund.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 28, 1873.

SIR: I respectfully submit herewith the result of my examination of the Treasurer's accounts relating to the Canal Fund. The moneys belonging to said fund are, as you are aware, kept entirely separate from those belonging to the other funds of the State. According to the certificate of the Auditor appointed hereto the aggregate amount on deposit in the State Treasury at the close of business on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1873, was: To the credit of the Canal Fund, $3,655,351 19.

| | |
|---|---|
| To the Canal Fund | $3,587,437 30 |
| By the Repair Trust Fund | 5,205 99 |
| To the Contractors' Deposit Fund, under control of the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, and embraced in the Treasurer's receipts to the Canal Commissioners for such deposits | 62,707 87 |
| There has been produced evidence satisfactory to me, showing that there was a deposit in various banks to the credit of the Treasurer on account of the Canal Fund on the date above specified, as per schedule, the sum of $3,648,046. | |
| Add sundry items of interest on advances charged and deducted by the banks, but not paid or credited to them by the Treasurer for the lack of proper apportionments as hereinafter stated | 10,447 00 |
| Less amount of Treasurer's checks outstanding Oct. 16, 1873, as per statement below | 3,143 00 |
| Total as above | $3,655,351 19 |

In relation to the several bank balances as above, I am informed that, by an arrangement between the banks, except those in Albany and New-York, and the Canal Department, the former report their receipts for each month to the Auditor, to whom the collectors also make their reports of the deposits with the banks, and the Auditor notifies the Treasurer on the 20th of each month of the amounts which have been deposited to his credit in said banks during the preceding month, and the latter thereupon charges, or should charge, the amounts to said banks respectively. In my judgment, the original accounts and certificates of the Cashiers of the deposit banks should be transmitted by them to the Treasurer. Duplicates of the same should also be sent by them to the Auditor.

At the date fixed for the general exhibit of the condition of the Treasury, Oct. 16, the returns from the deposit banks in the interior, say Nos. 1 to 59, inclusive, for the month of September had not been received, consequently, the balances of Aug. 31, less checks paid since that date, are used in the schedule.

The balances due from banks, Nos. 60 to 65, inclusive, are the same as those represented by the pass-book accounts of those banks, respectively, which at my request were written up and the balances carried down as on the date above mentioned. The only evidence produced of the amounts represented to be due from various insolvent banks, Nos. 66 to 76, inclusive, are in the accounts in the bank ledger in the Auditor's office, which were shown to me. The amount belonging to the repair trust fund represented to be on deposit in the Bank of Monroe, Rochester, No. 76, is vouched by a certificate of the cashier of said bank, dated July 1, 1873, the last amount received from him. The several balances due from the bonds Nos. 78 to 85 inclusive, represent loans from money deposited by contractors made to said banks respectively, the Commissioners of the Canal Fund, including a portion of the interest accrued thereon. The principal of each of said loans is represented by a certificate of deposit in the bank named.

I will here notice what appears to be a somewhat singular custom in relation to the pass-books of the Canal Deposit Banks, which, instead of being kept in the Treasury Department, are retained in the Auditor's office. It appears to me that the Treasurer is the proper officer to have the custody of these books, and also the warrants and checks drawn for all payments, as well on account of the Canal Fund, as of each of the other funds of the State.

In conclusion, it affords me pleasure to acknowledge the promptness with which I have been furnished by the Honorable the Auditor of the Canal Department and the Treasurer, with the facilities and information required in preparing this report, also, the kindness of the several bank officials in working up and furnishing the accounts of their respective banks. Respectfully submitted,

W. E. WARREN,
Public Auditor and Accountant.

To his Excellency Gov. DIX.

STATE OF NEW-YORK, TREASURER'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, Oct. 30, 1873.

SIR: I have the honor to submit to you herewith a report of the result of my examination of the Treasurer's accounts of the Free School Fund.

According to the certificate of Hon. Abram B. Weaver, Superintendent of Public Instruction, appended hereto, the said fund was overdrawn on Tuesday, Oct. 16, 1873:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| The amount of | | $42,666 64 |
| Deduct warrant No. 149, Sept. 12, 1873, then unpaid | | 1,833 58 |
| Total | | $40,833 06 |
| The pass-book account of the National Commercial Bank of Albany shows a balance standing to the debit of the Treasurer of the State of New-York on account of the free school fund, Oct. 16, 1873, of | | $41,368 59 |
| Add amount of Treasurer's checks afloat and unpaid, per list | | 928 90 |
| Total | | $42,297 49 |
| Less balances of interest on advances to the State charged and deducted by the bank, but not paid or credited by the Treasurer for the want of appropriations, viz.: | | |
| July 1, 1872 | $1,833 58 | |
| July 1, 1873 | 1,418 44— | $3,252 02 |
| Deduct Jan. 1, 1873, due from bank | $1,787 49— | $1,464 53 |
| Grand total | | $40,832 96 |

Difference 10 cents.

On examination it is found that an error of the above amount occurred in drawing check No. 55, Nov. 9, 1872, in part payment of warrant No. 16, say for $83 20, instead of the $83 30 called for by the warrant. This error has this day, Oct. 30, 1873, been rectified by the Treasurer's check for the same amount, No. 81, which has been deposited to the credit of the Free School Fund. With this correction, the accounts of the Department of Public Instruction and of the deposit bank both agree with those of the Treasurer, which are found to be correct.

I deem it proper to state that the pass-book account of the National Commercial Bank with the Free School Fund since Oct. 1, 1872, appears to have been duly written up, and the checks paid and charged thereon returned to the Treasurer on the first day of each month, and also on the 16th instant; but no examination of said account and vouchers had been made in the Treasurer's office until now. This necessary work which has so long been neglected has now occupied the Treasurer nearly a week to accomplish. It appears to me that such an examination and comparison of the pass-book account of the deposit banks should hereafter always be made every month, both by the Treasurer and by the Department of Public Instruction. Perhaps a better way would be for the Treasurer to render to the Superintendent periodically an account current, showing his receipts, disbursements, and balances, to be accompanied by a certificate of the deposit banks, setting forth the balances then standing to the credit of said fund, which should always be the same as that shown by the pass-book account.

W. E. WARREN,
Public Auditor and Accountant.

To his Excellency, Gov. DIX:

Since writing the above, I learn that arrangements have been made with the National Commercial Bank of Albany, to furnish the Department of Public Instruction hereafter with a duplicate of the pass-book account with the Treasury of the Free School Fund.

List of Treasurer's checks outstanding and unpaid Oct. 16, 1873:

| | |
|---|---|
| No. 217, April 26, 1872 | $8 35 |
| No. 386, Sept. 10, 1873 | 16 06 |
| No. 11, Oct. 1, 1873 | 233 87 |
| No. 30, Oct. 1, 1873 | 198 20 |
| No. 25, Oct. 1, 1873 | 26 42 |
| No. 38, Oct. 1, 1873 | 11 82 |
| No. 35, Oct. 8, 1873 | 125 92 |
| No. 39, Oct. 8, 1873 | 280 04 |
| No. 42, Oct. 8, 1873 | 103 44 |
| No. 40, Oct. 8, 1873 | 49 77 |
| Total | $928 90 |

STATE OF NEW-YORK,
DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC INSTRUCTION,
SUPERINTENDENT'S OFFICE,
ALBANY, N. Y., Oct. 23, 1873.

At the request of William E. Warren, Special Accountant, &c., I do hereby certify that at the close of business on Thursday, Oct. 16, 1873, the Free School Fund, according to the banks of the department, was overdrawn to the amount of forty-two thousand six hundred and sixty-six dollars and sixty-four cents, ($42,666 64.)

(Signed,) ABRAM B. WEAVER,
Superintendent of Public Instruction.
ADDISON A. KEYES, Book-keeper.

## THE NEW-JERSEY ELECTION.

New-Jersey will hold its annual election on next Tuesday, the same day that New-York votes, and will elect six State Senators for terms of three years each, and a full House of Assembly, besides Sheriffs and other county officials. No State ticket is in the field, and the vote, therefore, promises to be light, except in the counties where Senators are to be chosen, who will have a vote next year on the United States Senator to succeed Mr. John P. Stockton, Democrat. The nominations are nearly all completed, and are as follows for Senator:

Cape May—Richard S. Leaning, Republican; Wm. B. Miller, Democrat.

Burlington—Barton F. Thorn, Republican; Levi French, Democrat; Thomas Sovereign, Temperance.

Hunterdon—Frederick A. Potts, Republican; Jas. N. Pidcock, Democrat.

Middlesex—Levi D. Jarrard, Republican; Joseph C. Letson, Democrat.

Passaic—Adam Carr, Republican; John Hopper, Democrat; Andrew Derrom, Independent.

Sussex—James B. Huston, Republican; Stephen T. Smith, Democrat.

Of these gentlemen, Mr. Jarrard, of Middlesex, is the only one renominated. Mr. Leaning has been a member of the Assembly for the last three years, and Mr. Letson for two years. Mr. French was a member several years since, and Mr. Hopper was Senator from 1868 to 1871, and an unsuccessful candidate for re-election for the term now expiring. Mr. Potts was the unsuccessful candidate in 1870, but made a good run, and also ran for Congress last year. Mr. Miller is Mayor of Cape May City, Mr. Thorn is a farmer, Mr. Huston a County Judge, Mr. Pidcock and Mr. Smith merchants, Mr. Sovereign a Methodist clergyman, and Mr. Carr and Mr. Derrom, master mechanics. Of the present incumbents, four counties—Cape May, Burlington, Middlesex, and Passaic—are represented by Republicans. The last Senate stood fourteen Republicans to seven Democrats; so that it will only be necessary for the Republicans to carry one Senator to retain control of the Senate. The indications are, however, that they will not only retain all of them, but may possibly gain Hunterdon or Sussex, where there is great dissatisfaction with the Democratic nominees.

The last Assembly stood forty-five Republicans to fifteen Democrats. The Republicans have renominated Messrs. Anderson, of Bergen; Cox, Marten, and Borton, of Burlington; Cole, Carse, and Foreman, of Camden; Willetts, of Cumberland; Doremus, Jones, Armstrong, Morrow, and Baldwin, of Essex; Eldridge and Hemmingway, of Gloucester; Farrier and Washburn, of Hudson; Hoppock, of Hunterdon; Sproul, of Monmouth; Howell and Budd, of Morris; Barnes and Hobart, of Passaic; Izard, of Salem; Schenck, of Somerset, and McKinley, of Union—twenty-six in all. The Democrats have renominated Messrs. Carpenter, of Hunterdon; Patterson and Gifford, of Monmouth; Lindsay and Smith, of Mercer; Ward, of Sussex, and Mutchler and Anderson, of Warren—eight in all. So that in case all of these should be re-elected, there would be twenty-six new members. Of the other nominees, Messrs. Kennedy, of Essex, and Bradshaw, of Ocean, Republicans; and Messrs. Alberton, of Camden, Brown, of Monmouth, Henry, of Passaic, and Noe, of Union, Democrats, have been members of former Assemblies. Mr. Reardon, a present member from Hudson County, and Abram Reeves, a former member from Cape May, are also in the field as independent candidates, while the temperance men have named candidates in Burlington and Passaic. The Liberals have nominees in Mercer, two districts of Essex, and one of Hudson. Several of the nominees were the unsuccessful candidates last year. The indications are that the Republicans will lose several of their districts, but may possibly gain some from the Democracy, but, this being the "off year," they do not expect to carry more than thirty-five or thirty-six of the districts, which will give them a fair working majority.

For the county offices the Republicans have nominated the Sheriffs in Bergen, Burlington, Cape May, Cumberland, Essex, Gloucester, Middlesex, Ocean, Passaic, Somerset, and Union, who will have no opposition except in Bergen and Essex. The Democrats nominate Sheriffs in Camden, Hudson, Hunterdon, Monmouth, Sussex, and Warren, who are opposed only in Hudson, and by an independent candidate in Hunterdon. New men are named in the other counties. The Republicans have nominated the Surrogate in Cape May, the Auditor in Burlington, and the Collector in Camden, and the Democrats the Clerk in Monmouth and the Surrogate in Sussex. The Republicans make no county nominations in Monmouth or Warren.

## ACTION FOR FALSE IMPRISONMENT.

In the United States Circuit Court, yesterday, before Judge Woodruff, the action instituted by Marcus Brod against David W. Ives to recover $50,000 damages for alleged false imprisonment came on for hearing. It appeared on the evidence that on the 15th of August, 1871, the defendant visited the tobacco manufactory of the plaintiff, No. 131 Maiden lane, and, as a detective attached to the office of Supervisor Dutcher, demanded that he be shown from the books the entries of sales of tobacco for the year 1869. The defendant entered the private office of the plaintiff, who handed him the books, at the same time informing him that the examination of them should be made inside the railings of the office. Ives refused to leave, and threatened to have Mr. Brod sent to State Prison if he interfered with him. Mr. Brod, with the assistance of his porter, then finally ejected him, and that evening they were both arrested on the complaint of Ives, and in handcuffs were taken to Ludlow Street Jail, where they remained for the night. The case was brought before United States Commissioner Osborne, who, after repeated adjournments, discharged Mr. Brod. The present action was first brought in the State courts, but was afterward transferred to the United States courts. The defense was a complete denial of the allegations of the complaint, and a reiteration of the charge that Mr. Ives was violently ejected from the office of the plaintiff. The jury returned a verdict in favor of the defendant.

## GERMAN IMMIGRANTS' HOME.

The German Immigrants' Home, established at No. 16 State street, under the auspices of the German Lutheran Immigrants' Association, was formally opened yesterday afternoon. It provides accommodation for 150 immigrant boarders, and guarantees all needful instruction and advice to those whose destination is in the Western and Central States. The chief aim of the promoters is to secure for immigrants from the Vaterland a home surrounded by Christian influences, and one in which they will be secure from imposition and danger during their temporary stay in this City. The property was acquired at a cost of $33,000, and $18,000 additional was expended in furniture and repairs. The funds were raised by subscription, the success of which is mainly due to Pastor Berkemeier, to whom the project owes its origin. Several clergymen connected with German Lutheran churches in this City and Brooklyn were present at yesterday's proceedings, and delivered addresses in German. Among these were Pastors Frey, Drees, Baden, Princel, and Ruperti. Rev. Dr. Krotel addressed the gathering in English, and said that the institution was erected by Germans for Germans, and that no matter what Christian profession they belonged to, all natives of Germany were welcome within its walls.

## THE COAL MINERS.

Mr. George Archibald, Secretary of the Coal-miners' Association of Western Pennsylvania, says in regard to the reports about the miners: "It is not true that the men are going in at the old rates, except at a few of the banks. I presume more banks are working at advanced rates than at the old rates. We have four banks in the fourth pool, one in the second pool, and two in the third pool where they are working at the advanced rates—that is, the nut coal is paid for. The operators misrepresent us. I wish they would deal with us fairly." On the other hand, the operators say that the miners are at work at the old prices in the following mines: Horner & Roberts, Elizabeth; Gumbert & Co.'s, Belleview; Robbins & Jenkins, opposite Pine Run; John Penny's, James O'Neill's, and Cornell & Werling, on the Youghiogheny. At Stone Brothers' works a few miners have resumed, and Wm. Oliver's works will be in operation next week. In Pool No. 1, at the Monongahela, Kenney & Co.'s, Redmond & Co.'s, and Hays' works are in operation.

The Pittsburg Commercial says that a meeting of coal miners was held on Tuesday at McKeesport, Penn., for the purpose of taking into consideration the present condition of affairs at the river mines. The call was not a general one, but only for those at McKeesport and vicinity. There were representatives from nearly all the pits in the first pool, and in the second pool as far up as Gumberts. The meeting was addressed by Mr. Wilson, of Allequippa; Mr. Bevins, of Fayette, and Mr. George Archibald, Secretary of the Association of Western Pennsylvania. It was reported that all the river miners were stoutly holding out for a recognition of the nut coal, except in four banks—Cornell & Walling's, James O'Neill's, Kenny's, and Redmond's—where they have got to work at the old rates. A resolution was adopted to the effect that they would not dig any more coal until the nut coal is recognized and paid for. A resolution was also passed to hold a delegate meeting in Pittsburg next Monday morning at 10 o'clock, at which all the pits, both railroad and river, will be represented, for the purpose of taking into further consideration the condition of the mines.

## LETTERS TO THE EDITOR.

### SECOND-BEST BONNETS.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

I read the editorial in this morning's TIMES, entitled "A Second-best Bonnet," and then took a walk down Broadway to Eighth street. So-called cheap goods met my eyes on every side; those displayed in the windows were covered with tickets announcing for what fractional amounts they could be procured. Feathers, flowers, velvets, ribbons flying at the doors, windows full of glass and gilt jewelry, beads, necklaces, &c. Going into one of the largest of these stores, I was sorry to see such a number of persons wasting their money on such trumpery. There was not one really serviceable thing in the whole collection. And I would like to ask those of your fair readers who invest in this way what it all amounts to? These goods looked to me just fit for dressing dolls—no better. Any one wearing them looks like a puppet in such finery, without the taste usually displayed upon the French doll; and as the human puppet is in motion and exposes herself to sun and dust, her garments soon get into a deplorably shabby state—and I think the greatest devotee of gay attire will acknowledge that shabby finery produces a very miserable appearance. To follow your quotation from Ruskin, he advises the use of the best materials in all things: "If you cannot afford the best stone in a church, take the best brick; if that is too expensive, use the best wood." Therefore, if you cannot afford a good velvet for a bonnet, do not be beguiled by a poor imitation, get a felt hat of the best quality; use a good ribbon in place of chickens' feathers made into an imitation of ostrich, or coarse muslin flowers, which never look like nature, or the French semblance of it. Do not think a dollar silk desirable, and pay a dress-maker for cutting it up into frills and puffs which will flutter in the Winter wind, and look very perishing and perishable when the snow is on the streets. Procure a nice cloth for $1 per yard, which will last two seasons. Then have the best gloves dark, instead of poor ones too light for the street, which are soiled and often ripped after the second wear. After leaving the cheap store I went to keep an appointment with a friend, and while waiting at the rendezvous had leisure to take the measure of the "young lady in attendance" there. She wore a shabby fine dress, a lace scarf round her neck, gilt jewelry, a frill, and artificial curls down her back; she was eating a paper of chocolate creams, (which, from her complexion, I suppose was her habitual lunch,) and gossiping to another about "Louisa's youngest child, who had just got an embroidered cloak at ——'s." I suppose Louisa's husband is a clerk, and possibly may be out of employ before New-Year's. Any way, she will come to wish she had got a plain cloak, and had the balance to lay out on some other things to keep it and its predecessors warm. Now, young wives and daughters of clerks, every one tells you money is scarce. You hear that often enough. I suppose you have a certain amount given you for your expenses. Do not expend it on finery and follies. It is neither respectable nor economical. What do you aim to be? Well dressed? Independently of the money spent upon your dress, the end does not justify the means. You shop half the day, and pass the rest in furbishing up, to get all ready for the Winter. In that period how much have you read; how much improved your comprehension of anything that is of utility? Should you be obliged to earn your own living, is there anything you can teach or do well? And to shop-girls, I ask have they laid anything up for a rainy day? Have they even tried to take care of their health? And I would recommend to all to keep a strict account of their expenditures, and especially all sums laid out upon confectionery and trifles. They will be surprised to see how much goes in that way. If any of these young girls or matrons have any arguments to advance in favor of their style of expenditure and dress, I hope they may communicate them.

* * *

NEW-YORK, Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873.

### THE JUDICIARY.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

One of the most important political questions that now agitate the public mind, and one which your journal has handled with great ability, is undoubtedly that which regards the Judiciary of our State. Shall our Judges be elected directly by the people, or shall they be appointed by competent authority? There is something, *meo judicio*, very absurd in the idea of submitting to the uncertain decision of the ballot the choice of persons who are to fill such grave and responsible offices as they fill, who decide upon the rights, possessions, liberties, and lives of their fellow-citizens. It is worse than absurd to expose to the fitful gusts of popular favor the choice of those who should be called to such an office only after the most rigid scrutiny as to their fitness for it by education, moral worth, and physical temperament.

More than two thousand years ago that illustrious heathen sage, Socrates, when the plan of choosing Judges by ballot was discussed in the City of Athens, asked very pointedly whether, if one were seeking a pilot to take charge of his ship on a dangerous voyage, or a charioteer to guide his fiery coursers in a race, he would submit the question to the ballot, or would not rather use all available means to secure the services of those who, by education and experience, were best fitted for those respective duties.

Such reasoning is equally applicable at the present day to the subject in hand, and we, the people of this great State, should use our best endeavors to obtain for our Judiciary those who, by their learning, experience, and high moral character, would give credit and dignity to the Bench. The mere fact of appointment will not necessarily accomplish this. Much, I may say everything, depends upon the mode of appointment. Otherwise, political bias, party spirit, or still more degrading influences, may render appointment as great an engine of wrong as the most corrupt election. Appointment by the Governor and Senate, where both are of the same political principles, is liable to the abuse of partisanship, and, even where such is not the fact, the charge will always be trumped up by the opposition press.

The plan that I am about to propose, whatever other objections may be made to it, would leave no room for the exercise of partisan efforts. Its principal features are these: The Legislature, with the concurrence of the Governor, to choose five individuals from each of the two leading political parties of the State. These ten persons to constitute a Council of Appointment, to hold office for life, to serve without pay, and to be allowed only the necessary expenses of convening together when the duties of their office required them to meet. The Governor or Lieutenant Governor to preside at their meetings, and in case of a tie, to give the casting vote. Any vacancy caused by death or otherwise, to be filled up by the Governor, upon the nomination of the State Committee of that political party of which the decedent was a member. These, as you will readily see, are mere outlines—those more skilled in political affairs than I am, can easily fill them up. It strikes me, that by some such plan, our State would soon be as distinguished for the ability, learning, and high moral character of its Judges as it has lately been rather notorious for those of an opposite description.

W. H. C.

## THE GORDON MURDER CASE.

BELFAST, Me., Oct. 31.—In the Supreme Court this morning, before Chief Justice Appleton, John F. Gordon was arraigned on an indictment charging him with the murder of his brother's wife, Mrs. Emma A. Gordon, at Thorndike, on the 15th of June last. The prisoner pleaded not guilty. The trial will begin on Monday, Nov. 10, and fifty additional jurors were ordered to be summoned.

# BOARD OF APPORTIONMENT.

## THE ESTIMATES FOR THE YEAR 1874.

### AN INCREASE OF $9,351,529 OVER THOSE OF 1873—THE MONEY REQUIRED BY THE DEPARTMENTS.

The Board of Apportionment met yesterday, and agreed upon the following estimates for the year 1874:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| CITY OF NEW-YORK. | | |
| THE LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| City contingencies | $7,000 00 | |
| Legislative Department contingencies | 1,500 00 | |
| SALARIES—LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| President Board of Aldermen | 25,000 00 | |
| Fourteen Aldermen at $4,000 | 56,000 00 | |
| Twenty-one Assistant Aldermen at $4,000 | 84,000 00 | |
| Clerks and officers Board of Aldermen | 25,000 00 | |
| Clerks and officers Board of Assistant Aldermen | 15,000 00— | $143,500 00 |
| THE MAYORALTY. | | |
| Contingencies Mayor's Office | $10,000 00 | |
| Mayor's salary | 12,000 00 | |
| Salaries clerks and subordinates | 20,000 00 | |
| Salaries and contingencies Bureau of Permits | 17,500 00— | 54,500 00 |
| THE FINANCE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Cleaning markets | $23,068 00 | |
| Contingencies Controller's Office | 15,000 00 | |
| Rents | 53,850 00 | |
| Real estate, expenses of | 50,000 00 | |
| Salaries Department of Finance | 303,082 00 | |
| Salaries Chamberlain's Office | 30,000 00— | 475,000 00 |
| THE LAW DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Contingencies—Law Department | $50,000 00 | |
| Contingencies—Corp'ation Attorney's Office | 1,000 00 | |
| Contingencies—Public Administrator's Office | 1,000 00 | |
| SALARIES LAW DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Office of Counsel to the Corporation— | | |
| Salary of Counsel to Corporation | 15,000 00 | |
| Salary of Assistant Counsel to Corporation | 12,000 00 | |
| Salaries of clerks and messengers | 33,370 00 | |
| Salary of Attorney to the Department of Buildings | 3,000 00 | |
| BUREAU OF CORPORATION ATTORNEY. | | |
| Salary of Corporation Attorney | 7,500 00 | |
| Salary of clerks and assistants | 7,500 00 | |
| BUREAU OF PUBLIC ADMINISTRATOR. | | |
| Salary of Public Administrator | 5,000 00 | |
| Salary of clerks and assistants | 3,000 00— | 138,370 00 |
| DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC WORKS. | | |
| Aqueduct repairs and maintenance | $125,000 00 | |
| Boulevards, roads, and avenues | 75,000 00 | |
| Contingencies | 5,000 00 | |
| Flagging sidewalks, fronting vacant lots, &c. | 2,000 00 | |
| Free floating baths | 9,000 00 | |
| Lamps and gas | 50,000 00 | |
| Public buildings, construction and repairs | 50,000 00 | |
| Public drinking hydrants and urinals | 5,000 00 | |
| Removing obstructions in streets and avenues | 2,500 00 | |
| Repaving and keeping in order wooden and concrete pavements | 50,000 00 | |
| Repairing and renewal of pipes, stop-cocks, &c. | 85,000 00 | |
| Roads and avenues, and sprinkling | 25,000 00 | |
| Salaries Department of Public Works | 170,000 00 | |
| Sewers, repairing and cleaning | 75,000 00 | |
| Street improvements, for street signs, &c. | 2,500 00 | |
| Streets, repaving and repairs to stone pavements | 100,000 00 | |
| Supplies for and cleaning public offices | 50,000 00 | |
| Wells and pumps, repairing and cleaning | 1,500 00— | 1,582,500 00 |
| THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC PARKS. | | |
| Pavement of City Hall Park | $10,000 00 | |
| Maintainance and government of parks and places | 500,000 00 | |
| Observatory Museum and Gallery of Art, maintenance and government of same | 15,000 00 | |
| Harlem River bridges, maintenance and government of, proportion charged New-York County | 15,000 00 | |
| Independence Day, celebration of | 10,000 00 | |
| Sea wall at Battery, repair of | 7,500 00 | |
| Supplies of gas, Department of Public Parks, 1872 and 1873 | 58,000 00— | 615,500 00 |
| THE DEPARTMENT OF BUILDINGS. | | |
| Contingencies, Department of Buildings | $2,500 00 | |
| Salaries, Department of Buildings | 95,700 00— | 98,200 00 |
| THE DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC CHARITIES AND CORRECTION. | | |
| For salaries and supplies, including maintenance Bureau and School-ship Mercury to July 1, 1874 | $1,350,085 50 | |
| Hart's Island improvement | 5,000 00 | |
| Blackwell's Island improvement | 5,000 00 | |
| Ward's Island improvement | 4,000 00 | |
| Idiot Asylum extension | 45,000 00 | |
| Heating Idiot Asylum | 10,000 00 | |
| Pavilions, Blackwell's Island | 36,000 00 | |
| Heating Blackwell's Island | 8,000 00 | |
| For elevator, Bellevue Hospital | 8,000 00 | |
| Steam-boat expenses | 8,000 00 | |
| Printing | | |
| Penitentiary for females | 25,000 00— | 1,504,685 50 |
| THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Health Fund for salaries | $123,950 00 | |
| Contingent expenses | 19,300 00 | |
| Law expenses, including Marshal's fees | 6,000 00 | |
| Disinfection | 15,000 00 | |
| Removing night-soil, offal, and dead animals | 48,000 00— | 217,250 00 |
| THE POLICE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Police Fund—Salaries for thirty-five Captains at $2,000 each per year | $70,000 00 | |
| Salaries of 140 Sergeants at $1,600 | 224,000 00 | |
| Salaries of 2,200 patrolmen at $1,200 | 2,640,000 00 | |
| Salaries of seventy-seven doormen at $900 | 69,300 00 | |
| Salary of Superintendent | 7,500 00 | |
| Salaries of Inspectors of Police | 14,000 00 | |
| Salaries of Commissioners of Police | 32,000 00 | |
| Salaries of clerks, deputies, stenographers, surgeons, telegraph operators, cleaners, steam-boat employes, and others | 113,984 00 | |
| Police stations, houses, alterations, &c. | 35,000 00 | |
| Police stations, houses, rents | 12,935 00 | |
| Supplies for Police | 100,000 00 | |
| Construction of stables in Eighty-seventh and Eighty-ninth streets | 26,785 00 | |
| Cleaning streets under Police Department—Salaries of clerks, inspectors, foremen, steam-boat superintendent and employes, wages of sweepers, laborers, watchmen, firemen, cart-drivers, hostlers, and expenses of hired carts, &c. | 1,000,000 00— | 4,345,494 00 |
| THE FIRE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Fire Department Fund—Salaries—Head-quarters pay-roll | 60,485 00 | |
| Telegraph force | 25,720 00 | |
| Repair-shop | 53,832 00 | |
| Bureau of Combustibles | 63,684 00 | |
| Bureau of Fire Marshal | 10,900 00 | |
| Bureau of Chief of Department | 32,700 00 | |
| Members of Hook and Ladder Companies, maintenance of fire steam-boat, &c. | 834,650 00 | |
| For fire steam-boat | 35,000 00 | |
| For improved fire-escape and life-saving apparatus, or aerial ladder | 25,000 00 | |
| For supplies, rents, repairs, and alterations of buildings | 273,000 00 | |
| For new buildings | 50,000 00— | 1,465,011 00 |
| BOARD OF EDUCATION. | | |
| Public Instruction—Salaries of teachers, janitors, Superintendents, clerks, and employes | 2,380,000 00 | |
| Supplies, rents, repairs of buildings, furniture, heating apparatus, and incidental expenses | 472,500 00 | |
| School moneys apportionate to corporate schools | [illegible] | |
| Purchasing sites and erecting new school buildings | 400,000 00 | |
| Alterations and extraordinary repairs to buildings and heated apparatus, and for furniture, &c. | 200,000 00— | [illegible] |
| THE DEPARTMENT OF TAXES AND ASSESSMENTS. | | |
| Contingencies, Dept. Taxes and Assessments | 1,600 00 | |
| Salaries, Dept. Taxes, and Assessments | 19,000 00 | |
| Salaries Board of Assessors | 22,400 00— | 43,000 00 |
| THE COLLEGE OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK. | | |
| For Professor's salaries and officers, scientific apparatus, books, and supplies, repairing buildings, support, maintenance, and general expense | $150,000 00— | 150,000 00 |
| ADVERTISING, PRINTING, STATIONERY, AND BLANK BOOKS. | | |
| Publication of City Record | 25,000 00 | |
| City Record, Salaries and Contingencies | 12,000 00 | |
| Advertising | 5,000 00 | |
| Printing, Stationery, Blank Books: | | |
| For all printing, (except printing of City Record,) stationery and blank books required by Common Council and the departments, as directed by law of 1873, and amendments | 50,000 00— | 92,000 00 |
| THE CITY COURT AND COURT EXPENSES. | | |
| Salaries City Courts—Police Courts: | | |
| Salaries of ten Police Justices | 80,000 00 | |
| Clerks and stenographers, interpreters and janitors | 55,000 00 | |
| DISTRICT COURTS. | | |
| Salaries of District Court Judges | 72,000 00 | |
| Salaries of clerks, stenographers, interpreters, attendants and janitors | 107,400 00— | 314,400 00 |
| SALARIES—JUDICIARY. | | |
| For salaries of clerks, officers, and attendants of Courts of Record and other Courts in City and County of New-York: | | |
| COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS. | | |
| Clerk of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer | 6,000 00 | |
| Deputy Clerk of General Sessions and Oyer and Terminer | 5,000 00 | |
| Thirty-four attendants, at $1,200 | 40,800 00— | 51,800 00 |
| THE MARINE COURT. | | |
| Clerk, Deputy Clerk, and twelve assistant Clerks | 37,500 00 | |
| Eighteen attendants, at $1,200 | 21,600 00— | 59,100 00 |
| COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. | | |
| Twenty attendants, at $1,200 | 24,000 00 | |
| FOR SUPERIOR COURT. | | |
| Twenty attendants, at $1,200 | 24,000 00 | |
| THE SUPREME COURT. | | |
| Twenty-four attendants, at $1,200 | 28,800 00— | 187,700 00 |
| Total | | $502,100 00 |
| MISCELLANEOUS. | | |
| Board of Estimate and Apportionment, expenses of | 1,500 00 | |
| Special contingencies, including all expenditures authorized by law for the support of the City Government not included in any item enumerated in this estimate | 500,000 00 | |
| JUDGMENTS. | | |
| Salaries Commissioners of Accounts (2) | 6,000 00 | |
| Fourth avenue improvement, as provided by chapter 702 of laws of 1872, and section 4 of chapter 95 of law of 1873 | | $1,598,767 50 |
| INTEREST ON AND INSTALLMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF CITY DEBT. | | |
| Interest of City Debt | 6,480,458 46 | |
| Floating debt, Fund Stock of 1873, annual installment | 130,763 33 | |
| Stocks for Docks and Slips, redemption of | 50,000 00 | |
| Volunteer Soldier Family Aid Bonds, No. 10, redemption of | 500,000 00 | |
| Reduction of City Debt, as provided by chapter 535, laws of 1873 | 250,000 00— | 7,411,221 79 |
| Total | | $25,052,100 59 |
| Deduct amount of estimated revenues of the General Fund not otherwise specifically appropriated by law, including surplus revenues of the Sinking Fund for payment of interest on City debt | | 2,000,000 00 |
| Total | | $23,052,100 59 |
| COUNTY OF NEW-YORK ESTIMATES FOR 1874 FOR STATE PURPOSES. | | |
| For State Taxes. | | |
| For general purposes | $1,656,147 13 | |
| For bounty debt | 2,208,196 16 | |
| For new Capitol | 552,049 05 | |
| Asylums and reformatories | 345,030 65 | |
| Canal floating debt | 138,012 26 | |
| Work on canals and extra repairs | 552,049 05 | |
| Academies and Union schools | 69,006 13 | |
| For payment of awards by Canal Appraisers and Canal Commissioners, certificates of indebtedness, and for deficiency sinking fund, &c. | 772,868 66— | 6,283,259 09 |
| COMMON SCHOOLS FOR STATE. | | |
| For common schools | $1,390,122 61— | 7,673,481 70 |
| INTEREST ON INSTALLMENT OF PRINCIPAL OF COUNTY DEBT. | | |
| Interest on County debt | $2,640,055 40 | |
| Soldiers' Substitute Bounty Redemption bonds, redemption of | 500,000 00 | |
| Bonds as provided by section 3, of chap. 95, of laws of 1873 | 364,438 77— | 3,504,494 17 |
| GENERAL EXPENSES OF THE COUNTY. | | |
| Advertising | $2,500 00 | |
| Armories and drill-rooms including rent, fitting up &c. | 250,000 00 | |
| Cleaning and supplies for County offices | 50,000 00 | |
| District Attorney's office | 10,000 00 | |
| County contingencies | 15,000 00 | |
| Coroners' fees | 76,300 00 | |
| Special contingencies | 200,000 00 | |
| Jurors' fees | 35,000 00 | |
| Election expenses | 138,950 00 | |
| Printing, Executive Department, and Judiciary | 15,000 00 | |
| Printing, Legislative Department | 7,500 00 | |
| repairs to County buildings and offices | 10,000 00 | |
| Rents | 7,500 00 | |
| Support of prisoners, County jail | 30,000 00— | 837,950 00 |
| SALARIES, LEGISLATIVE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Salary sixteen Supervisors, $2,000 each | 32,000 00 | |
| EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT. | | |
| Clerk and messengers County offices | $10,700 00 | |
| Offices, Bureau Collection of Personal Taxes | 13,333 33 — | 24,033 33 |
| COUNTY, | | |
| JUDICIARY—SUPREME COURT. | | |
| Five Justices at $11,500 each | $57,500 00 | |
| Clerks and other employes | 32,000 00 | |
| Compensation of Judges from other districts, $2,000 each | 21,500 00 | |
| SUPERIOR COURT | | |
| Six Justices at $15,000 | $90,000 00 | |
| Clerks, stenographers, and librarian | 53,900 00 | |
| COURT OF COMMON PLEAS. | | |
| Six Justices at $15,000 | $90,000 00 | |
| Clerks and other employes | 52,900 00 | |
| MARINE COURT. | | |
| Six Justices at $10,000 | $60,000 00 | |
| Stenographers and interpreter | 9,000 00 | |
| COURT OF GENERAL SESSIONS AND OYER AND TERMINER. | | |
| Stenographer and interpreter | $4,500 00 | |
| COURT OF SPECIAL SESSIONS. | | |
| Clerks and other employes | $28,000 00 | |
| COUNTY CLERK'S OFFICE. | | |
| County Clerk, Deputies, Clerks, and Messengers | $40,725 00 | |
| Surrogate's office | 35,000 00 | |
| DISTRICT ATTORNEY'S OFFICE. | | |
| District Attorney | $15,000 00 | |
| Other employes | 58,800 00 | |
| RECORDER'S OFFICE. | | |
| Recorder's salary | $15,000 00 | |
| Other employes | 3,820 00 | |
| City Judge's office | 17,200 00 | |
| Commissioner of Jurors | 5,000 00 | |
| Translator of Courts of Record | 2,500 00— | 6,836,745 90 |
| ASYLUMS, REFORMATORIES, AND CHARITABLE INSTITUTIONS. | | |
| Asylum for Idiots | $350 00 | |
| American Female Guardian Society | 25,000 00 | |
| Children's Aid Society | 70,000 00 | |
| Foundling Asylum | 125,000 00 | |
| Institution for Deaf and Dumb | 14,020 00 | |
| Institution for Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes | 6,000 00 | |
| Institution for the Blind | 4,000 00 | |
| Magdalen Female Benevolent Society | 500 00 | |
| New-York Juvenile Asylum | 75,000 00 | |
| New-York Infant Asylum | 20,000 00 | |
| New-York State Lunatic Asylum | 2,745 00 | |
| New-York Catholic Protectory | 180,000 00 | |
| New-York Society for Relief of Ruptured and Crippled | 26,250 00 | |
| Nursery and Child's Hospital | 70,000 00 | |
| Prot. Episcopal House of Mercy | 500 00 | |
| Roman Catholic House of the Good Shepherd | 43,000 00 | |
| State Lunatic Asylum for Insane Criminals at Auburn, N. Y. | 1,200 00 | |
| Shepherd's Fold | 5,000 00 | |
| Union Home and School for Education of Children of Volunteer Soldiers | 20,000 00 | |
| Le Couteul, St. Mary's Institution for the Improved Instruction of Deaf Mutes in the City of Buffalo | 1,000 00— | 698,265 00 |
| Total | | $13,478,199 20 |
| Deduct the estimated amount of County revenue not otherwise appropriated by law | | 80,000 00 |
| Total | | $13,398,199 20 |

The above estimates show the following increase over those of 1873:

| | |
|---|---|
| Increase over City estimate, 1873 | $6,320,160 03 |
| Increase over County estimate, 1873 | 3,031,369 03 |
| Total | $9,351,529 06 |

The examination of the estimates occupied nearly two days.

## THE FREEHOLD FIRE.

The following is a list of insurances on property destroyed by the fire at Freehold, N. J., Thursday morning: On the Court-house, $5,000 in each of the following companies: Girard, of Philadelphia; Continental of New-York; Hudson, of Jersey City; Star, New-York; People's, Trenton; Humboldt, Newark—total, $30,000. On Burtis' store: Hudson, $1,500; Girard, $2,000; Liverpool, London, and Globe, $2,500; Princeton, $2,500. Hendrickson's stock: Girard, $2,000; Royal, $2,500; Franklin, $2,000. Bedle's building and stock: Hudson, $5,000; Manhattan, $1,000; Continental, $1,000; Paterson, $2,500; Girard, $1,000; State, $1,500; Citizens', Newark, $2,000; People's, Newark, $1,500; Princeton, $1,000; Relief, $1,500; Humboldt, $1,500. On Royall House: Continental, $3,000; Girard, $2,500. Conover & Thompson's building, $1,000 in State. *Inquirer* building, $2,000 in North American. *Inquirer* newspaper, $1,000 in German-American.

## POLITICAL NOTES.

As the day of the election approaches the Republican press of the interior of the State shows that it has awakened to a realization of the importance of the contest and the nature of the issues involved in it. If their earnestness and enthusiasm are shared in by the Republican voters of the State the result of next Tuesday's work will be gratifying indeed.

The independent Democrats in the Second, Third, and Fourth Districts of Albany County held conventions and nominated their own candidates for the Assembly in opposition to the candidates of the ring, at the same time exacting from them, as was understood, pledges that they would remain in the field. Mr. William J. Weaver, their candidate in the Second District, has since publicly announced that notwithstanding the pressure brought to bear upon him to induce him to withdraw he will keep his word, regardless of what the others may do. It is understood that the nominee in the Fourth District also sticks; but Michael Delahanty, in the Third District, has been persuaded to withdraw, as announced yesterday, and his extraordinary action delights the Albany *Argus* and other Democratic papers as scrupulous as it.

If reports are to be believed, one of the honorable candidates for the Senate on the Democratic ticket in the interior has allowed his angry passions to rise, and has gone so far as violently to assault a man who had the temerity to tell him that he believed he would be beaten in the race. With the true Democratic instinct, the statesman promptly knocked the man down, and, it is currently reported, kicked him while on the ground. The assailed man endeavored to obtain a warrant for the arrest of his assailant, but the Democratic Police Justice not caring to imperil the interests of his friends, refused to issue the warrant.

The revised official returns of the vote for Governor of Ohio show Allen's exact majority to be 817, the aggregates being: Noyes, 213,837; Allen, 214,654. Every other candidate on the Republican State ticket is elected, the majorities ranging from 177 for State Treasurer to 1,754 for member of the Board of Public Works. The figures in detail are as follows:

| | Republican. | Democratic. | Maj. |
|---|---|---|---|
| Lieutenant Governor | 214,226 | 213,489 | 737 |
| Treasurer | 213,527 | 213,350 | 177 |
| Controller | 214,244 | 213,123 | 1,121 |
| Attorney General | 214,002 | 213,402 | 600 |
| Member Board Pub. Works | 214,758 | 213,004 | 1,754 |
| Supreme Judge | 214,316 | 213,673 | 643 |
| Supreme Judge (vacancy) | 214,370 | 213,571 | 799 |

The aggregate vote for Stewart, Prohibitionist, for Governor, was 10,081, and for Collins, Liberal, 9,971.

Gov. Hendricks has an apologist and defender in an Indiana Democrat for his neglect to take part in the Ohio canvass. This man denies "from the highest source of information," that there is any truth in the report that Hendricks refused to speak at the Democratic meetings, after being invited to do so. On the contrary, he says "that Gov. Hendricks was not invited at all to make speeches in Ohio during the recent contest. Had the State Central Committee, or any other committee, of Ohio requested the Governor to take part in the canvass, his voice would have been heard wherever he was assigned to duty, in behalf of 'Old Bill Allen,' whom the Democrats of Indiana love as dearly as do the Democracy of Ohio." Now, will somebody defend the Ohio Democratic Committee for neglecting to invite him over to assist Thurman in his struggle for a re-election as Senator, and the Democratic nomination for President? Hendricks would have been so happy to come.

Meanwhile the Democracy of Indiana are looking about them, and the old liners are already urging that a call be promptly issued for a State Convention to be held in Indianapolis on the 8th of January next, there being, as they think, important considerations which demand the early coming together of representative men of the party. On this subject the New-Albany *Standard*, now one of the leading party papers in the State, says: "The most important is to consider the present status of the party itself. If the matter is delayed there is danger that many of our friends will commit themselves to other movements that are being made, laboring, as they undoubtedly will, under the impression that the party will not enter the contest under the old organization. It is already known that a few of the party are working industriously to convince the masses that there is no longer a necessity for the Democracy maintaining a separate organization, and that it should give way to a new order of things. We do not believe that at the present time there is any considerable number who are so disposed, but it is clear that the few who are interested in this movement have been industrious, and will place every impediment in the way of the success of the regular party. A State Convention, held as early as the 8th of January, with vigorous action on its part, will dispel this delusion, and have a tendency to concentrate the party for the future. It will also exert a powerful influence among the Democracy in other States, and lead to the complete organization of the party, with a view to the next Presidential election. If the Democracy of Indiana are thoroughly and systematically organized when the Presidential year approaches, we shall be able to command influence in the national councils of the party." The *Standard* also wishes this State Convention to invite the co-operation of the party in other States, with the same objects in view, to assemble at Washington City during the approaching Spring or Summer. This latter convention, it believes, would do much toward harmonizing the Democratic party in the various sections of the country, and leave the National Convention of 1876 but little else to do than name the candidates who are to be elected as the next President and Vice President of the United States.

Col. Knox McAfee, Republican candidate for the Assembly in the Eleventh City District, is heartily indorsed by such sterling citizens as Mr. Thomas C. Acton and Mr. Jackson S. Schultz. He is an educated gentleman, of good ability and untarnished reputation, who is fully qualified for the position, and he should receive the full Republican vote of the district. Col. McAfee can be easily elected, and the Republicans should not allow him to be defeated for want of the little effort which is necessary to secure his success. In voting for him, they are serving themselves, for it is certain he will make an honest and sensible legislator. We have too few of that sort at Albany to neglect any chance of adding to the number.

One of the singular results of the disintegrated condition of the Democratic Party is the support they are now giving Hon. John F. Potter, of bowie-knife renown, who at the demand of the grangers, has been nominated by the "Reformers" for the Senate of Wisconsin. It is true it comes hard for the old pro-slavery Democratic papers to champion him whom they were wont so severely to denounce, especially in 1856-7, but one of them endeavors to satisfy itself by saying that events have marched rapidly, and revolutions have rolled forward with accelerated force since then.

The Commissioners who are to conduct the special election in Philadelphia on the proposed new Constitution of Pennsylvania, are to have great power, as appears from this statement by the *Ledger*: "They are to have the direction and supervision of the election, and power to appoint the election boards within the County of Philadelphia, with power to fill vacancies in their own board, as well as vacancies in the several election boards, and they are to have authority to revise the registration of voters for the several wards or election divisions of the city, to correct the same, and to furnish the corrected lists to the election officers of each precinct or division; to distribute the tickets for the city provided for by the ordinance to be used at the election; to appoint a Judge and two Inspectors for each election division, by whom the election therein shall be held and conducted, and to give all necessary instructions to the election officers regarding their duties in holding the election and in making returns thereof. The general return of the election in the city is to be opened, computed and certified before them, and with their approval—which approval shall be indorsed upon the return—and they are to make report, directed to the President of the convention, of their official action and concerning the fairness of the election within the city."

# POSTAL SAVINGS BANKS.

## EXTENSION OF THE MONEY-ORDER SYSTEM.

A very important feature in connection with the recent disturbances in the money market has been the rapid increase in the amount of business transacted through the medium of the money-order system all over the country. This is, perhaps, rendered all the more remarkable inasmuch as the Post Office authorities consider the increase not a mere temporary makeshift on the part of the mercantile community, but a permanent extension of the money-order business, destined to hold its ground when the circumstances which were the immediate cause of this increase shall have passed away. Postmaster James and the officials connected with the working of the Money-order Department are so fully satisfied as to the success of the experiment made by the mercantile public during the recent panic in availing themselves of this means of transmitting money, that the Postmaster intends to urge upon the next session of Congress the necessity and advisability of passing measures to authorize the working of the money-order system upon a much larger scale. The matter is said to be favorably viewed by the Treasury Department, while President Grant's approval has been already expressed.

Among the projects spoken of may be mentioned that of establishing a postal savings bank, as recently referred to briefly in THE TIMES. General Special Agent of the Money-order Department Harrison visited Canada lately to examine the working of institutions of this kind in the Dominion, where they are modeled after the English system, and he was informed by the Assistant Postmasters General of Montreal and Toronto that during a long series of years the system had proved highly satisfactory. During the panic it was found that a large number of offices held back their surplus funds instead of sending them to New-York, fearing that the orders next day might exhaust their funds, as the receipts were not adequate to meet the emergency. This left the General Post Office in this City at times with a very small balance, but in every instance all demands had been promptly met, and the confidence created by these transactions, and the safety of exchange through the Post Office, under the most unfavorable circumstances, added much weight and great interest to the proposition of Postmaster General Creswell for a postal savings bank.

Mr. Creswell proposes to establish a national savings institution, of which all first and second-class money-order offices shall be branches. Money can be deposited in these offices in sums of $5 and upward. The depositors are to have the amounts paid into the bank entered in their pass-books, and the Government is to pay a certain rate of interest. The money so deposited would be transmitted to the nearest Assistant Treasurer, and employed by the Treasury Department in the liquidation of the public debt, and for other purposes. By adopting such a banking system as this throughout the States, it is claimed that large sums of money which are now hoarded by the people on account of the general distrust the recent panic created as to the stability of the banking institutions, would by this means be brought into circulation, and the pressure on all classes of the community be greatly relieved by the impetus which would be given to every branch of trade. Those who would not trust their money to the ordinary savings banks would trust the Government, and in this way the poorest man could place himself measurably in the position of the wealthy bondholder by constituting himself a creditor of the Government. Not only would the circulation be largely increased by the adoption of this system, but large sums of money which, under the influence of monetary excitements would be sent out of the country, would be committed to the safe-keeping of the postal savings banks, and the Government would be enabled to take up their bonds from European stockholders, to whom they have to pay six and seven per cent. interest. The additional expense incurred by the introduction of the system would be a mere trifle compared to the revenue which would accrue from it. It is estimated that the cost for extra clerks and other expenses would not exceed three-fourths of one per cent. on the deposits. The present cost of the Money Order Department is set down at about [illegible] of one per cent.

A TIMES reporter called yesterday upon Mr. William Plimley, Superintendent of the Money-Order Department at the New-York Post Office, to ascertain additional facts in connection with this subject, and the information received goes far to support the views taken by the Postmaster General and Postmaster James. Mr. Plimley has been connected with the Money Order Department since it was first established, and appears to be thoroughly conversant with the working of the entire system. He said there was no doubt whatever but that the increase experienced in the amount of money transmitted through the Post Office would be permanent. He had conversed with a number of merchants on the subject for some time past, and they had all expressed the fullest satisfaction in the Post Office system of forwarding remittances, and only regretted they were not aware of its importance long before. They were perfectly astounded to see the simplicity and at the same time the great convenience and safety of this mode of transmitting money, and all with whom he conversed expressed their determination to continue to make use of the Post Office money-order system. The largest amount that can be sent in a single remittance is $50, and the cost of a draft for that amount is seventy-five cents, but the Postmaster would press upon the Government the necessity of providing for drafts up to [illegible]. Mr. Plimley said that in Texas, Florida, California, Omaha, and other distant places the increase in the money order department of the Post Office would be greater than in places not so far removed from New-York, in consequence of the greater difficulty of procuring exchange through the banks in those places, as well as for the more important reason that the rate charged by the Post Office would be much lower than has been exacted by the banks. To show the actual increase which has taken place in the amount of money transmitted through the Post Office, he stated that the orders paid from Sept. 13 to Oct. 25 in the present year, amounted to [illegible], while the amount paid during the corresponding six weeks of 1872 was [illegible], showing an increase of [illegible]. The postmasters' drafts paid from Sept. 13 to Oct. 25 in the present year were [illegible], against [illegible] during the same period last year. The amount of orders issued during the six weeks included between the 13th September and the 25th October last was [illegible], against [illegible] during the corresponding period of 1872, which showed the increase to be [illegible]. The amounts of deposits received from postmasters during the same time was [illegible], against $1,373,399 40 in 1872, showing an increase of $253,381 91. The aggregate amount disbursed in London from Sept. 13 to Oct. 25 was [illegible]. The Superintendent thinks these figures go far to show the urgent necessity for increased facilities in connection with the Money-order Department of the Post Office. The growth of this department of the Post Office has been so great since it was first established and continues to extend its operations so steadily and rapidly that, although ten sub-offices were opened at the stations in the City some twelve months ago for the purpose of lessening the business at the head office, there is a continual rush every day at the New-York Post Office, and the clerks in the department find themselves still over-crowded with business. The money order system was established in this country nine years ago by Hon. C. F. McDonald, the present Superintendent of the department at Washington, and [illegible] of the Post Office business has [illegible] increased since that time. On the 1st October, 1871, the British international money order service began, and one year later the service was commenced with the German Empire. The Superintendent of the Transmission Department stated that they were dispatching [illegible] letters daily at present, which was an increase of about [illegible] since last year. The recent disturbance in the money market had not noticeably increased or diminished the number of letters, newspapers, or postal cards forwarded through the Post Office.

## RIVAL TELEGRAPH COMPANIES.

A motion was made before Judge Barrett, in Supreme Court, Chambers, yesterday, on behalf of Mr. Kernan, representing the Stock and Gold Telegraph Company, of which he is lessee, for an injunction restraining the Manhattan Quotation Company from copying and circulating foreign telegrams, which plaintiff claims defendant copies from the Gold Board bulletin, to which plaintiff furnishes them. Aside from the question of fact—plaintiff's allegations being denied by defendant—the question of copyright involved was argued at considerable length by Mr. Walker on behalf of the plaintiff, and Hon. Thomas E. Stewart on behalf of defendant.

Judge Barrett reserved his decision.

## A FOURTH WARD MURDER.

On the night of Tuesday last Michael Colby, thirty-four years old, residing at No. 57 Gold street, Brooklyn, was standing in front of No. 34 Cherry street, New-York, when he was approached by a noted rough named James Kelly. A fight followed, when Kelly drew a clasp-knife and stabbed Colby in the chest just below the sternum, inflicting a wound which, though considered dangerous, was not at the time regarded as fatal by the physicians who were summoned. Colby was taken to the Park Hospital. Kelly was subsequently arrested and was confronted with Colby, but the latter was either unable or unwilling to recognize him. Yesterday Coroner Herrman received a notification to take Colby's ante-mortem statement, and proceeded to the Park Hospital for that purpose, but found Colby unconscious and sinking fast.

## A SEVERE REMEDY.

A sailor named Harkaway, residing in South Fifth street, near Union avenue, Brooklyn, applied for medical aid at the Eastern District Hospital yesterday. [illegible] deaf, and [illegible] and neck. [illegible] night he returned [illegible] on his bed. [illegible]

# RAPID TRANSIT.

### THE SCHEMES REVIEWED.

THE PROSPECTS FOR THE FUTURE—THE ATTEMPTS TO SOLVE THE QUESTION.

Probably no question possesses a greater interest for the people of this Metropolis than that of rapid transit. It is not too much to say that the solution of the problem is of vital importance to the future prosperity of the City, and the welfare and happiness of its inhabitants. Alike to the merchant, the professional man, and the artisan, the subject possesses an interest and importance which are incapable of exaggeration. And the necessity of increasing the facilities of travel between the upper and lower sections of Manhattan Island every day grows greater and more imperative, for every day witnesses fresh encroachments of business upon the dwelling portion of the City, constantly rendering more remote the homes of our citizens from their places of business, so that unless New-York is willing to allow what should be the bulk of its population to be absorbed by Brooklyn and Jersey, the problem of rapid transit must be taken up and solved, and that right speedily. That after years of effort the citizens of this Metropolis should be still dependent on the horse cars for the means of transit to the upper portion of the island, affords a somewhat strange commentary upon our boasted enterprise and resources. Perhaps, however, the explanation of the fact is to be found in this, that hitherto the question of quick transit has been mixed up with politics instead of being regarded as a matter in which all citizens, whether Republicans or Democrats, were equally interested, and that certain selfish individuals availing themselves of this circumstance have not hesitated at each successive session of the Legislature, whenever any scheme was introduced that seemed feasible, to use every possible means, including the employment of "skilled talent," to defeat the wishes of the people, and leave them without the relief they sought. Many persons, however, who have devoted attention to the subject, assert that the true reason why we are without the means of rapid transit is, that private capitalists when they come to count the cost of the work, and the vast difficulties, engineering and otherwise, which it presents, are deterred from attempting the enterprise, and these persons say that a railroad from the Battery or City Hall to Harlem will never be built until the City takes hold of the work. In proof of this statement they point to the Gilbert Elevated Railroad and the Vanderbilt Road, to both of which the Legislature granted charters, but upon which no work that amounts to anything has, up to the present time, been done. They further claim that the work is one which the City should undertake, urging that the rise in taxable property in the upper sections of the island which will immediately follow the solution of the rapid transit problem will more than compensate for the outlay required in the construction of a suitable road.

The history of the rapid-transit question exhibits nothing so prominently as the radical differences of opinion which, from the inception of the agitation of the problem, has divided its advocates as to the best means of accomplishing the end in view. Some are in favor of an underground railroad, while others vehemently oppose any but an elevated road. So violent has this discussion been that some projectors of railroad schemes, anxious to go to the Legislature with the weight of popular opinion in their favor, did not hesitate to essay the seemingly impossible task of devising roads that would be underground and overground at one and the same time. The advocates of the underground plan would appear, however, to be in the majority.

Another feature in connection with the history of the rapid-transit agitation has been before alluded to, but probably deserves some further consideration, namely, the determined opposition which every project proposed for the solution of the question has had to encounter at Albany. So far back as 1852 an application was made to the Legislature by Mr. Schuyler, Engineer of the Harlem and New-Haven Company, and other gentlemen, for a charter to build a low-level road extending from the Battery to Harlem River. It was opposed and the application refused. Had the bill passed and the road been built, it is, perhaps, not too much to say that a million of inhabitants would have been retained in New-York who were driven to other States and counties, carrying with them one hundred million of legitimate City taxes. In like manner the Arcade, the Central Underground, the Beach Pneumatic, and, in fact, every plan proposed, has met with violent opposition at the capital from interested parties. The success of the projectors of the Gilbert Elevated Railroad and of the Vanderbilt Underground in obtaining charters is not perhaps erroneously ascribed to their having "fixed" the right parties. Any project especially which contemplated using Broadway, was certain to encounter violent and determined opposition from the merchants having stores on that thoroughfare, and each successive session of the Legislature was certain to witness the arrival of a delegation at Albany prepared to oppose the enactment of any such bill, and if possible to prevent its signature by the Governor, should it by any chance have passed the Assembly and Senate.

The name is legion of the projects which during the past five years have been suggested for the solution of the problem of quick transit, and few even of those most interested in the subject retain even a memory of half of them. Among the many plans suggested were the Combined Patent Treble Level Railway, for elevated and surface Broadway, with Arcade and Sub-Railway, Pneumatic Railways and Express trains—a project sufficiently comprehensive it will readily be admitted, but which was abandoned as being deemed too impracticable and expensive. Another plan contemplated the erection in the centre of a principal avenue on the east and west sides of the City of a continuous bridge resting upon pillars, the road to be operated by steam. The advantages claimed for that plan were its comparative cheapness, its projectors contending that it could be constructed at about one-tenth of the cost of any of the underground roads, and that consequently a correspondingly low rate of fare would be secured. It could be built in about one-fifth the time required for other schemes, as it would not be subjected to delays and uncertainties from water, rock, water-pipes, gas-pipes, vaults, &c. The promoters of it also claimed that it would contribute to the greater comfort of passengers by affording them much better air and light than could possibly be had in any underground system. Notwithstanding, however, all these advantages, nothing was ever done toward putting the plan in practical operation. The Arcade Railway at one time met with no small share of public favor. It contemplated excavating through Broadway and constructing under the carriage road a railway to be operated by steam power. The projectors of the Arcade succeeded in obtaining a charter from the Legislature, but before the bill could be signed by the Governor the inevitable delegation of Broadway property-owners went before his Excellency and urged that the road, if ever constructed, would ruin the principal thoroughfare and the City. Gov. Hoffman, whether convinced by their arguments, or for other reasons best known to himself and his advisers, vetoed the bill, thus giving the Arcade Railway its *coup de grace*. Among the other projects that came to an untimely end was Swayne's Three-tier Road, which contemplated an elevated railroad for passengers, to be operated by steam, a surface road underneath for loose cars, and underneath that a tunnel for the transportation of freight by steam.

### THE NEW-YORK ELEVATED RAILROAD.

Among the many schemes in which any attempt has been made to carry out the projects contained in the original plans laid before both Houses of the Legislature and the people, is that which is known now as the New-York Elevated Railway, running from the Battery to Thirty-fourth street. The construction of this road is considered to be a step in the right direction, and tends considerably to show that by its means a very near approach to a solution of the difficulties of providing quick communication between the lower and upper ends of the island has been attained. The method of construction, too, has for its recommendation the fact that during the time it is being built and after it is completed, no interference is caused to public traffic, while at the same time it is as strong and safe as any other plan that could be devised, whether it be under, on, or above ground. Another feature in favor of this style of railroad undoubtedly consists in the fact that during the Winter and in seasons of snow no possible obstruction can occur, as the snow can neither find a lodgment nor be formed into drifts and banks, as is and would be the case on other lines except on those that might be constructed on the underground plan. This road was built upon a perfectly new idea, and was originated by Mr. C. T. Harvey, who, however, proposed to use propelling cables or endless chains, worked by stationary engines, as the means by which the cars should be propelled. The proposed plans were submitted by Mr. Harvey to several well-known capitalists, who were induced to enter into the formation of a company in order to test, by erecting an experimental line of half a mile in length, the feasibility of this novel idea being successfully applied toward practical use in providing a means by which the public might be conveyed to and from one end of the island to the other in quicker time than by the tedious and disagreeable mode of the horse-cars. It was also proposed, in the event of the experiment being proved to be practicable, to extend the line as far as Yonkers. A company, under the title of "The West Side Elevated (Patented) Railway Company," was accordingly formed, having for the Board of Directors the following gentlemen, viz.: Walter S. Gurnee, President; Samuel D. Babcock, Wm. E. Dodge, S. M. Pettengill, R. P. Getty, A. S. Barnes, and Charles T. Harvey. An application was made to the Legislature for a charter empowering the company to construct the experimental line, which was passed April 22, 1867.

Section 2 of this act provides that the railway hereby authorized shall be operated exclusively by means of propelling cables attached to stationary engines, placed beneath or beyond the surface of any street through which such railway may pass, and shall be concealed from view so far as the same may be detrimental to the ordinary uses of said streets. The structure shall consist of a single track, upon which the cars are to be moved in contrary directions upon opposite sides of the streets, which track shall not exceed five feet in width between centre of rails, and shall be supported by a series of iron columns not exceeding eighteen inches in diameter at surface of pavement, or equivalent space, (if in an elliptical form,) which columns shall be placed at intervals of not less than twenty feet, (except at street crossings or sidings,) along the curbstone line between the sidewalk and carriage-way, and attached at their upper extremities to the track aforesaid, so that the centre of the track shall be perpendicular to the centre of the columns, and at a distance of not less than fourteen feet above the surface of the pavement. Whenever deemed necessary to prevent oscillation of the track aforesaid, a second series of columns may be extended on the building side of the sidewalk, at intervals of not less than twenty feet, which shall not be more than nine inches in diameter at surface of pavement, and shall be so placed as not to obstruct any existing door or window without consent of the owner, and from the upper extremity of which bracers or girders may be extended to the first series of columns mentioned for purposes aforesaid.

Power was also given to the company, in case the structure, plan, and operations of the experimental road was approved by the Commissioners, that they might extend their line along both sides of Greenwich street to Ninth avenue, and along both sides of Ninth avenue, or streets west of Ninth avenue, to the Harlem River.

After the passage of the act above mentioned the company proceeded to erect on the easterly side of Greenwich street the experimental section, which was completed during the month of July, 1868, at an expense of about $200,000. The Commissioners, Messrs. Jacob S. Freer, appointed by the Croton Board, and Freeman J. Fithian and John H. Morris, appointed by Gov. Fenton, in accordance with the provisions of the statute, inspected this experimental section, and, after as full an examination as they were able to give, they decided to sign and deliver to the company a certificate of their approval of the work performed, and transmitted the same to the Governor, as required by the act. The Commissioners, as will be seen from the following letter, while they appeared satisfied that the elevated railway structure itself, so far as related to its plan and scheme, could be made successful for the speedy transportation of passengers and light freight, had serious doubts whether the proposed motive power by means of a revolving cable driven by stationary engines would ever succeed. The letter was as follows:

NEW-YORK, July 2, 1868.

*Gov. Fenton:*

SIR: Yesterday we signed and delivered to the West Side and Yonkers Railway Company a certificate of approval of the experimental section of their elevated railroad, which, we suppose, will be presented to you for approval. We think it appropriate that we should communicate briefly to you some of the considerations which induced us to make the certificate. It is, in our opinion, by no means certain that the plan and scheme of an elevated railway on single columns, with cars to be propelled thereon by revolving cables and stationary engines, will prove a success. But in view of the fact that most of the inventions and improvements of modern times have had their day of doubt and uncertainty—a period when they were wholly experimental in their character—and that to condemn a project because it was not demonstrated to be a practical success, would stop all progress and improvement, we do not feel at liberty, so far as the plan and scheme of this railroad are concerned, by withholding our certificate, to prevent in advance the possible chances of success which may attend the enterprise. Having resolved, therefore, to give our approval to the plan and scheme of this road, all the rest seemed to us matter of mere engineering and mechanical detail. The structure, as it now stands, is very imperfect, particularly in its operating machinery; but all those imperfections are mechanical in their nature, such as defective workmanship, and insufficient and inadequate materials and machinery, which may possibly be remedied by engineering skill; and we have the assurance that all defects of that nature will be speedily repaired when discovered, not only from the high character of the gentlemen connected with this enterprise, but also from the necessity of the case. We are of opinion, therefore, that by reason of such temporary defects, we ought not to withhold our certificate, and thereby prevent all possibility of practically testing the scheme. For these reasons, and realizing also the fact that the demand and necessity for increased and improved facilities for transit over this island are pressing, we have concluded that it was right and our duty to give to the enterprise a chance to vindicate, if it can, the claims of its projectors. It is proper to add, also, that for the three weeks we have had the road in charge, publicly examining and experimenting with it, no remonstrance or objection to the road on the part of any citizen has come to our knowledge. So far as we are able to learn, public opinion is favorable to the project, and desirous that the road shall be constructed, and have a full and fair trial on its merits by practical use.

Very respectfully, your obedient servants,

[Signed by the Commissioners.]

As soon as the Governor had approved of the Commissioners' certificate, the company proceeded to construct a single track railway through Greenwich street and Ninth avenue to Thirtieth street, a distance of about three miles, which was completed in the Spring of 1870. On the completion of the road the Thirtieth street experiments were made to test the practicability of the road as thus far constructed, when it was speedily demonstrated that the motive power adopted was a failure in every respect. The money that had been expended on machinery had thus been entirely wasted, and was a dead loss to the company. On this account many who had hitherto contributed large sums to aid in forwarding the enterprise withdrew their support. Up to this time the road had cost about $1,400,000. During 1870 every effort was made to restore public confidence, but without success, and the financial affairs of the company became in a very embarrassed state. Large sums had been borrowed on short time for the construction of the road thus far, under the hope and expectation that the placing of it in full and successful operation between Thirtieth street and the Battery would enable its promoters to realize ample funds from its bonds and stock to provide for the refunding of such loans, and it was found that unless some other motive power could be adopted the enterprise must be abandoned and the structure removed. Under the circumstances, the property and franchises of the company were temporarily placed in the hands of trustees, for the benefit and protection of the bondholders and creditors, and application was made to the Commissioners for permission to allow the company to avail themselves of the provisions of the supplementary act, passed June 30, 1868, by which they, the Commissioners, were authorized to make experiments with some other motive power. Such provision was given, and a locomotive or "dummy" put on the road. This was at once demonstrated to be successful as a motive power, and although intended at first as a mere experiment, so complete was the success attendant upon it that there was very soon manifested on the part of the traveling public a desire that the company should run one or more cars upon the railway, propelled by this steam engine. The company therefore commenced transporting passengers over the road in April, 1871, by running trains of two and three passenger cars, the same as those now in use on the horse railroads, and seating twenty-two people each. At this time there were no stations along the line of route, and the only places where passengers could embark or disembark was at either Dey street or at Twenty-ninth street. The line, however, rapidly grew in public favor, and so numerous were the passengers that it was found impossible to accommodate them, and hundreds were daily turned away, it being the policy of the company never to admit more people into the cars than could be provided with seats. About this time Mr. D. M. Barney, together with Mr. John H. Hall, both large creditors of the company, joined with Messrs. Tracy and Dows, and, in the interest of all concerned, proceeded to prosecute suits for the foreclosure of the mortgages held by them. Under the rulings obtained sales were forced, the first taking place on Oct. 1, 1871, and the last in Jan. 2, 1872. In the meantime a new company had been organized, which purchased the property put up for sale. The capital of this new company, which was called the New-York Elevated Railroad Company, was $10,000,000 of which $800,000 was paid up. At this time it was considered advisable to erect way stations as additional accommodation for passengers, which were built at Canal street, Franklin street, and Twelfth street. This, together with necessary repairs made to the road, and for furnishing the track, cost $60.000, and about the same sum was expended for additional rolling stock, which was put on the track on July 1. 1872. The line continued to increase in public favor, and the cars soon became so crowded that it became difficult to provide room for the number of passengers using the line. In order to meet this increasing demand, more cars and "dummies" were ordered, and in January of the present year the rolling stock in use was four dummies and eight cars, capable of seating forty-eight passengers each. Trains, of two cars each, are run throughout the day at frequent intervals between the Battery and Thirty-fourth street, the track having been extended to that station during the Summer. The cars now in use are most comfortable and roomy, and stand out in bold relief when compared with the miserable boxes on the street railroads, and they even are a considerable improvement on those employed by some of the largest and richest railroads of the country. The journey from the Battery to Thirty-fourth-street, including stoppages at the different way stations, and vice versa, is made in twenty-five minutes, which effects a considerable saving in time on that required to perform the same distance by any other means. Another advantage, too, to be obtained by riding on this line is the fact that a seat can always be obtained, as the rule, previously referred to, is rigidly enforced, of not admitting more passengers than can be seated. During the prevalence of epizootic among the horses and the snows of last Winter, it is estimated that the company turned away over 2,000 passengers daily, while they carried on the average not less than 3,000, which is about the daily average at the present time. Before the severe weather of the coming Winter sets in, the company intend to place several new cars and dummies on the road, which will enable them to run trains more frequently and furnish accommodation for the demand likely to be made, and which is increasing every day, as confidence is gained by the public in the undertaking.

At first this road was looked upon generally as unsafe, but the passenger, when once he has summed up courage to make a trip on the road, is at once convinced of its security, and does not fail to patronize it in future. The company during the past session of the Legislature endeavored to secure some modifications of their present charter, by which increased facilities would be offered to the public. For instance, permission was sought to enable the road to be extended from the Battery to the South Ferry, at the foot of State street, so as to accommodate the thousands of people who daily arrive and depart from the Staten Island and South Ferries. It was also sought to gain an extension of the road to the Grand Central Depot, branching from the present line somewhere near Thirty-fourth street, or at such other place as might be determined upon by the Commissioners. The bill was not passed, notwithstanding the influential representations that were made as to the advisability of such extensions being granted. A bill, however, granting the extension to the South Ferry was passed by the Senate, but was not reached in the Assembly, owing, it is said, to the want of time. There are, however, good reasons to believe that certain individuals were not sufficiently "persuaded" of the necessity for the passage of the bill, and that as a consequence they threw all the obstacles they could in the way. It is the intention of the company to go again to Albany next season, with a bill asking for the old charter to be so far modified as not only to embrace the privileges above referred to, but allow them to carry their line along Eighth avenue from One Hundred and Tenth street to the Harlem River, and thence back to the Battery by way of one of the avenues on the east side, thus giving a complete circuit of the island. Arrangements had been made to continue the present line from Thirty-fourth street to Central Park during the present season, but the financial crisis has put a stop to this, and it is thought that this operation will not be commenced until the Spring in consequence. Of the difficulties that this road has had to contend with may be mentioned the attempt of the "Ring" to have the charter repealed after the road had been constructed, and, again, the endeavor made to have the road indicted as a nuisance, and threats to tear it down by those working in the interest of Tweed, Sweeny, and others who attempted in this manner to levy black-mail.

### THE TAMMANY RING SCHEME.

In the Fall of 1871 the Tammany Ring were in the plenitude of their power. The mutterings of the storm which was soon to burst upon their heads were already to be heard, but were disregarded by the Ring magnates. It was under these circumstances that the "Boss" and his associates conceived the idea that the rapid-transit question afforded a fine field for the exercise of their abilities as public plunderers. The moment Tweed and Sweeny became interested in any project that promised to them and their satellites good pickings and stealings, they were not the men to delay, and accordingly the Mayor of the City received instructions to sound the note of preparation, and he in turn informed the public that their "rulers" had turned their attention to the solution of the problem of rapid transit. Mr. Oakey Hall did this in the following characteristic epistle to the President of the East-side Citizens' Association:

MAYOR'S OFFICE, CITY HALL, Dec. 19, 1870.

MY DEAR SIR: I beg to acknowledge your polite invitation, and to regret an unavoidable engagement that will prevent my attendance. Permit me, on this transit subject, to repeat what I said a year ago to you and your delegation, viz.: The question of transit is a question of capital. Whatever route will fully and subscribedly (but not expectantly) command the capital for immediate prosecution of the work is the route. Capital will not in this era follow visionary schemes, and the direction in which capital points for railroad routes is generally an excellent one. Hitherto we have wasted in New-York much time in developing or quarreling about paper schemes and theories, and expecting that capitalists can be hunted up afterward. Hence when we got the charter of an underground road, Mr. W. B. Ogden (with his industry and characteristic diplomacy) could not find the requisite capital. I am given reliably to understand that capitalists (and I have been furnished with their names) will build a viaduct road, purchasing rights of way through blocks, to run from, say Canal street to Harlem River.

I merely give that as an instance of my meaning in having capital indicate route, instead of having routes fish for capital, but without expressing opinions.

Very truly yours, A. OAKEY HALL.

The publication of the above letter naturally created intense interest among all interested in the question of rapid transit, and the public curiosity was great to learn the names of the capitalists who were prepared to "build a viaduct road, purchasing rights of way through blocks, to run from, say Canal street to Hudson River," &c. People were not long left in doubt about the matter, for early in the ensuing session of the Legislature a bill was introduced, and, it is hardly necessary to say, rapidly rushed through, incorporating the New-York Viaduct Railway Company. The bill authorized the company to construct two viaduct railways or branches through the City of New-York, on the east and west sides thereof, from a common starting-point at or near Chambers street, between Broadway and Chatham street; also across the Harlem River, and through Westchester County, with power to build additional lines of railway or branches from time to time in any part of the City or Westchester County. The property of the company was exempted from taxation and assessments during the period allowed for the final completion of the railway in the City. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty were authorized and directed, with the approval of the Commissioners of the Sinking Fund, to subscribe for $5,000,000 of the stock of the company whenever $1,000,000 thereof should have been subscribed for by private parties. The charter, as might naturally be expected, considering its authors, contained many other provisions of a highly advantageous nature to the incorporators.

On May 30, 1871, the company met in the Governor's Room, at the City Hall, and organized by electing Henry Hilton (nominated by Mr. Oakey Hall) President, and Edward B. Barker (nominated by the "Boss") Secretary. The following were elected Directors, and, as will be seen, the way in which the names of Ring men and reputable citizens are mingled together possesses, in the light of subsequent events, an interest not altogether lacking in the element of the ludicrous:

DIRECTORS.

P. B. Sweeny, J. J. Astor, Henry Smith, A. T. Stewart, E. P. Morton, Henry Hilton, A. Oakey Hall, F. A. Osgood, Richard O'Gorman, Hugh Smith, R. B. Connolly, W. T. Blodgett, J. T. Johnson, W. R. Travers, E. B. Wesley, W. G. Hunt, August Belmont, William M. Tweed, C. A. Lamont, J. G. D. Lauer, J. J. Bradley, W. B. Duncan, J. F. Navarro, Chas. L. Tiffany, J. B. Johnston, and J. Q. Jones.

Reading this list of Directors, including, as will be seen, some of the wealthiest and most enterprising citizens in the community, people naturally concluded that at last the rapid transit problem was about to be solved, and when, on the 8th of June, 1871, the subscription books were opened, and 10,000 shares of stock subscribed for, (in the newspapers,) this impression was confirmed. But the whole scheme was destined to come to an untimely and miserable end. The exposures of the Ring frauds published in THE TIMES had done their work, and soon Tweed and his fellows were too much occupied in seeking to escape the punishment of their crimes to have either time or inclination to attend to the Viaduct Railway. When, accordingly, the board met in the Fall of 1871 resignations were received from A. Oakey Hall, Richard O'Gorman, P. B. Sweeny, W. M. Tweed, John J. Bradley, and Henry Hilton.

"The subsequent proceedings interested them no more."

The resignations were accepted: the board reorganized, and —— has not been heard of since. And well so, as the project was, probably, the most impracticable of any ever suggested for the solution of the rapid-transit question. Competent engineers assert that the capital proposed—$60,000,000—enormous as it was, would not have sufficed to defray the expenses of the enterprise, and declare that the road, even if built, would never pay.

### THE BEACH UNDERGROUND ROAD.

The Broadway Underground, or Beach Pneumatic Railway, is one of the schemes that at the time of the passage of the charter authorizing the construction of the road, promised fairly to be at once put in course of construction, but up to the present time but little has been done toward carrying out the enterprise, beyond the making of surveys, drawing of maps and plans, and obtaining and preparing estimates. It is, however, asserted by the executive officers of the company that operations will be, without doubt, commenced during next Spring, and they, at the same time, claim that the principle of an underground railway is the only true solution of the problem of quick transit, as it presents fewer objections than any other of the many schemes that have been proposed, while at the same time no opposition can possibly be entered by property-holders along the line of route, as it is alleged will necessarily be the case in other instances. As an example, too, of the feasiblity of such a road as the one proposed, reference is made to similar undertakings which are being carried on with the greatest success in London upon a similar plan, as far as construction is concerned, to that proposed to be adopted in the carrying out of this project. Before entering upon the plans and prospects of the road in the future it will be interesting to give a slight sketch of the previous history of the company and the causes that led to the application for and subsequent passage of the present charter. In June, 1868, the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company obtained an act authorizing them to provide for the transmission of letters, packages, and merchandise in the cities of New-York and Brooklyn and across the North and East Rivers, by means of pneumatic tubes, to be constructed beneath the surface of the streets, squares, avenues, and public places in said cities, and under the water of said rivers. A slight amendment to this charter was made in 1869, in as far as a provision was introduced allowing the transportation of passengers. The tubes which were to be used for the conveyance of letters, parcels, and merchandise, were not to exceed fifty-four inches mean interior diameter. The company, shortly after the passage of the above-named bills ascertained that the cost of laying two tubes of the above size, constructed together, would be but little more than that of building a single tube. At the same time it was ascertained that the quickest and best method of construction for the two tubes was to bore under the streets, below the water-pipes and sewers, and erect a masonry shell or tunnel large enough to enclose both of the fifty-four inch tubes. A portion of this outer tunnel was erected, and as it was thought to be strong enough and large enough for the transit of passengers, the company laid down therein a railway track and provided a passenger car, for the purpose of temporarily illustrating, by an actual demonstration, the feasibility of placing a railway under Broadway or other thoroughfares, without disturbance of the street surface or injury to adjacent property. This experimental section running from the corner of Warren street and Broadway, along the line of Broadway to Murray street, passes below the foundations of some of the heaviest buildings; and although constructed upon a reduced scale, it has proved to be large enough to show, as it is claimed, beyond question, that a first-class double-track passenger railway may be readily constructed by this company, extending from the Battery, under Broadway to Central Park and Manhattanville, with a branch at Union square extending under Fourth avenue to Harlem River. By the construction of such a Railway, it was claimed that the citizens of New-York would be enabled to travel between the City Hall and Central Park on the West side, and Harlem River in fifteen minutes, riding in comfortable cars, brilliantly lighted with gas. Another advantage claimed for the Pneumatic Railway for City transit is, that the cars may be run either singly or in trains, without additional cost or machinery. On ordinary roads, where steam is used, if the cars are sent singly, a locomotive would have to accompany each car, which would be expensive. It is thought probable that pneumatic cars could, for the same expense, be dispatched through a Broadway tunnel much oftener than locomotive trains could be run. It is also claimed that by this system the chances of accidents are reduced to a minimum, as the general construction of the cars is such that the floor stands below the axle centres, which tends to produce steadiness of motion and additional security. It was also claimed, at the time this experimental tunnel was in operation, that it was cooler in Summer than the external temperature by 30°, while in Winter the temperature would be considerably warmer. The aeolor, or blower, by which the car was propelled, is capable of discharging over 100,000 cubic feet of air per minute, at a velocity of sixty miles per hour. This machine is operated in the following manner: When the blower is in motion an enormous volume of air is driven through the tunnel, which drives the car before it, like a boat before the wind. On arrival at the destination, by touching a telegraphic connection, which conveys a signal to the engineer at the station, he can reverse the action of the machine by shifting the position of two air valves, so that the blower exhausts the air from the tunnel, causing the car to return.

As soon as the incorporators of the company had become satisfied that the proposed plan, as demonstrated by the operation of the experimental section, was practicable, an application was again made to the Legislature for an act to allow them build an underground railroad upon the plan above described, and on April 9, 1873, a bill was passed, supplementary and amendatory to the bills previously named, authorizing the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to construct, maintain, and operate an underground railway for the transportation of passengers and property in the City of New-York, extending from the Battery, or Bowling green, under Broadway to Madison square; thence under Broadway to its junction with Central Park and Eighth avenue, with a branch railway from and under Madison square, under Madison avenue to Harlem River, and across and under the bed of said river to the northerly shore thereof, by means of tubes of enlarged interior diameter sufficient for the running of cars and carrying passengers therein; and also to construct in connection therewith two or more tracks and the necessary turnouts and stations for the ingress and egress of passengers and freight. The right and privilege, subject to the approval of the Board of Engineer Commissioners, who are Gen. George S. Greene, appointed by the Mayor, and James P. Kirkwood and Allen Campbell, appointed by the Governor, to make connection with the Harlem and connecting railroads, at any point deemed best at or above Forty-second street, and also to make connection with the Hudson River Railroad at any point northerly of Fifty-ninth street. The company are, as far as practicable, compelled to follow the centre line of the streets named, and are restricted to a width of thirty-one feet, by eighteen feet in height, exterior measurement. The capital of the company is placed at $10,000,000, and before proceeding with the construction of the work they are required to prove that the full amount of the capital stock has been subscribed for, and ten per cent. of the amount paid in in cash. The delay that has occurred up to the present time has, in a great measure, been the difficulty of meeting this requirement, for although some short time since it was thought that the whole of the capital had been taken—one-half here and the other in London—yet, from the recent developments in Erie and other railroad matters, the parties in London who had agreed to take the one-half interest, have since hesitated about completing the arrangements before agreed upon, except they are to some extent allowed a voice in the control and management of the road. This alone can be done by obtaining a special act from the Legislature allowing foreigners and aliens to hold office in the directorate, which is now prevented by the operation of the Railroad law of this State. It is, however, asserted that another arrangement is now under discussion by which the necessary capital may be secured without the aid of the parties in England. These parties at one time required, as an additional guarantee, that the City Government should be so far interested in the scheme as to subscribe for some of the capital stock, but this demand they withdrew when the following evidence of the desire of the City for rapid transit was shown by the passage of the following preamble and resolutions:

*Whereas*, The necessity for rapid transit from one end of the City to the other is a matter on which all classes of citizens are agreed; and,

*Whereas*, The bill authorizing the Beach Pneumatic Transit Company to construct an underground railway from the Battery to Harlem River having passed both branches of the Legislature, and being on the point of becoming a law, the Governor at the last moment withheld his signature in consequence of an offer said to have been made by A. T. Stewart, to pay $2,000,000 for the franchise, and said bill has been withdrawn for amendment; and,

*Whereas*, This offer is only calculated to cause confusion and delay, and may result in defeating the enterprise: and,

*Whereas*, The passage of the law is likely to prove of great value to the convenience and prosperity of all classes of citizens, augmenting the value of property and increasing the taxable resources of the City; therefore,

*Resolved*, That a committee of three be appointed to wait on the Governor and respectfully request him to give his immediate approval to the Beach Pneumatic Transit Bill as it stands, without requiring any amendments in the interest of the said A. T. Stewart.

The Directors of the company, as at present constituted, are as follows: Alfred S. Beach, Moses S. Beach, Frederick H. Bates, Bernard Kelly, and Joseph Dixon. The latter gentleman has made frequent visits to England during the past two years, and thoroughly studied the various systems operating there, with a view to their adaptation in connection with the proposed road here. That this road is to be commenced, every assurance is given, and earnest consultations are continually being had by the Directors and by numerous engineers to determine upon the best mode of constructing the tunnel. The original estimate was for one of brick, which, together with the track, which is to be of best Bessemer steel rails, is estimated to cost $12,000,000. There is, however, a plan proposed by a French engineer to construct the tunnel of concrete, upon the same system as is adopted in the construction of the Paris aqueduct. By this means the cost, it is said, will be decreased by some three or four millions. Other plans also are for a tunnel of iron, but these meet with but little favor. The question as to the motive power is also a serious matter of discussion, as a difficulty of providing ventilation is sure to be occasioned if steam-engines are used, but should the pneumatic principle be adopted this difficulty will be overcome. It is said that artificial ventilation may be procured if the first method is adopted. The company is not allowed by their charter to make openings or shafts in the roadway for this purpose. The cars to be used are to be similar to the English, and will open on either side and be divided into compartments, with doors to each. It is contemplated to commence operations in the Spring of next year, and to complete the first section of the road, which will be as far as the Forty-second Street Depot, with stations at the Battery, one at Wall street, one at City Hall Park, one at Broome, and at Bleecker street, Union square, Madison square, and the depot. The question of the motive power to be employed in the propulsion of the cars is left open for the Commissioners to decide upon as provided in the following extract from section 2 of the act:

"The said engineer commissioners shall constitute a board of commissioners, a majority of whom shall determine whether the pneumatic system or other motive power shall be adopted by said corporation for the propulsion of the cars running within said passenger tubes, and the decision of said majority shall be binding on said corporation."

The construction of this first section of the road will, it is expected, take about two years, so that for some period even beyond that the citizens of the City will have still to endure the ills and disagreeableness of the present mode of travel.

### THE GILBERT ELEVATED RAILWAY.

The Gilbert Elevated Road is, up to the present time, notwithstanding the lavish promises of its promoters to the public when seeking to obtain a charter from the Legislature, a railroad upon paper. The company has an office on Broadway, but scarcely anything else, and beyond the preparation of some plans by their engineers, have, so far as our reporter could ascertain, accomplished nothing toward the solution of the rapid-transit problem. This is the more to be regretted as the plan of Dr. Gilbert, the projector of the road, would appear to have certain elements of feasibility and simplicity to recommend it. The plan combines in an eminent degree great strength with lightness and beauty of architectural design. In point of strength, it possesses great advantages over the Greenwich Elevated Road, the latter resting upon single posts. The project contemplates the employment of steam as a motor for passengers and the pneumatic dispatch for mails, newspapers, and express matter, or with slight alterations the road can be operated wholly on the pneumatic principle. The railway is to be elevated about twenty-four feet above the middle of the street, and will rest on arches which are supported by ornamental columns placed along the line of the curb-stones, leaving the streets and the sidewalks clear for travel. The telegraph wires are to be carried on the arches, relieving the streets of the cumbersome and unsightly poles, and the columns, it is intended, will support the gas-lights. Latticed girders running longitudinally along the streets, and not interfering with light and vision, will sustain the tracks of the road. Screens coming up as high as the tops of the wheels of the cars will keep their movement concealed from the horses on the streets below. The length of the spans will average about sixty-six feet. The estimated cost of the road is about $700,000 per mile. The route designated is from the corner of Reade street and West Broadway, through West Broadway and South Fifth avenue to Amity street; thence to Sixth avenue, to Forty-second street; thence to Fifty-third street, to Ninth avenue, to One Hundred and Tenth street, to Eighth avenue, to Harlem River, and along Harlem River down to Second avenue; thence to Twenty-third street, thence to First avenue, and thence to Chatham square. The charter of the company was obtained some two years ago, and by its provisions they are required to complete the road to Forty-second street by next Fall. Up to this time, however, they have not commenced the execution of the project. One reason assigned for this is the recent failure of the New-England Iron Company, with which the Gilbert Elevated Railway Company had contracted to supply them with iron for the building of their road. The company, it is but right to state, claim that the amount of capital required for the construction of the road has been subscribed, and that work will soon be commenced.

### THE VANDERBILT ROAD.

Last Spring the friends of rapid transit were gladdened with the intelligence that Cornelius Vanderbilt contemplated attempting the solution of the difficulty by building an underground railway from the City Hall to Harlem. At the time mentioned the dwellers along the line of Vanderbilt's railroads were making vigorous war upon him, and seeking to compel him to "sink the track and arch it over," and many people consequently were of opinion that the announcement about the underground railway was a mere blind, and only set afloat for the purpose of lulling public agitation until the Legislature should have adjourned. Subsequent developments would seem to lend countenance to this view. It was of course necessary to do something for the sake of appearances, and that something consisted in obtaining a charter from the Legislature which was passed May 9, 1872, and in a few days signed by the Governor.

The charter created Cornelius Vanderbilt and such other persons as he might associate with himself, a body corporate and politic, by the name of the New-York City Rapid Transit Company, the corporation to continue for one hundred years, and the capital stock to be $12,000,000 in 12,000 shares of $100 each. The following was the route prescribed for the road: Commencing at a point in the City Hall Park, on the easterly side of Broadway, and running from thence underground, curving across the City Hall Park to a point near the south-easterly corner of the Hall of Records to Chatham or Centre street, thence northerly through Centre street, curving easterly to Park street, formerly called Cross street; thence easterly through Park street underground, or northerly or southerly through the block by an open cut to Mott street; thence underground across Mott street, and curving north-easterly through the intervening blocks and across the intervening streets to the Bowery, at or near its intersection with Bayard street; thence northerly underground through the Bowery until it intersects the Third avenue; thence northerly through the public square between the Third and Fourth avenues, south of Seventh street to the Fourth avenue; thence northerly underground through the easterly half of Fourth avenue, to Fourteenth street; thence northerly under the Fourth avenue to a point between Forty-eighth and Fifty-ninth streets. The company were authorized to make connection with the New-York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The construction of the road was to be commenced within six months from the date of the passage of the act, and to be prosecuted to completion, without unnecessary delay, within three years thereafter. The sixth section of the act reads as follows:

"The said corporation shall have the right to acquire the title to and hold such real estate as may be necessary to enable it to construct and operate the said tunnel and railways as herein provided, and to construct and maintain the platforms, stations, and buildings of said corporation at such points along the route as may be most convenient and suitable for the ingress and egress of passengers, and necessary for the operation of the railway, and for proper communication between said tunnel and platforms, and said stations and buildings; and in case it cannot agree with the owner or owners of such real estate or interest for the purchase or use thereof, it may acquire a title to the same in the manner specified in the acts herein before referred to, except in any of the proceedings for any of the purposes authorized by this section; it shall not be necessary that the petition to the court shall make any allegation of or reference to any incorporations, capital stocks, surveys, maps, or the filing of any certificate of location; but whenever it shall be necessary for the said railway, turnouts, platforms, or stations to take and use for the purpose of operating the same any public grounds, parks, or places, no compensation shall be awarded or demanded for the same; but in all cases the use of the aforesaid streets, avenues, squares, grounds, and public places, and the right of way under and through the same, for the purpose of a tunnel and railway, as herein authorized and provided, shall be considered and is hereby declared to be a public use, consistent with the uses for which the Mayor, Aldermen and Commonalty of the said City hold said streets, avenues, and public places."

The tenth section reads as follows:

"The said corporation shall be and is hereby authorized to collect and receive for the transportation of passengers the following fares, to wit: For one person for any distance under four miles the sum of ten cents, and for every mile or fraction thereof in addition two cents. Trains for way passengers shall be run as often as may be necessary for the accommodation of the public."

The provisions of this charter were, it will readily be admitted, of a sufficiently liberal character, and the public fondly believed that the work of building the road would be at once commenced and rapidly pushed through to completion. But the public reckoned without their host. Vanderbilt had attained the objects he sought, and was now resolved to "rest and be thankful." He had the route surveyed, and there stopped, assigning as his reason for not attempting to carry out the project that the outlay of capital it involved was much in excess of what he had contemplated, and that the difficulties of all kinds in the way of building the road were too vast for a man at his advanced time of life to encounter. The public has never since heard aught about the Vanderbilt road, and it is safe to say never will.

### A CITIZEN'S VIEWS.

A gentleman, a resident of Harlem, who has been quite prominently identified with the rapid transit agitation, was yesterday interviewed on the subject by a reporter of THE TIMES, when the following conversation took place:

Question—What are the prospects of rapid transit at present?

Answer—Well, Sir, we are just where we were four years ago. Nothing has been done toward the solution of the question, and, judging from appearances, nothing is likely to be done for some time.

Q.—How do you account for the failure to carry out any of the various projects that have been started?

A.—Simply by the fact that the projectors, after obtaining the passage of their charters on coming to estimate the cost of the enterprise, found it too great for their resources, and accordingly abandoned it. Believe me there is only one way in which the difficulty will ever be overcome.

Q.—And pray what is that?

A.—By the City taking hold of the enterprise and constructing the road. The City has an interest in the successful prosecution of the work which no body of private capitalists can have, as the building of the road would, in a brief period of time, nearly double our population, and add untold millions to our wealth. Careful estimates show that the cost of a road from the Battery to Harlem would not at the very outside exceed $20,000,000. The annual interest on that sum at seven per cent. is $1,400,000. The payment of that sum would require only a daily net earning of about $3,800, whereas if the road should only move 100,000 passengers daily, its gross daily earnings, at five cents for each passenger, would amount to $5,000. The road, therefore, on the supposition that its freight and mail earnings would pay its running expenses, of which there cannot be a doubt, would be a paying institution from the outset.

Q.—Do you not think 100,000 passengers rather a large estimate?

A.—No; quite the contrary. It is only about twenty-five per cent. over the number now carried by the Third Avenue Railroad Company.

Q.—Which of the many plans proposed do you favor?

A.—I am not the special advocate of any one of them. Several of the projects proposed, and for which charters were obtained, are entirely feasible. The outcry against many of them proceeded from parties who sought to subordinate the public good to their own selfish interests. The Beach Pneumatic and the Gilbert Elevated Railway, for instance, have many excellent points to recommend them to public favor. Personally, however, I incline to think that the most feasible method for solving the question of quick transit, is by tunneling under Fourth avenue, and thence by the Bowery and Chatham street to the City Hall, as was proposed in the Vanderbilt bill.

Q.—It is claimed that the tunnel would destroy the water-mains and gas-pipes along the route, and cause serious damage and inconvenience. Do you think there is any force in the objections?

A.—Decidedly not. There are no difficulties involved in the successful completion of the enterprise which ordinary engineering skill cannot easily surmount.

Q.—Do you think there is any immediate likelihood of the City undertaking the work?

A.—I am sorry to say I do not. The fact is, that until the whole people, and not merely the inhabitants of the section to be more particularly benefited by the improvement take up the subject, and go to work zealously to accomplish the enterprise, New-York will remain without quick transit.

### QUICK RECOVERY.

The Ellsworth (Me.) *American*, of Oct. 30, says: "Three weeks ago last Saturday a young lad at Orono fell from an oak-tree and broke his thigh in two places, broke one of his arms in two places, and broke and dislocated the other arm. Last Saturday he was able to sit up and eat without assistance, and entertains strong hopes of being able to be out before the acorn season is over."

# CUBA.

### INSURGENT SUCCESSES—THE POOR CHINAMAN.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

HAVANA, Saturday, Oct. 25, 1873.

Private accounts of the insurgent successes are arriving, and give fuller details than those received by the Government. Santa Cruz del Sur was attacked by a force of 1,300 men, under Sanguili, early on Sunday morning, the 28th of last month. They, without much opposition, entered the town, and remained there for some time, burning down all the houses from which they had been fired upon by the Spaniards, and leaving only when they had in fact destroyed half the place. The stores were completely sacked, and everything of value was carried off, the most valuable prize being the discovery of about 60 thousand Remington cartridges, and seven or eight hundred rifles, part of them Minié's and part Remington's, all of which were secured. A gunboat having been dispatched from Manzanillo to the scene of action, the insurgents withdrew.

#### A COLUMN ROUTED.

The Spanish column under Col. Dieques, 600 strong, were attacked by the insurgent forces under Calixto Garcia, and completely routed, the machetes of the Cubans making fearful havoc in the ranks of the Spaniards. Only about 200 of these succeeded in making their escape, the insurgents securing a large quantity of arms, clothing, horses, and mules loaded with provisions. Clothing, provisions, and arms are what the Cubans stand greatly in need of, so this will be quite a Godsend to them. I am told that the disaster to the Spaniards was caused by the treachery of an ensign, who, in consequence of a violent personal altercation with Col. Dieques, in which, it is said, the latter struck him, deserted and transferred his services to Calixto Garcia, informing him of the line of march which the column of Dieques was about to follow. The end is melodramatic in the extreme, for Dieques is a prisoner of the Ex-Ensign who, after a useless attempt to exchange him against an insurgent chief lately captured, (and shot immediately afterward,) had the gratification of shooting his former Colonel. The greater part of this story is, no doubt, an invention, but I believe that the basis of it, the desertion of the Ensign, is true.

#### AN ENCAMPMENT CAPTURED.

The "Iyauja" encampment, between Santa Cruz and Manzanillo, was captured by the insurgents without firing a shot. They sacked and burned the place, taking away with them such of the garrison as wished to join them, and leaving sixteen soldiers, who refused to do so. It is reported here that three expeditions, under the several commands of Jordan, Del Sol and Bossa, have been safely landed on the south coast, and a fourth, larger than any of the former, is spoken of. Holguin, it was rumored, had been captured by the insurgents, and the Cuban flag floated over the town for three days.

#### THE CHINAMAN.

The Government *deposito* for Chinamen, situated in the ancient moat of the old city walls, is very full. It is there all Celestials found without papers are sent, all runaways, and those whose time of service having expired have not saved enough money to pay their passage back to China. The locality is none too healthy, the ground low, and rheumatism very prevalent, as the only clothing the poor fellows have is a shirt, a pair of pantaloons, and slippers. One Chinaman, whom I saw the other day, was quite crippled from rheumatism, having been taken to the *deposito* for want of proper documents. I met him going up the stairs of an office, whither he was proceeding to endeavor to get some one to intercede for him and procure his release. He was trembling from weakness, and with the heavy beads of perspiration dropping from his brow as he slowly dragged himself up the stairs, he was really a pitiable object. The Government is trying to induce the Chinamen confined to sign documents to serve for another eight years, with the object of sending them to the Trocha, but I have heard that they all refuse to sign, not liking the idea of wall building. Quite a number of Chinamen having completed their full term of servitude, expecting and thinking that they had money sufficient to pay their passage home, come to Havana, and, getting their paper currency changed into gold at the enormous rate of premium now so long current, find their few hundred dollars have dwindled down to so small a sum that they perforce must stay. The injustice is plain. Their contracts state that their wages are to be paid in specie, but the stipulations of the contract are not too closely adhered to, and they are paid in the depreciated paper money, all who refuse to receive it being looked on with suspicion and called *laborantes* or rebels. The poor Chinamen are of great assistance to the Government when laborers are required on the public works of the city.

#### ANTI-RELIGIOUS FREEDOM MOVEMENT.

The *Constancia*, in defending its conservative doctrines, has begun a crusade against freedom of religion in the island of Cuba. According to the *Constancia*, out of this will grow a war of races, and it points to what happened in 1864 in Jamaica, under Gov. Eyre. In one article it insists upon the tremendous danger of allowing intriguers, disguised as Protestant clergymen, to go about preaching a social war in the cities, towns, and villages of the Island of Cuba, as it is certain to reduce it to the same state as Hayti, New-Grenada, and other countries where freedom of religion is allowed. I have yet to learn that there are any Protestant clergymen who are preaching a social war in any of the cities or villages of Cuba. What the *Constancia* is afraid of is, that the Protestant religion may be introduced among the negroes. At least this is what the *Constancia* says it means; but it is well known that this organ of the conservative press is so blindly bigoted that the danger of the colored population getting to be imbued with religious principles is only an excuse to hide the real motive by which it is actuated—the hatred of all that is not conservative. When freedom of religion was first proclaimed in Cuba, the *Constancia* tried to prove the danger of the thing, but no one listened to it or believed what it said. The *Constancia* seems to have a holy horror that any one should arrive in Havana with a Bible under his arm and call himself a clergyman, let him be Episcopalian, Quaker, Methodist, or Mormon; and if its editor had anything to say in the matter, all such new-comers would be at once reshipped to the place they came from.

QUASIMODO.

### SATANTA AND BIG TREE AT HOME.

A correspondent of the Galveston (Texas) *News* tells of a "big talk" which Satanta and Big Tree had with their own people after their release from prison. He writes: "Satanta took up a little handful of sand and said: 'You see that; that's all the Indians! All the sand over these hills is the whites. They are too many for us. It is no use our fighting them. We had better be at peace. The white men can whip us if they want to!' He then sat down, amid the assenting grunts of a number of his under chiefs. Big Tree said: 'You see this tree; the leaves on it are the Indians. The leaves in that large forest are the white people. They are too many for us. If the whites fire off their guns once all the Indians are dead.' There are a number more grunts, of assent or dissent, I could hardly tell which. One of the chiefs intimated rather plainly that Satanta and Big Tree had been subsidized. He said if the whites were able to whip them they would have done it long ago, and not be making treaties; that Satanta and Big Tree had perhaps got crooked tongues during their stay with the whites, and that it would be well to watch them for a while. They had brought some nice presents with them that the Indian Agent had given. If these chiefs had not done some good turn to the whites, why did they send them back with presents? For his part, he thought there was nothing like fighting; for if they never fought they never got anything for keeping at peace. Satanta and Big Tree looked to him as if they had been faring pretty well. They had good clothes on. At the conclusion of this warrior oration, or war speech, Big Tree said he had been where three, four, five houses were one on top of another, at which a big fat squaw said, 'That's a lie.' But Big Tree appeared not to notice the interruption, and told them of the distance they had come in the cars, and the number of large, white camps he had seen. The whites, he told them, had laughing-houses, where they used to meet to have a big laugh, from which I judge that the prison people at Huntsville must have some time, or other, taken them to a minstrel performance. Some of the Indians ugh-ughed, and others laughed, upon which Satanta turned to the Commissioner from Washington, and said: 'You see these people. I have learned something from you whites; I know enough not to fight you again. These are like children so high [holding his hand a little higher than his knee.] I shall have to be very careful what I tell them.'"

### SHIP-BUILDING IN MAINE.

From nearly every town along the coast of Maine, the Portland *Press* has intelligence that shipbuilding, another season, will be carried on to a greater extent than during the year now closing. There is every prospect that within a year or two the tonnage built in the State will exceed the largest amount of the prosperous days before the war.

## THE INDIAN TERRITORY.

### BORDER LIFE AND ITS INCIDENTS—A FRONTIER POST.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

TAHLEQUAH, Indian Territory.

I was, naturally desirous, when I got to Vinita, of learning the exact condition of the country, and the things I heard were so alarming that I rather doubted them. I heard that murder was of common occurrence, and that it was rarely, if ever, punished; that the place was almost without law, and that the United States Marshals and their deputies were the worst criminals of all. Every one appeared astonished at my folly in not wearing a revolver slung behind my coat-tails, and several zealous friends belonging to the Robinson Circus offered at once to equip me with a heavy Colt or a light Derringer according to my wish. But I heroically refrained, being much more afraid of accidents to myself and others from my own carelessness than of the lawlessness of border ruffians or Cherokees. The proofs of repeated murders without legal punishment of the offenders were not wanting in Vinita, where, not many weeks ago, an assistant of the hotel-keeper's was shot by two intoxicated Indians. Liquor does not enter the Territories, at least so one is told, but it is astonishing how devious is the path of stock-drovers and others after dark. And I myself can declare that the men about here often smell badly of whisky even if they do not drink it. The fact is that the law is evaded, by those, too, who are commissioned to enforce it, and the only men who seem desirous of keeping spirits out of the land are the Indian Sheriffs. But I reflected that this state of things probably existed in Vinita because it was filled with white men, and that in the interior affairs would be different. So I took the Missouri, Kansas, and Texas Road early one morning and stopped at Gibson, the nearest station to Fort Gibson, a post of the United States troops. Here, after a very poor breakfast, much after the fashion of small country towns in the South, consisting of hot biscuit, bad butter, rancid bacon, and muddy coffee, I got a seat in the hack going to the fort, and found already seated an Irishman who was evidently in a perturbed state of mind. He was, in fact, so full of his troubles that they bubbled over through his lips, and though I was a stranger to him, he at once informed me that he was from Dallas, in Texas, and that Missouri horse thieves had robbed him of all his horses and mules. He had followed the trail, had found them and the robbers about twenty miles west of Vinita, and had besought the United States Marshal there to arrest the thieves and secure the property. The Marshal had done nothing, and the Irishman, in his grief, swore that he had accepted money from them to remain neutral. So he was on his way to see the commandant of the post, and ask for a force of cavalry to capture the horde. The driver, who was a colored man, now spoke up and told us that the day before several desperate colored men had taken a horse forcibly from a man who was having his breakfast at the little hotel. The driver wound up by declaring that a man's life wasn't worth nothing in these parts nohow. Nobody attacked the hack, however, though it was the mail stage, and we arrived at the Grand River in safety. The post is built upon a high bluff, at the foot of which the river runs. The water is deep, and has to be crossed by a ferry of the old style. This was in charge of a Cherokee half-breed, who was active, intelligent, and good-natured. He said that there was not very much ferrying to do, and that he occupied his spare time in fishing, showing us a fine batch of fish which lay in a basket. The bluff is of sandy loam mixed with clay, but at the base strata of slate obtrude, the upper layers of which are soft and crumbly, but the lower seem hard and good, and have every appearance of being valuable. The banks are lined with the straight willow, which is still intensely green, although most of the oaks have turned. Still Fort Gibson can scarcely be called a comfortable place, being too exposed to the keen, searching winds that blow here through the Winter time. In Summer the heats must be terribly overpowering from the same cause. The view, no doubt, is fine, and the post can easily be defended from assault, and probably the latter advantage recommended the site. A town has grown up in the plain below, which boasts of a small, good hotel, several fine stores, a steam lumber-mill, a livery stable, and many good residences. But these are all occupied by white men, who by intermarriage have secured the rights of citizens, or by half-breeds. I did not see one full-blooded Indian in the place who was not riding a horse to water or lounging about a store as a pauper dependent. Asking for a conveyance on to Tahlequah, the capital of the Cherokee Nation, I was met by the doleful intelligence that a Methodist Conference was being held there, and a great company of preachers had taken all the conveyances in the town. So I was forced to betake myself to the hotel, which had a sitting-room furnished with three beds. It had, however, a great open hearth, with wide chimney, and the blazing logs piled up were very grateful to a chilled mortal who had been cramped up in a stage for hours, exposed to the chilling winds that howled over the prairie. The landlady was a half-breed Cherokee, very pleasant and intelligent, and her dinner was quite a good one. As I wore a plug hat I was considered to be a rich man, had the best cuts and the warmest seat, with most sugar in my coffee. But a return was expected for this, for after the meal a very handsome old lady, also a half-breed, entered into conversation with me about churches, and worked the subject round to organs. I saw the thing coming; but not thinking of a way out, I let the matter slide, and when she produced a subscription list for a church organ I handed my dollar with a tolerable show of friendliness. Soon after virtue was rewarded, for a man came in to say that he could let me have a buggy to go to Tahlequah. I went out and had a look at the conveyance. The buggy was all right, but the horse was a vicious-looking beast of a horrid dun color. "You ain't much accustomed to driving, I calculate," he said to me, and I ingenuously owned up that I was a wretched driver. He considered me scrutinizingly for half a minute, and then said reflectingly to himself, "I won't let him have a whip, and then the horse will go along of hisself, and nobody will be hurted." I thought it best not to hear, so asked him how much he wanted, and, having made a bargain—not an unfair one—got in and started off. He gave me minute directions, said I could not miss the trail, and as it was only twenty miles away, and the horse was good for four miles an hour, I should be in Tahlequah a couple of hours after sundown. We started, the old dun and I, he jogging off at the slowest trot that the mind of man can conceive, and the livery-man watching with a sardonic smile the manner in which I held the reins. When we got fairly on the prairie and were out of sight, I halted him, got out, and cut a stout sassafras stick. I need only say that the result was that we arrived in Tahlequah just after sundown, that the horse bolted at a dead run three times, and that three spokes of one wheel were broken and two of another; otherwise all was well.

Tahlequah is very much like ordinary country towns, possessing some good brick buildings, especially the Court-house and the male and female seminaries. The house of the Agent, Mr. John B. Jones, is also of brick, large and handsome, but it belongs to the Baptist Home Mission of New-York. Mr. Jones being a Baptist Missionary. I walked about the place in every direction, and saw what I had seen before—that the best of everything was in the hands of whites and half-breeds, and the full-bloods were dependents and paupers—in the town, that is to say. No doubt there are many full-bloods who live along the timber belts that divide the broad stretches of prairie. Here they cultivate a little corn *sometimes*, raise a few hogs who feed upon the oak mast, have a few steers feeding upon the plains, and a scrubby pony tied to a tree and gnawing at the bark. They have guns and ammunition, and shoot occasionally a prairie chicken, or a duck, or a wild goose, and very rarely a deer. But as I drove over I could see clearly that almost all the land was uncultivated. I passed, indeed, some farms where, even to an Eastern eye, there were clear evidences of thriftful husbandry; but these, I afterward learned, belonged to half-breeds. The preachers and laymen at the Methodist Conference were almost all white men. Here and there could be seen an Indian brother, but he invariably had white blood in his veins. What most astonished me was the number of full-blooded children who could not speak any English, nor understand any. And yet they are taught to read and to spell in the Mission schools.

The resources of the place must be good, for at the hotel the meats are capital. The bread is made with leaven, I believe, but it is excellent, and the wheat flour is the product of the farms in the vicinity, and of Cherokee mills. We have good beef, good chicken, good ham and bacon cured here, good molasses made from sorghum, good salt, though rather large, from a lick in the neighborhood, good apples from orchards here, and earlier there were fine peaches. The woods through the valley land around the hills west of Tahlequah are filled with vines bearing a superior wild grape. The broad prairies are studded with the sassafras plant, which farmers consider excellent proof that the land is good for wheat, and underneath creep in abundance quail and prairie chicken, while around the creek are snipe and teal. The evil of the place is the utter want of government, of which I am assured by every intelligent person whom I have conversed. The Territory is an abiding place of thieves and murderers from Kansas, Missouri, Arkansas, and Texas. The deputy marshals among the Cherokees derive their authority from the United States Marshal at Fort Smith, in Arkansas, who seems to be utterly careless what sort of men he sends to this country, so long as they are fighting men. We hear of constant brawls and acts of violence and fraud in which these men are engaged. Two deputy marshals headed the *posse comitatus* that tried to murder Proctor when he was being tried for the murder of a Cherokee woman. Proctor shot at her husband and killed her by mistake. He was being tried for the crime, when the deputy marshals arrived with a crowd, principally of friends of the murdered woman. No better idea of the state of things existing here can be given than by the fact that the jury, the Judge, the lawyers, the witnesses, and the people in the Court-house, were every man of them armed with guns. A bloody riot took place, in which the assailants were worsted, the Marshal was killed, the Judge was killed, several of the lawyers, many of the attacking party, and the brother of the prisoner. He, the original murderer, got off. The succeeding Deputy Marshal arrested all of the jury he could find, and sent them in irons to Fort Smith. As the foreman had been Captain of a company in a Union regiment, he was greatly mortified at being shackled by one of the *posse comitatus* brought from Fort Smith, one Joe Peavey, who served under the notorious fiend Quantrell. Zut Bech, who headed the assault on Proctor, in which the United States Marshal aided, and lost his life, has now surrendered to the Indians to take his trial. One can fairly ask, what sort of law is there here? Ought the United States Marshal of Fort Smith to be allowed to levy a *posse comitatus* in Arkansas, and arrest people by the wholesale in the Territory? The fact is, everybody is in the wrong, and then again everybody has a color of right, either according to some miserable treaty, or State jurisdiction, or some other plea for wrong-doing under cloak of law.

What is wanted is a stronger, more central form of government. The Indian policy of the President has been criticised and sneered at by many, and praised by many. But both those who praised and those who blamed knew very little of the subject. As soon as one gets on the spot one cannot but see the whole matter. In the light of the painful facts, apart from the prejudices of the whites, and the excusings of the agents, it is clear that President Grant is the only man who has proposed anything which will remedy the evil, and yet not wrong the red man. As far back as 1865 the different councils agreed to a territorial form of Government, and this was confirmed by the treaty of 1866, which was afterward ratified by a few only of the tribes at large, and was then referred by the Commissioner to Congress. The Indians have, however, never taken any steps in the matter, until last year, when the treaty was amended by Gen. Grant, giving to the President the nomination of the Governor and and the Judges. To have a Territorial Government purely Indian would not remove the present troubles. But the fact is that the Indians point to the Marshals and to their acts, and say, "We are not willing to have any more of these." The general council called by the United States will convene at Ocmulgee on the 1st day of December, and will then be implored by the Commissioner to take the necessary steps for the adoption of the constitution, with Gen. Grant's amendments. If nothing is done, as seems almost certain to be the case, then Congress is pledged to legislate in the matter, and, for the protection of the Indians themselves, will undoubtedly abolish tribal governments and will declare the land United States territory. By this means the Indians will become United States citizens, and the same measures will be used to put down lawlessness which have been used effectually elsewhere. GAR.

## THE ACHEENESE WAR.

The *Pall Mall Gazette* correspondent at the Hague writes: "According to a private telegram from Batavia, the second expedition will leave for Acheen toward the end of November, and hostilities will commence early in December. The last reinforcements for the East Indian Army are now being dispatched, in order to arrive in time to take part in the expedition. Great complaints are made as to the character of the recruits. They are described as the outcasts of all the nations of Europe, and their morality is said to leave much to be desired. Some of the foreign medical officers, after having pocketed an allowance of 4,500 francs, ran away. The French and Belgian Governments have taken measures to prevent further enlistments of their subjects."

## EXTRAORDINARY PARRICIDE.

A tragic occurrence, arising out of an extraordinary complication of circumstances, has taken place in Scutari. A well-to-do Turkish dealer in the Stamboul bazaar, already far past the prime of life, had conceived a passion for the daughter of his wife by a former marriage. The girl was young, and one of the beauties of the quarter, and although the Mussulman religion does not permit marriage with a step-daughter, the Turk pestered her with his assiduities, which she resisted all the more resolutely that she was already in love with the son of her step-father by his former marriage, a handsome young fellow who warmly returned her affection. No prohibition existing in the Koran against such a union, the perverse passion of the father proved the sole obstacle to their marriage. This state of things occasioned bitter dissensions and profound misery in the household; angry wranglings and threats were often heard, and the feeling between father and son became one of envenomed hatred. On the son returning home unexpectedly a few days ago and finding his father again besetting the girl with his importunities, he rushed to the kitchen, seized a knife, and stabbed his wretched father in the throat so fatally that death ensued in a few minutes. The case is now undergoing judicial investigation.

## AFFAIRS IN FRANCE.

### THE GOVERNMENT OF THE FUTURE—BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

PARIS, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1873.

The elections of Sunday last have seriously alarmed the leaders of the Royalist Party, and led to a resolution which, I have very little doubt, will effectually dispose of the attempt to place Henri V. upon the throne by the vote of a mere fraction of the Assembly. It is now uncertain whether by any possibility this fraction can obtain a majority. I have never yet believed that it could, but the attempt was menaced all the same. The Government has just decided that the elections in twelve departments, which are yet to be held, shall be fixed for the 3d of November, so that the Deputies can see, when they reassemble upon the 5th, what the feeling of the country really is. This shows how easily McMahon can exercise an influence without in any way opposing the Chamber, for, if he really desired the restoration of the Monarchy, he would have deferred these elections until the famous proposition had been presented and voted upon. As at least eleven out of the twelve elections will go strongly against the Monarchical candidates, it would appear nothing less than treasonable were the Deputies to persist in the face of such a popular demonstration, and the Ministers would never dare to accept the project if presented after such a vote. Yet it would be a great mistake to presume that these facts show a growth of Republican sentiment. Such is the belief of those who take a superficial view of the situation, but when we come to examine the figures with more care, in comparison with other votes in the past, we find that the Republican Party has not gained a single vote. In all but one department they have lost ground in point of numbers, and in the four departments there were 246,000 abstentions. The Republicans are well disciplined; they go to the polls *en masse*, and they vote compactly and surely upon the *mot d'ordre*. One incident will show the feeling of the country. At Saint Etienne a Republican vote of about sixty thousand was certain. The Conservatives were sure of about fifty thousand out of the one hundred thousand remaining. The night before the election the Bonapartist leaders called upon the Conservative candidate and asked him how he would vote in case an appeal to the nation was proposed. He replied that he should vote "No." Thereupon the Bonapartists withdrew their 15,000 in hand, did not vote at all, and the Radical candidate was elected by about 10,000 majority. If a Bonapartist had been running, the Legitimists would have asked him if he would vote for Henri V., and when he replied "No," they would have withdrawn their 15,000, and the Radical candidate would have been elected all the same. This shows how, even in departments which are strongly Conservative, the disciplined Radical minority wins an easy victory over the divided Conservative majority. The Radicals will continue to win in this manner until two out of the three pretenders are disposed of, and until the Conservatives can unite upon some certain policy. The 3d of November will probably dispose of Henri V., and because that honest Prince will not accept the throne unless it is offered him with a sufficiently large parliamentary majority. Those who think that he will take it with a majority of one are very much mistaken.

#### BAZAINE'S TRIAL.

The trial of Marshal Bazaine proceeds slowly, and the reports of the day take up only two or three columns of the press. The Duc D'Aumale has made a model President thus far, and has shown great kindness to the prisoner. The old theory was that such kindness was very ominous. The Duke never fails to recall the Marshal's services. "You were at Borny?" he asks, and immediately adds, "Of course you were, since I see here that you drew your sword and placed yourself at the head of your troops in the the thickest of the fight." "Yes, Monsieur Le President!" replies Bazaine. And of another battle he says: "It was there that you were struck upon the shoulder with a piece of shell, having your epaulet torn off, which saved you from being killed." Such phases as "with your well-known courage," are frequently used by the Duke. Bazaine replies promptly, and gives very clear answers to the questions asked him. Only two or three points have been doubtful. When asked why Capt. Magnan, who was sent to the Emperor with dispatches, did not return, Bazaine replied that he did not know; he had not seen or heard from him since; moreover, he would state his reasons for not returning when called upon to testify. "The witnesses will be heard upon this point," said the President. The accusation says that Capt. Magnan did send in dispatches which were received by Bazaine, which the latter emphatically denies, and that if he did not return himself it was because he had received a hint from his commander that the latter did not want orders from the War Department.

#### STRATEGY OF THE DEFENSE.

I must pause here to notice one very important point which, I am privately informed, will be used with great effect by M. Lachaud. The military code expressly and formally declares (what I did not know when I previously wrote) that the report of the commissaire shall not be considered as an act of indictment, and that the reporter shall not, under any circumstances, add a single personal application. His rôle is to relate facts, or what he regards as such, without any comment of his own. But the report of Gen. De Rivière is full of personal applications, in violation of the military code, and in a civil trial the Court of Cassation would break any judgment rendered under such conditions. If the Marshal should be convicted, which I very much doubt, Lachaud will appeal to the Secretary of War, basing his appeal primarily upon this gross irregularity. Gen. De Rivière has even descended to personal abuse, and has stated, without any proof whatever, that Magnan being a man of noted courage, his conduct could only be explained on the ground that he was in collusion with Bazaine. Gen. Soleille and another officer who refused any testimony adverse to Bazaine, or whose testimony was in his favor, are treated in the some off-hand fashion. If it were not contrary to the code of honor to challenge an officer who is supposed to be exercising a painful duty imposed upon him, De Rivière would already have four or five duels upon his hands, for his brother officers accuse him not only of violating the law in his hatred for Bazaine, but even of making an unpardonable use of his position.

#### THE MARSHAL'S INTERROGATORY.

The interrogatory thus far has run upon the movements of the army up to the 19th of August, Bazaine claiming that it was an understood thing that he was to remain at Metz as long as possible, in order to give the army of Chalons time so form, and if he stayed too long it was only because the Germans hurried troops forward in such numbers, and with such unprecedented rapidity that no one could foresee the result. Who can dispute the truth of this statement? But one thing is very sure, from the proceedings thus far, and that is the splendid rôle played by Napoleon III. in the midst of his universal difficulty. It has already been demonstrated that if Bazaine was only intent upon saving the Imperial dynasty as charged, neither the Emperor nor the Empress were his accomplices. In the report an extract from the last book of the Emperor is quoted, in which he takes the entire responsibility of Metz upon himself; but the reporter has to say that this is a piece of noble generosity, which cannot be received as evidence in this case. In sum the problem of the time was to have the army of Bazaine retard the enemy at Metz as long as possible, while the army of Chalons was being formed, and then for the two to act in concert without uncovering Paris, where the first notes of revolution were already being heard.

#### THE DIAMOND ROBBERY.

Mr. Peake, the man arrested on the charge of having robbed himself of 400,000 francs' worth of diamonds, has been released, after a second examination. The police were unable to find any evidence of his complicity with Davis, the man who left the empty sack in the Hotel Du Louvre, and it was stated that this was regarded as the strongest proof obtained against Peake. I should say presumptive proof, for the police thought that a well-known thief like Davis would not have left these evidences behind him if he had not first had an understanding with some one. Immediately after his release Peake started for England, where he will have the unpleasant task of accounting to the owners of the stolen diamonds.

#### REPUBLICANISM IN AUSTRIA.

Your Vienna correspondent sends me a singular story from that city. A few months ago young Baron Heine, son of the editor of the old *Fremdenblatt*, was stopped in the Prater strasse for fast driving. Instead of yielding to the remonstrance of the officer, the young Baron gave him a cut across the face with his whip and tried to escape. He was stopped not far away, and meanwhile a mob had gathered, and it was with great difficulty that the Police could get their prisoner safely away. But for a very energetic resistance on their part the young man would have had some bones broken. When tried for the offense of striking a Police officer in the discharge of his duties, the young Baron was sentenced to fifteen months' imprisonment at hard labor, and to the loss of his nobility. On appealing to the Supreme Court this judgment was confirmed. Some of the Radical journals protest strongly against the latter part of this sentence, and they cannot admit that making a nobleman a citizen is any punishment whatever for crime. A little reflection upon this matter will show that it opens up a very large question, the fact of rendering such a judgment being a recognition of the existence of class privileges. In France such a judgment would be impossible, for all men are equal before the law.

#### PANIC-STRICKEN TOURISTS.

Americans in Paris are just getting over their fright, and are setting their affairs in better order. Some of them who reside here have suffered severely, and the suffering must have been much greater if Drexel & Harjes had not come to the relief of those holding letters of credit from the suspended houses. Hon. H. W. Phillips writes to a friend here that the Drexels have behaved nobly and generously in Philadelphia, and the house here is not less deserving of credit for the liberal advances it has made. One or two other bankers have also made large advances, and, at this time, are beginning to get their money back, although some time must elapse before they get it all.

## FRANCE AND THE MONARCHY.

The following article, signed by M. John Lemoinne, appears in the *Débats* of Oct. 16:

"It is enough that we have for a time breathed the country air to induce the conviction upon our return to Paris, that an immediate solution is absolutely necessary. Everything is at a stand-still. The machinery of life is stopped; time only rolls on, but France does not progress. The nation has but one phrase—'We must put an end to this.' This phrase is not that of timid men alone, but it is also uttered by the reflecting and observant. It is not a question of making a constitution to endure forever; history laughs at such superhuman pretensions. Neither need we attempt to resolve at once all questions, it is enough that we should take them one by one when they present themselves, and deal with them as they require. Now there is one question which presses irresistibly at the present moment—that of royalty. Its moment is come: it must be disposed of. Whatever may be said of the progress of reason and philosophy, it cannot be disguised that on the mind, the habits, and the education of a considerable portion of the nation the idea of order, of stability, and security is associated with the traditional and historical idea of monarchy. We believe that immediately after our disasters—after the foreign war and the civil war—France, craving for peace, would readily have accepted the monarchy if the monarchy itself had not been divided. That idea, which must have prevailed so long as it was not possible to put it into practice, has revived by the alarming elections for which the promoters to-day are making the *amende honorable*, and the plainest consequence of which was the fall of the Government which had endeavored to acclimatize the Republic. We need not, therefore, be astonished at the sensation produced by the reconciliation of the two families which divided the monarchy between them; it was the simplification of the question, and those who still believed royalty to be possible and desirable had but one solution before them. That is where we find ourselves to-day, and we can no longer wait for to-morrow. Up to the present time the restoration of monarchy has presented itself to some as a hope and to others as a reproach. The partisans of the traditional monarchy said to the partisans of a constitutional monarchy, 'It was you who broke the chain, who changed the order of succession, who divided the forces of the Monarchical Party, and it is you who form the obstacle to any reconstitution of the French monarchy.' That language can no longer be held. What we desired, and what we still desire, to establish is, that the obstacle has disappeared, and that there is but one sole monarchy before the country. But it is that monarchy which in its turn is exposed to trial. It must explain itself; however great it may be, its name alone will not suffice. Time presses, and the nation if it finds before it nothing but silence and obscurity, will seek elsewhere for information and light. Christians tell us that the chief end, the cardinal principle of confession is to deliver, and, as it were, to purge the conscience and to restore freedom to human action. It is the same in all political circumstances. A nation cannot proceed, cannot act, nor work when it is borne down by the burden of uncertainty in respect of its institutions. We repeat that we are not called upon now to resolve everything; but there is a great difference between raising questions prematurely and heedlessly, and requiring them to be decided when they have been inevitably raised. The monarchy cannot remain indefinitely before our eyes as a mirage—before our minds as an enigma. We must make up our minds about it. We must repeat—the last representative of Legitimacy has it in his power to revive or to slay monarchy in France. We cannot venture to say that we abdicate the rights of a nation in favor of a Divine right which itself is of purely human origin. The Comte De Chambord holds in his hands the fate of monarchy, but not the fate of France. The last representative of the monarchy may carry it with him into exile or into the tomb. France will obey the law of self-preservation, which is natural to nations as it is to individuals. A supreme trial of a form of government is about to be made. The Comte De Chambord has it in his power to kill himself, but he will only kill monarchy. The monarchy is not a dogma, it is an historic product. The sole right of royalty, we say once more, is its power of being useful to the nation. In that respect we must admit that its claims are great, of ancient date, and, in the true sense of the word, legitimate. But they must no more be kept distinct from modern history than from ancient history. Louis XVIII. in the preamble to the charter said: 'We are bound, following the example of the Kings our predecessors, to recognize the continually increasing effects of enlightenment, the new relations which their progress has introduced into society, the direction which they have imparted to minds during the last half century, and the serious changes which have resulted from them. We have recognized that the desire of our subjects for a constitutional charter was the expression of a real want.' Louis XVIII. spoke of a half century; another has passed away since then, during which time many other things have been accomplished in this world which will never be undone. The partisans of an absolute monarchy make a *tabula rasa* of history; for them nothing has occurred. If that be so, then nothing will return."

## MURDER AND SUICIDE.

The Russian papers announce that the wife of one of the editors of the St. Petersburg *Academy Gazette*, M. Souvorine, a most talented writer, was murdered on the 20th of September by one of his friends, a M. Komarow. This young man had enjoyed for a long time the intimacy of the Souvorine family; and M. Souvorine, knowing the steady principles of his lady, who had given him five children, never suspected that his young friend could entertain any insensate Wertherian prospects. On that day Komarow stated that he was about to leave for Vienna, and wished the editor to call on him at the Hotel Bellevue for a farewell glass. M. Souvorine, being detained by night-work, promised to do so later in the evening, meanwhile requesting his wife to go instead of himself until he could join them. When, at one o'clock, the editor hastened to the hotel, he was met by the waiter, who told him that an awful thing had happened. On arriving at the hotel they found Mrs. Souvorine in a dying state. Two strangers in the next room had heard a double report, and saw the lady rushing out and imploring them to stanch the wounds in her head and to send for her husband. During these few seconds the murderer killed himself with another pistol.

## ENGLISH TOPICS.

### THE ASHANTEE WAR—THE LATE MR. DEUTSCH.

*From a Special Correspondent.*

LONDON, Saturday, Oct. 18, 1873.

I am afraid no one takes any but the most doleful interest in the Ashantee war, which, as Lord Derby the other day well observed, will be "a war of doctors and engineers"—a war in which the preservation of health and the construction of roads will be main objects—rather than "a war of soldiers." A soldier belonging to the Abyssinian expedition is reported to have observed on starting that the country he was going to could not be so very bad, since he was credibly informed that not a drop of water was to be had there. Similar difficulties will present themselves in the Ashantee country; though, contrary to the expectations of warriors who look upon water as the worst possible substitute for rum, they may be overcome, as in Abyssinia, by the new system of well-piercing. As to the climate, whatever doctors, whatever the surer evidence of bills of mortality may say, it yet cannot be thoroughly insupportable to men going out from England in excellent health. Capt. Burton likes it, and, I believe, Mr. Winwood Reade, when he does not feel quite well in England, goes to the Ashantee country for change of air. He is now making his third visit to the coast whose atmosphere and tepid mist are held to be so fatal to Europeans; and his friends are convinced that, after writing an excellent series of letters for the *Times*, he will come back to London better or, at least, as well as ever. The truth, I believe, about the climate of the Gold Coast is not that it is necessary to get accustomed to it, but that it is very desirable not to remain exposed to it too long.

#### THE LATE MR. DEUTSCH.

The literary remains of Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, author of the celebrated articles in the *Quarterly Review* on the "Talmud" and the "Koran," are about to be published by Murray, or "Mr." Murray, as this quasi-aristocrat among publishers styles himself in his own advertisements. Mr. Deutsch, one of the most distinguished of that band of German Professors naturalized in England, among whom one thinks simultaneously of Mr. or "Dr." Deutsch, of the British Museum; Prof. Goldstäcker, of University College, London; and Prof. Max Müller, of Oxford, was by birth and by political conviction a Prussian. By race and religion he was a Jew; and his family, established at Breslau, in Silesia, close to the Polish frontier, are said to be among the most Judaic of the very determined Jews who form so large a portion of the population of that town. Fancy, then, the annoyance and rage of poor Deutsch, when, throughout the Talmud article, he found the words "Jesus Christ" replaced by "Our Savior." Deutsch had a feeling of reverence for every religion, and, as a simple matter of taste, would not, writing in a Christian country for Christian readers, have employed an unduly familiar name to designate the author of Christianity. If it was wrong to call Jesus Christ "Jesus Christ," he thought the English clergyman who at that time edited the *Quarterly* might have dropped him a hint on the subject; and he certainly had a right to feel aggrieved at being made to adopt language which seemed to imply either that he had renounced his ancient faith or that he was ready to employ the phraseology of Christianity, merely to find favor in the eyes of Christians. When the expedition against Abyssinia was being organized, Mr. Emanuel Deutsch was invited to accompany it, the Government offering him his expenses and a fee of one thousand pounds. His health, however, was already beginning to give way, and he was afraid, moreover, that the march to Magdala would give none, or next to none, of the archæological results expected from it. Probably Mr. Deutsch was right. He was himself of opinion, after the expedition had returned, that he had done a clever thing in refusing to go to Abyssinia, which, to judge by what was brought back, possessed no Eastern antiquities of any value. But it is impossible to speak with certainty on this point. The British Government, never at a loss, finding it could not secure the services of an Orientalist, sent out a Geographer; and what Mr. Clements Markham, of the Royal Geographical Society, failed to discover, might perhaps have been found by Mr. Emanuel Deutsch, of the British Museum.

Of what Mr. Deutsch's "literary remains" will consist is not yet announced. He wrote numerous articles on oriental and scriptural subjects for various encyclopædias, the *Dictionary of the Bible* and similar publications; and he was an occasional contributor to the *Saturday Review* and to the *Pall Mall Gazette*. His "Talmud" and "Koran" articles in the *Quarterly*, each of which made its mark and sent the old review through a second edition, represented much reading, much writing, and were in fact the condensed result of several separate "studies." But, the articles being justly admired in the ultimate literary form given to them by their author, it is to be hoped that no one will now commit the error of bringing forward the rough materials out of which they were composed.

#### NEW NEWS COMPANIES.

From time to time a new company is started in London for supplying newspapers and the public with telegraphic news. Perhaps the promoters do not know their business, or perhaps Baron Reuter's position is really impregnable, and even inassailable. In any case the companies never come to anything; and I sometimes fancy that Baron Reuter starts them himself, as in semi-despotic countries an opposition is kept going partly to show the power of the Government in defying it; partly also to prevent other oppositions from forming, and to bring the idea of opposition generally into discredit. I myself, who am not "in the city," can remember half a dozen telegram companies being announced in opposition to Reuter's, of which some two or three were actually formed. The end is always the same or nearly so. Either they fail absolutely, or they succeed relatively—in which latter case, Reuter's company buys them and swallows them up, when the Baron has once more the field entirely to himself. During the last few months two new telegram companies (or, more probably, one under two successive names,) have been announced; and it is said that the "London Telegraphic News Company" will commence business at the beginning of next year. There is something, no doubt, to be said for every new attempt of this kind. It is almost comic that the same telegrams should be published by a combination of agencies in all parts of Europe—indeed, of the world; for while Havas confines himself to France and Belgium, Wolf to Germany, the Correspondence Générale to Austria and Russia, Reuter supplies news to England, the English colonies and possessions, and, I believe, the United States and Canada. But Reuter, all the same, is Reuter; and it does not seem probable that any number of news joint-stock companies will prevail against him. It is true that he has made a very large fortune by supplying our newspapers, and newspapers affiliated to them, with telegraphic information. But it is equally true that the London newspaper proprietors do not wish to be made once more, in spite of themselves, to co-operate in establishing a telegraphic agency which cannot benefit them equally without at the same time reducing them equally to one dead level as regards foreign intelligence.

#### THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

An English version of "Le Roi Candaule"—the cleverest farce yet written by those cleverest of farce and comedy writers, MM. Meilhac and Halévy—is announced for the opening of the Royalty Theatre to-night. The adapter is Mr. W. S. Gilbert, (under the pseudonym of Mr. F. Latour Tomline;) and a laudable endeavor has been made to amuse the public by advertising that the piece will be produced "subject to the approval of the Lord Chamberlain." As the Lord Chamberlain, contrary to the expectation of the management, declines to forbid the piece, (which is called in English the "Realm of Joy,") the joke falls flat. At the Olympic the next novelty will be a burlesque on Richelieu, by Mr. R. Reece, to be entitled "Richelieu Redressed." It ought to be excellent. Mr. Irving, powerful, intellectual, refined, as he certainly is in Bulwer's curiously melodramatic, and, in a historical sense, curiously inexact play, is, at the same time, in many of the strongest scenes, so quaint and cunning in his demeanor as to be absolutely grotesque. If they were less picturesque—if, moreover, they were not thoroughly artistic in intention, grotesque would not be the word to apply to them; they would be simply ludicrous. Well, Mr. Righton, the great impersonator of Jews in the burlesques of the Court Theatre, now of the Olympic, will make them ludicrous in the "Richelieu Redressed" now in preparation. Oddly enough it was as a comic Jew in "Creatures of Impulse." Mr. Righton made his first great hit in London; while it was as a serious—a very serious—Jew that Mr. Irving first proved himself to be a really great actor. Irving reminds me of Heine's painter, who saw everything "in red," and made of every object a lion; so that, whatever he attempted to paint, the result was always a red lion. Irving makes of every character he undertakes a Polish Jew. The creation is very artistic; the acting is very refined, very impressive, above all, very picturesque, (picturesqueness being the great distinctive characteristic of Mr. Irving's acting;) but it is always the Polish Jew over again. Richelieu was no more like a Polish Jew than is the great and genial Bismarck; but Irving so represents him, and every one will be much astonished if he does not find that Mr. Righton can be still more like a Polish Jew than he can. "Richelieu," I fancy, strikes most of the audience as a very poor piece, considering who wrote it. It was recorded in Mr. Chorley's autobiography how chagrined that gentleman was at the "Lady of Lyons" on its first production being attributed to him! What would he have said if any one had suspected him of writing "Richelieu?"

S. E.

## TO THE BENEVOLENT.

Soon the time will come when the regular beggars will make their appearance, and a few words of advice and caution will no doubt be acceptable. Every week there come to the office of the City Mission inquiries after this and that individual or society appealing for help, and due investigation often unearths a fraud. The public have time and again been warned against deception, and yet it is believed that the benevolent are daily imposed upon. The men and women who make a business of begging, keep clear of the City Mission and of those who are on the alert for impostors, and never give us a chance to arrest them. We can only say that when every door is firmly closed against the professional beggar he will cease his operations, and not till then, so that the remedy against being cheated is plain and simple, and is within the reach of every one called upon to give. Do not give to beggars, and begging will stop of itself.

What shall the charitable citizen do then, who would help the poor and make a right use of his money?

The first and best thing would be personally to visit the poor, and make himself thoroughly acquainted with their condition and wants. An important feature in the Scriptural characterization of the good man is in this line: "The cause that I knew not I searched out." Often the most worthy objects of charity are only discovered by those who go after them. Where and when this personal investigation cannot be had, the next best thing is to put yourself in connection with some of the charitable associations, whose agents are cautiously exploring the recesses of want and wretchedness, and whose accurate local knowledge of the several districts in their charge is a fair security against deception. These visitors of the poor will act as your almoners, and aid you in carrying out your benevolent intentions. Thus far as to all ordinary applications for aid. Give to no one without proper investigation, either in person or by proxy.

Then, as to the charitable societies which are making appeals and collections through the community. Their agents are always furnished with a certificate of authorization properly attested. But if neither the society nor its officers are known to the person applied to, and if the collector cannot be identified, the application may very properly be declined, at least, until the needful information can be obtained. There are societies in every department of charitable effort, long known and well established, that can readily be found and appealed to, in case of uncertainty or doubt. And there are among our prominent responsible business men, many who are thoroughly informed on all the philanthropic movements of the day who can quickly satisfy any candid inquirer as to the standing and value of any charity in question.

Those who have been intrusted with the means of doing good must assume the responsibility of their position, and intelligently judge of the character and claims of the objects they are asked to aid, and the requisite time should be taken properly to investigate and pass upon the merit of any new application. Let none be discouraged because of the impostors abroad, or of the deceptions they have suffered. Let every man use his best judgment, and act discreetly, and less money will be thrown away on the undeserving, and begging will be discountenanced, and the worthy poor will be better cared for, and will more often be saved from going down into pauperism. Other hints might be given, but we pause at this point to give space for a list of some of the more prominent charitable societies and institutions, which should be preserved for reference:

Almshouse, office, No. 66 Third avenue, corner Eleventh street.
Association for Improving the Condition of the Poor, No. 59 Bible House, Astor place.
Boys' Lodging-houses—William, corner Chambers street; No. 211 West Eighteenth street; No. 327 Rivington street.
Bureau for Employment, Nos. 8 and 10 Clinton place.
Children's Aid Society, No. 19 East Fourth street.
City Mission, No. 50 Bible House, Third avenue.
Colored People's Mission, No. 135 West Thirtieth street.
Dispensary, Centre street, corner White street.
Girls' Lodging-house, No. 27 St. Mark's place; No. 133 Macdougal street.
Helping Hand for Men, No. 316 Water street.
Home for Friendless, for women and children, No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street.
Home for Girls, No. 86 West Fourth street.
Home for Women, No. 20 South Fifth avenue.
House of Industry, No. 155 Worth street.
Howard Mission, No. 40 New Bowery.
Industrial Schools, No. 20 East Twenty-ninth street; No. 19 East Fourth street.
Juvenile Asylum, No. 61 West Thirteenth street.
Ladies' Christian Home, No. 27 Washington square.
Lodging-house for Women, No. 133 Macdougal street.
Midnight Mission, No. 260 Greene street.
Nursery for Poor Children, Fifty-first street, corner Lexington avenue; No. 29 East Twenty-ninth street.
Orphan Asylums, East Forty-ninth street, near Lexington avenue, and Bloomingdale road; office, No. 109 East Twenty-first street.
Port Society for Seamen, No. 72 Madison street.
Protectory for Girls, No. 41 Seventh avenue, corner Thirteenth street.
Temperance Rooms, No. 58 Reade street.
Woman's Employment, No. 38 Bleecker street; No. 64 Irving place.
Widows' Society, Mrs. Tinsdale, No. 205 West Thirteenth street.
Wilson Mission, Avenue A, corner Eighth street.
Young Men's Christian Association, Fourth avenue, corner Twenty-third street.

L. E. J.

## CANADIAN PENITENTIARIES.

The report of the state of the Penitentiaries of the Canadian Dominion for the past year shows a steady decrease in the number of criminals. In the Kingston Penitentiary the number of convicts at the close of the year was 549, against 628 on the 31st December, 1871. The decrease of inmates imprisoned in this institution has been very marked. Thus in 1868 the total number of persons in durance was 833; in 1869, 713; in 1870, 686; in 1871, 628, and in 1872, 549. The industrial occupations of the institution are represented to have been well kept up, and the estimated value of the work done amounts to $74,717 59. In the Penitentiary of St. John, N. B., there has been an increase of 10 prisoners; 84 in 1872, compared with 74 at the close of 1871. The Halifax Penitentiary shows, 36 male and 1 female inmate in 1872, against 33 male and 1 female inmate in 1871. In the Rockwood Lunatic Asylum, a return of which appears in the same report, there were remaining in the Asylum, 31st December, 1872, 199 male patients, and 167 female, making a total of 366. During the same period there were 225 patients discharged recovered, and 185 died. The hygienic condition of this and the other institutions referred to, is described as good, and the reports generally are favorable.

## THE JUDICIARY.

### SHALL OUR JUDGES BE ELECTED OR APPOINTED?

### ADDRESS ADOPTED BY THE BROOKLYN REFORM ASSOCIATION IN FAVOR OF THE CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENT.

At the approaching election it will be the duty of the electors of this city to vote upon the question whether the Judges of the several courts of this State shall in future be chosen by the popular vote, as now, or shall be appointed by the Governor, by and with the advice and consent of the Senate. As the determination of this question involves interests far more important than the success or defeat of any individual candidates for office, it is necessary that our citizens should prepare themselves for an intelligent exercise of their franchise. With this view, we submit the following considerations:

The proposed amendment to our Constitution contemplates no untried innovation, but simply the restoration of a former order. The elective system, in so far as it relates to the Judiciary, has been in force in this State only since the year 1846. Prior to that time, as at present in England, in our own Federal courts, in Massachusetts, in New-Jersey, and in most of the older States of the Union, all our judicial officers were appointed; and we have, therefore, the means of practically comparing the two systems and their results.

It will be readily granted that one of the most important functions of an enlightened Government is to provide for the selection of the wisest, purest, and ablest men as Judges, by a method the most conducive to the general welfare. It is matter of proof, also, that the independence of the Judiciary is one of the most vital of all the safeguards of constitutional freedom. No student of history can be in doubt on this point. The great question then is, How can these requisites of wisdom, integrity, ability, and independence in the judicial office be best secured; by election, or by appointment?

A tree is known by its fruits. In the period of 173 years, during which the Judges of the English courts have been appointed, for a term of good behavior, there has not been a single suggestion of corruption or undue influence against any English Judge. The cases of Lord Chancellor Macclesfield, who was forced to resign in 1725 on the suspicion of sharing in fees illegally exacted by his subordinates; and of Lord Chancellor Westbury, charged a few years since with favoritism in appointing an unworthy relative to a lucrative office, are no exceptions to this statement, for the Lord Chancellor of England is a political, as well as a judicial, officer. He is a member of the Administration for the time being, and his tenure of office depends on that of the party in power. In the State of Massachusetts, under the appointive system which has prevailed there from the earliest period of its history, there has been but one impeachment of a Judge, and that under circumstances which did not necessarily imply any moral delinquency. So it is in New-Jersey, which has won for itself an honorable name, and become a terror to evil-doers, by the inexorable certainty with which punishment follows crime. So it was in New-York, until 1846. The administration of justice was speedy and uniform; the decisions of our courts were everywhere respected, and the Bench was illustrated by such names as Kent, Spencer, Walworth, Edwards, Nelson, and Duer. Mr. Hoffman, one of the most earnest advocates of the elective system in the Constitutional Convention of 1846, himself admitted that "by appointments we get ability, learning, and high integrity in the judicial office, and are safe in them." To use the words of Judge Daly in the convention of 1867, "The old system was changed, not for any assigned cause, but purely upon a political theory;" and, we may add, almost without discussion. And what has been the result?

Under the elective system, as the most reliable statistics conclusively show, there has been a rapid and fearful decline in the purity and efficiency of the administration of justice in this State. Crime has consequently increased in a ratio out of all proportion to the increase of the population. Out of the total number of arrests made, the proportion of criminals brought to trial has been very much less than before, not only in the large cities, where vice is rampant, but in the purely agricultural districts of the State; the number of convictions has greatly diminished; the decisions, not only of different courts, but of different branches of the same court, have been in constant conflict with each other; ignorance, incompetency, favoritism, and corruption have more than once usurped the place of learning, ability, integrity, and independence; and New-York justice has become a byword and a reproach. At the legislative session of 1872, no less than five elected Judges, two of the Supreme Court, one of the Superior Court of the City of New-York, and two of lower country courts, were awaiting trial on charges of gross corruption and malfeasance in office. That an improvement has since taken place is due to a natural reaction, stimulated by an aroused public sentiment; but so long as the roots of the old evils still stick in the soil, so long will they bring forth their accustomed fruits.

But, it is objected, the appointment of the Judges limits the power of the people. How can this be, when the appointments are made by an officer to whom the people themselves expressly delegate this power of appointment, and who is directly responsible to the people for the faithful discharge of this trust? The provision requiring the concurrence of the Senate is a check upon any improper exercise of the power. Nor does consistency require, as some say, that because we elect our Representatives, we must elect our Judges also. It is the duty of a Representative to advocate the special interests of his constituents, so far as they do not conflict with the general good; but a Judge, who is in no sense a representative, and whose province it often is to decide between the conflicting interests of different sections, should be entirely independent of popular favor or local prejudice.

The argument may be summed up in brief, then, as follows:

1. The system of an elective Judiciary is wrong in principle; "for it degrades the administration of justice, and the very conception of justice itself, in the popular mind, by making party influence a recognized power upon the Bench."
2. It subjects the Judges to a suspicion, too often well founded, of political prejudice in deciding questions where party or corporate interests are even remotely involved.
3. It makes partisanship and party affiliations superior to learning and ability as qualifications for office.
4. It exposes candidates for judicial office to the direct influence of the criminal classes, and thus undermines the very foundations of social order. This is notoriously true in the case of Justices of the Peace and lower courts.
5. It lowers the character of both Bench and Bar, by promoting the pursuit of personal popularity rather than of sound legal learning, (and of course at the expense of such learning,) as the surest road to professional advancement and success.
6. In the best view of the case, the submission of the judicial office to popular suffrage involves partisan excitement, passion, and prejudice, and subjects candidates to a sacrifice of self-respect, to which the best men will not submit. These are not mere theoretical fancies; they are *facts*, well known to all who are familiar with the conduct and business of our courts.

On the contrary, the method of appointment by a Governor, himself elected by the popular vote of the entire State, subject to revision by an elected Senate composed of leading men from every section, and of differing political views, not only provides the most obvious and available remedy for the evils of the opposite system, but

1. It fixes the responsibility of each appointment upon an individual instead of distributing it among a multitude.
2. It allows a possibility of selection from the best legal or judicial talent of the entire State, rather than of a limited district.
3. It implies the reduction of all partisan influences to a minimum of power and efficacy.
4. It encourages free and wholesome criticism of the merits of candidates in reference to their professional rather than their political fitness for the office.
5. It secures a fair representation of the minority for the time being, and a due recognition of their rights and privileges.
6. It insures the exercise of the highest available intelligence and discrimination in the choice of judicial officers.
7. As already shown, it has been found to work well in practice.

We call upon all good citizens, therefore, to contribute to the purification and elevation of our courts by voting for the constitutional amendment.

(Signed,) LUDOVIC BENNET, Chairman,
A. J. PERRY,
JAMES S. STEARNS,
ADRIAN VAN SINDEREN,
Law Committee of the Brooklyn Citizens' Reform Association.

## PROPOSED WHOLESALE IRISH EMIGRATION.

The Liverpool papers mention that Mr. P. O'Leary, who had just returned from Ireland, whither he was delegated on a tour of inspection by the English Agricultural Laborers' Union, had received a letter from Mr. P. F. Johnson, the Honorary Secretary of the Irish Agricultural Laborers' Union, in which the writer says: "At our monthly meeting it was resolved that, in the event of the Government failing to introduce a comprehensive measure dealing with the waste lands of Ireland, I be empowered to proceed to America, and have an interview with the authorities there, with the object of our initiating an emigration *en masse* to the Western and Pacific States. Of course, I feel deeply that it should be necessary for us to leave our native land; but what could I do? All faith here is lost in political platitudes, and little left in our public men. I struggled hard, but the Irish laborer will not remain a slave by the Shannon while there is a chance of his becoming a freeman in a people's land. I had to accept the office, but I am consoled that I am to have the assistance of one whose services I shall not soon forget. You were chosen to accompany me. Will you? Yes, I know you will give your services to remove our brothers from slavery. I have had many conversations with members of the constabulary. Do you think the American Government would refuse them as settlers with us in the United States? On receipt of your letter I shall go to work to mature our scheme. If we are denied a home in Ireland, we can build up a nation in America." The proposal of the Irish Union has been accepted by Mr. O'Lea

# THE SOUTH.

## STRENGTH OF THE REBEL SPIRIT—WHITE AND BLACK.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

SAVANNAH, Ga., Sunday, Oct. 26, 1873.

The communication which appeared in THE TIMES not long since, dated from Charlottesville, Va., headed "Treason in the South," expresses, I have no doubt, the apprehensions and fears felt by every thinking Union man in this part of the country. Similar thoughts are expressed often in conversation among men who are known to be devoted to the cause of the Union. It is not for the want of devotion to the cause of our country that these thoughts are not pressed upon the public attention. But the course of events has been such, and the length to which the reconstruction struggle has been protracted is so great, that Union men of the South, who grasp the situation of affairs, have been discouraged from expressing publicly their sober convictions that more evil is being prepared for this unhappy people. The sober words which alone could embody and convey the truth, as plainly seen and well understood by thoughtful men, would be uttered, as it would seem, in vain, amid the frantic screams which constantly rend the political air during the progress of the deadly strife, now for so long raging between the hosts battling, on the one hand, for liberty and the Union, and striving, on the other hand, to erect a despotism on the ruins of both.

### THE STRUGGLE FOR THE OLD MASTERY.

The issue involved in this prolonged conflict is clearly understood by both sides here. It is whether the old mastery of one class over the other—the whites over the blacks—shall be restored, with its necessary accompaniment, freedom from national restraint; or, whether the equality of citizenship incident to American nationality shall be upheld and firmly rooted in this soil. The most illiterate negro understands, by instinct, the purport of the contest. The whites know, too, that the negroes understand it; for the fact manifests itself by their conduct in a thousand ways, besides great pains are taken to make the negroes comprehend it. This knowledge and understanding on the part of the negroes are believed by the whites to be to them a source of power. For the latter have an abiding faith in their ability to terrify the blacks, and to fill them, when in the presence of their old masters, with the cowardly feelings instinctive in their breast by reason of the generations of slavery through which their race have passed. The whites feel, also, instinctively the spirit of mastery, just as do the freedmen the spirit of slavery. These well-known conditions of the two races are counted on confidently by the leaders of the party hostile to the Government as the most available means to ultimately accomplish their cherished purposes. Through these means they have no doubt of achieving success when they are left alone with the freedmen. It is this conviction that prompts them to use every effort to drive out immigration from the South. It is this that inspires them to maintain a ceaseless effort to deprive the negroes of all counselors and backers.

This constant watchfulness for an opportunity on the part of the Southern white people as a class, to regain that old mastery over their former slaves, cannot be understood, it seems, by the people of the North. Similarly also is their never-flagging zeal to put down and destroy what is denounced as "carpet-bagger governments," and "negro rule," a constant puzzle to our statesmen. It appears that this must be so, to a people who do not understand experimentally the intensity of the feelings that create and keep up castes in a country. Yet in the South this fixedness of purpose to be master and to destroy everything and everybody found in the road leading to that end, is natural enough to one who understands the effect of caste upon the human mind.

### THE DANGER UNDER THE SURFACE.

It is believed that the fears expressed by your late correspondent cannot but be felt by every thinking patriot in the South. This is said with a full knowledge of the fact that Gen. Early, alluding recently to the Charlottesville letter, ridicules the idea of the existence of any cause for apprehension. So will follow in his wake all the Democratic newspapers of the South; so, too, did the leaders of the South when engaged in getting up the late rebellion. They managed to control and monopolize the approaches to the public heart and understanding so as to be able to turn the ridicule of the whole nation against those who warned the public of the fact that there was danger ahead. These sentinels on the watch-towers were called "alarmist," "Union shriekers," and a multitude of other names which conveyed successfully to the public mind the impression that their sentinels had become maniacs. In those days the current grew so strong in this direction that the strongest man could not stem its torrent; yet the rebellion came, just as those who had directed the public ridicule had intended it should come. And the same men, and others who have joined them since, are engaged in playing the same game now. They go further. They are engaged in directing all manner of deadly forces against the friends of the nation. And it matters not who these friends are. It is all the same whether they be men engaged in writing letters of warning to the public, laborers tilling the soil for a scanty living, leaders seeking to rally the people to the support of the Republican Party, jurors rendering verdicts against men who have committed murder to gratify their hate of the nation and its friends, judges administering the laws of the land from the judicial bench, Governors executing the laws of States, or the President himself discharging the duties of the high office to which the people have called him.

### THE OLD REBEL SPIRIT PERPETUATED.

When we stop to consider, we observe that these same leaders and their followers have never failed to use the advantages offered by the state of things as described above, as well as the opportunities supplied by the constantly shifting phases of national politics. They glory in their former attempt to destroy the Government. They teach their children to hate the flag of their country, and to honor with especial honor, those who attempted to destroy it. If they had concluded to strive to be good citizens, and to establish for themselves and their children after them a perpetual Union, they would pursue exactly the reverse course from the one which they are now pursuing. If they designed to destroy the Union, they could not take a better course than the present one.

### THE PLANS AND INTENT OF THE REBELS.

They have all the time been true to the one idea, of destroying the acknowledged stronghold of loyalty in the South. And this they have sought to accomplish by cutting off the negroes from the influence of wise and intrepid leaders who love the Union; knowing well that success in this is success in making the South a unit against the Government. That accomplished they trust for the rest to divisions among the friends of the nation. To root out love for the union these desperate men have ever been full of resources and untiring in energy. They commenced after the smoke of battles fought to destroy the Government had cleared away, by resisting the granting of freedom to the negroes by State action. This could only be done by making the negroes citizens. To the plans of Congress to reconstruct the South upon this basis of negro citizenship, these leaders offered resistance in every way they dared. They attacked with diplomacy and plied with blandishments the military men sent down here to enforce the laws of the nation. When any son of Mars fell into this trap, his name was at once proclaimed as the great General of the war for the Union. He was henceforth in constant danger of being nominated by the Democratic Party for the Presidency. But woe to the patriotic officer who dared to remain true to his trust, and to obey the voice of his country. His name was cast out as evil. He was accused in every Southern paper of the blackest crimes, his family traduced and slandered. This did not avail, however, to deter the Government from carrying out its policy, for the power of the States was finally deposited in the hands of the entire people, for the first time in the South since the settlement of the country. All the people of these States were given an equal showing. The loyal native white man and the new-comer from the North, the negro and, (with a few exceptions,) the avowed rebel, glorying in his defiance of the authority of his country, were all made equal in the exercise of political power. Now, if these leaders had been sincere in their professions of friendship for the Government, they would have used all their influence to strengthen the Union men of every description and to prepare the negroes, whom they and their fathers had kept in midnight darkness, for the intelligent use of the ballot. To this end, they would have established schools; they would have taken pains to see that every man had an opportunity for voting freely at elections, after enjoying, to the fullest, every opportunity offered him of gaining information for his guidance. Seeing the suspicious attitude in which their late rebellion had left them, they should, as true men, either have left the country or else devoted themselves to remove that just suspicion standing against them. Had they been wise, they would have allowed themselves to take no political action, unless they could act in harmony with the Government.

### THE WORK OF THE KUKLUX.

How different from all this was the course pursued by these brooders of evil. They could see but little besides the power that the negroes possessed, and strove for nothing so much as to deprive those negroes of the advice of able leaders, working in harmony with the Government. A little while sufficed to give birth to that chivalrous fraternity known as Kuklux, guided evidently by some of the ablest men in the South. These gentle spirits only associated for "self-protection!" "The instinct of self-protection prompted that organization," in the first place, to kill off the leaders of the Republican Party! Accordingly a number of prominent Republicans were assassinated in cold blood in many of the Southern States. These victims were at first chiefly white, but a few of the most active colored leaders met the same fate. Upon the fall of one of the doomed men the whole Southern press, as by a pre-arranged signal, at once broke forth in the vilest abuse of him who had been mysteriously assassinated. This has been the uniform course of the press, yet the effrontery of thus publicly covering the crimes of assassins never seems to occur to them. And so the newspapers and other aiders of the Kuklux go on to say of the murdered man that he deserved the death that had at last overtaken him; that his fate was a fitting close to such a life; that others of "his ilk" would do well to take warning from his tragic fate. Scarcely an instance, except in case of the Louisville *Courier-Journal*, can be cited where vigorous execution of the laws against the masked murderers has been called for. On the contrary, in case one of these fellows has been arrested for his crimes, the press at once open a crusade against the men who have so presumed to offer such indignity to the best citizens of the country as to have a warrant issued for their arrest. This outcry always comes immediately upon the arrest; is not reserved until after the investigation of the facts. In the same spirit the most obscure Kuklux from the rural districts, as soon as arrested, is proclaimed to be the best citizen in his community. Prominent men of the cities at once come forward as bondsmen for his appearance to answer the charge. Collections are made among the people for money to pay lawyers' fees in his defense. He is feasted while in prison, and glorified when released. The press take pains to instruct the juries what they should do in his case. Their instructions, when thought necessary, are made terrifying. But the fall of so many prominent local leaders attracted the attention of the country and rendered further progress in that direction difficult, if not dangerous. As the work of putting down the only people who are known to love the Government must go on, and as the leaders of those people cannot all be exterminated or driven away with impunity, resort must be had to other expedients. Accordingly the knowledge of the poor negro possessed by the Klan lead them to select the most obscure negroes in the back districts to mutilate, scourge, and kill. They did this because they knew that their atrocities would be reported among the freedmen far and wide; that the blacks would understand who the authors of the deeds were; and that they could thus effectually spread terror, wild and undefined, among the whole negro population. This course of destroying and terrifying the followers, while it has proved to be safer for the Kuklux, has been far more successful than the plan of assassinating the leaders.

### COLORED VOTERS DISFRANCHISED BY LEGAL TRICKS.

Time would fail to follow these desperate enemies of their country in all their shifting manœuvres to rid the South of loyal men. At one time they might be seen killing Republicans under cover of darkness. At other times they strove to hamper colored voters under the forms of what they call law; claiming the existence of some law that could be used to practically disfranchise the freedmen. And under this pretended law questions of a uniform character extending all over the State are instituted to accomplish their aims. In support of the validity of their claim learned opinions from prominent lawyers are published, and Sheriffs with posses armed to the teeth are instigated to enforce obedience to what is purely mythical law. Again, when they and their associates control legislation as in this State, laws are passed requiring laborers, upon pain of imprisonment, to procure and keep with them what in the days of slavery was called "a pass," in the shape of a permit from their employers in order to possess the privilege of selling the fruits of their own toil. In this State, where Republicans have been elected to fill county offices, the powers and emoluments pertaining to such offices are taken out of the hands of those officers by special legislative enactments and placed in the hands of creatures of the Legislature. Law is almost as powerless here now for the protection of the more ignorant negroes as in the days of slavery.

### THE PERSISTENT DENIAL OF EDUCATION.

Instead of extending assistance to the weak and lowly, a system of vigorous repression in all forms and everywhere is operated, and more or less rigidly enforced by the lovers of "the lost cause." They cut off the poor, white and black alike, from the benefit of schools; yet were their professions of appreciation of the necessity for education listened to, one would suppose that no expense would be spared to educate all classes, for they base all their violent opposition to negro suffrage upon the grounds of negro ignorance. But they have not shown themselves content merely to withhold assistance and encouragement from the needy. In case of the negroes, they caused their school-houses to be burned and their teachers to be driven off until Congress made that too dangerous a business. In this State the laws imposing poll-taxes, sacredly set apart by our Constitution for school purposes, are executed with harshness against the negroes but it is done simply because the prepayment of that tax is a prerequisite for voting; for the enforcement is only attempted at elections, in the infliction of the penalty of disfranchisement upon colored voters, while non-taxpaying whites vote unquestioned. Often, with all this fierce zeal to collect the school tax, no public schools exist; and the children of the poor of all classes are left to grow up in ignorance, notwithstanding the price paid to defray the expense of their education is made instrumental in disfranchising their fathers. A word might not be amiss as to the extent of this enforced ignorance. Statistics cannot tell the whole truth, but they disclose enough to alarm philanthropists and patriots. They inform us that during the year 1870, in Georgia, 67,000 white and 10,000 colored children, between the ages of five and eighteen, were in school; that is, 77,000 children of both races, that year, saw the inside of school-houses, out of the whole number of 407,000 children in the State of the age named above. During the next year, 1871, the number of children from five to twenty-one years of age is reported to be 425,000. Of this number only 53,551 children of all sorts pretended to go to school, and these averaged only two and a half months for each child during the entire year. This ignorance is not only winked at by leading Southerners; it is enforced by them and their followers.

### A FAINT PRETENSE TO ESTABLISH SCHOOLS.

The assertion that no public schools exist must be qualified by the statement that feeble attempts have been made to establish so-called public schools in four or five cities in the State. In these attempts the spirit of repression, injustice, and contempt for the negroes' rights is painfully manifest. The managers of these schools act in a way that tends to exclude the negroes from the benefits of education. It is made dishonorable for white persons to teach colored schools. Teachers in such schools receive less than half the amount of compensation paid other teachers of the same grade and qualifications. Such schools are, in fact, few and far between; they are in every way a disgrace to the community in which no better are allowed to exist. In this city, after much pressure brought to bear by the leading colored men during the approach of the last Presidential election, colored children were provided with schools after a fashion. And for the provisions thus made great credit is claimed for liberality toward the late emancipated. This marked advance was duly chronicled as another evidence that "the old masters are the negroes 'best friends;'" and this proposition I do not deny. I do say, however, that if such be the truth, the negroes are to be pitied. They are very nearly friendless so far as schools are concerned. In this county, including the city, the population, according to the census, numbers 41,278 all told. Of these 16,760 are white, and the balance, 24,518, are colored people. During the last school year, to defray the expenses of all the public schools in the county, the city contributed $34,000, the county $22,000, and the State $8,500, aggregating the total of $64,500. Of this sum $61,800 were appropriated to the education of white children, and the pitiable balance of $2,700 was allowed for the colored schools. The negroes received a little over one hundred dollars in excess of half the sum to which they were justly entitled as their share of the $8,500 coming from the State alone, to say nothing about the county and city contributions. This now is the result of a boasted effort to supply schools for the laboring classes. It must be remembered that this result was brought about by pressure, in a large city where there are many intelligent colored men, encouraged and advised in their attempts to secure their legal rights by white men of intellect, and at a time when the disloyal leaders feared, on account of the danger to their national plans for the election of a President, to refuse a petition so reasonable and just. Outside of a few cities, no pretense of schooling children is made at all.

### WHAT THE WHITES EXPECT FROM NEGRO IGNORANCE.

It may be asked, what advantage do the dominant race expect to derive from the ignorance thus supplied? It may as well be asked, how could ignorance on the part of the slaves be beneficial to the masters in the days of slavery? It enables the old master class to secure to themselves the proceeds of the negroes' labor, with almost as little compensation as in antebellum times; to bind them hand and foot under the appearance of law, and still to exclude the negroes from the privilege, to any beneficial extent, of the elective franchise, while admitting them to that privilege to a degree, as the leaders fondly suppose, sufficient to quiet the apprehension of the nation on this all important subject; and finally, to control, at once, the labor and the political power of the South. That the old leaders at the South have a deep-seated purpose to control labor by a system of laws, no one who has pretended to watch their conduct can for a moment doubt. They talk it everywhere, and write it in all their papers. It is the universal complaint that labor is unreliable. It is of no consequence to show from the statistics of Southern products since the war, that nearly as much labor is done now as formerly; and it is equally vain to remind the grumblers that negroes now as formerly do the labor of the South. This eternal grumbling about the want of labor must strike thinking men as something very remarkable. If all who grumble were themselves, with their own hands, to go to work, labor would no longer be scarce or unreliable. But this would shock the sensibilities of such fine gentlemen, and must not be mentioned aloud. Now, if these same thinking men take a look at the number of bales of cotton raised for years past, as shown below, they will conclude that there is some mystery involved. The following shows the number of bales of cotton raised per annum since the year 1839-40, viz.:

| Year. | Total Crop. | Year. | Total Crop. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1839-40 | 1,624,000 | 1854-55 | 3,527,000 |
| 1840-41 | 1,684,000 | 1855-56 | 2,840,000 |
| 1841-42 | 2,378,000 | 1856-57 | 3,075,000 |
| 1842-43 | 2,030,000 | 1857-58 | 3,750,000 |
| 1843-44 | 2,394,000 | 1859-60 | 4,675,000 |
| 1844-45 | 2,100,000 | 1860-61 | 3,700,000 |
| 1845-46 | 1,788,000 | 1861-62 | No record |
| 1846-47 | 2,347,000 | 1862-65 | No record |
| 1847-48 | 2,728,000 | 1865-66 | 2,151,000 |
| 1848-49 | 2,096,000 | 1866-67 | 1,952,000 |
| 1849-50 | 2,355,000 | 1867-68 | 2,481,000 |
| 1850-51 | 3,015,000 | 1868-69 | 3,154,000 |
| 1851-52 | 3,362,000 | 1870-71 | 4,347,000 |
| 1852-53 | 3,939,000 | 1871-72 | 2,974,000 |
| 1853-54 | 2,847,000 | 1872-73 | 3,930,508 |

If time and space would permit a similar result could be shown in regard to other products of the Southern States.

### LABOR TO BE CONTROLLED BY LAW.

The mystery involved in all this Noise versus Facts, was explained a short time ago by the Governor of Georgia, when he declared in a public address that "labor must be controlled by law." He added: "We may hold inviolate every law of the United States and still so legislate upon our labor system as to retain our old plantation system, or in lieu of that establish a baronial one." Can it now be asked why the negroes are kept ignorant? The answer can be embodied in the words: "Labor must be controlled by law."

### REFUSAL TO ALLOW COLORED MILITARY COMPANIES.

I cannot assert that those who wish to control labor by law, contemplate the inauguration of another war for that purpose. It is a fact, however, that since the Democratic Party, which is fully committed on the question of controlling labor, and against the preservation of the Union, came into power in this State, the work of organizing military companies, composed almost exclusively of old Confederate soldiers, has steadily progressed. These old soldiers are organized into military companies in almost every town and village throughout the State. The companies adjacent to each other are being from time to time combined into battalions and regiments. Georgia's quota to the old Confederate Army is well organized this moment. Arrogance grows as this work progresses. But this may be merely the indulgence of a taste peculiar to the South, and clearly guaranteed among the rights pertaining to citizenship. This would, doubtless, be the explanation given. And it might be satisfactory, but for the fact that companies of colored citizens have organized in different parts of the State, and made application to the Governor for the usual legal recognition and arms. The Governor utterly refuses to give the companies composed of colored men arms. He gives them no sanction, no sort of recognition. He treats them with undisguised contempt. It has thus come to pass in Georgia that men of one political party are combined in an armed military organization under the patronage and at the expense of the State, while no company composed of men belonging to the other political party are allowed arms, recognition, or even common courtesy, at the hands of the Governor, when making application for their just proportion of the arms belonging to the State.

### TO WHAT USES THE WHITE MILITARY COMPANIES ARE PUT.

This universal arming of one party, to the exclusion of the other, may be for the purpose of being ready to defend our country's flag. One thing is certain, and it is, that these armed bodies have been used in the past to awe Republicans upon election days; they may be intended for similar service for their party in the future. Be that the object, or the more serious one of ultimately renewing the old contest for the control of labor, Republicans throughout the State feel indignant that the Government should contribute the arms to equip their foes, while they themselves are stripped of them. The public press announced but the other day that Ex-Confederate Gen. P. M. B. Young had received from the Government for this State $35,000 worth of the most approved arms. These arms are paid for out of the Treasury of the United States, yet they have gone into the hands of avowedly disloyal men, and will be used to awe and crush men who are hated only because they are not slaves, and are loyal. It is a little curious that as long as Republicans were in power in this State, they were not allowed to organize military companies, nor to receive public arms, yet the moment they were out of office, Democrats were allowed to do both, and they proceed to do both with the same persistence and under the influence of the same spirit as they did just prior to the events of 1861.

## THE MISSISSIPPI BONDS.

Gen. Butler has written another letter in regard to the repudiated bonds of Mississippi. It is in reply to certain questions propounded to him by Judge H. P. Reid, of that State, and is to the following effect: "I answer specifically:

*First*—That I never saw a bond of the Union and Planters' Bank of the State of Mississippi, never owned one, nor had any interest in one, directly or indirectly. I have no knowledge of their issue, or status, or condition, save the remembrance of the discussion about them many years ago, and, as at present advised, I never shall own one or be interested in one. It is a kind of property I do not deal in, if property they can be called.

*Secondly*—My letter to Gov. Powers was a circular letter written to the Governor of every State in the Union, asking the amount of the State debt, for the purpose of getting the statistics of the debt of the several States, which I could get nowhere else, and the Executive of every State, I believe, except Gov. Powers, has answered a question addressed by one public man to another. I trust the State of Mississippi will get a Governor at some time who will answer a question put to him upon a matter of public interest without attempting to distort an honest desire for information into a demagogue's political capital."

Judge Reid, in communicating this reply to the Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal*, says: "I was induced to take this step (write to Gen. Butler) because I had made up my mind, at the time, that the interests of the State demanded the election of Gen. Ames to the gubernatorial chair of the State. But, on that day, I heard a gentleman announce so emphatically from the forum that he knew Gen. B. F. Butler was connected with a scheme looking to the payment of the above bonds, that my confidence in Gen. Ames was, for the time, shaken; and I immediately addressed, for my own information, the letter to Gen. Butler, which elicited the above reply. This reply is so full, and so concise a contradiction of the charge, that I have deemed it my duty to give the same publication, for the purpose of relieving the minds of many who are disposed to vote for Gen. Ames, but over whom the payment of these bonds is held as a terror by the party or clique of self-righteousness."

## A CONSPIRACY CHECKED.

### THE INDUSTRIAL EXHIBITION SWINDLE.

### INEFFECTUAL EFFORTS OF THE "PROMOTERS" TO CONSUMMATE THE FRAUD—INTELLIGENT REACTION IN THE BOARD OF ALDERMEN.

The exposures in THE TIMES regarding the true nature and objects of the Industrial Exhibition swindle, and the character and antecedents of its most active promoter, have already produced their legitimate effect, and there is strong reason to believe that the plundering scheme has received its death-blow.

Nothwithstanding the frantic efforts of McMurdy and his fellow-conspirators yesterday, and they were to be seen flitting around the City Hall from quite an early hour, it was found impossible to get together a quorum of the Board of Assistant Aldermen, and consequently the plans of the plotters against the City Treasury suffered for one day, at least, signal defeat. This was an utterly unexpected blow to the schemers, as previous to the hour of meeting they had been loud in their boasts that the opposition of THE TIMES "did not amount to anything;" that "they had got things fixed," and that "a resolution concurring with that of the Board of Aldermen, granting the company the loan of the $2,500,000, would be passed without difficulty." When, after nearly an hour spent in fruitless waiting, the number of members requisite to constitute a quorum was not forthcoming, the conspirators began to realize that the force of an honest public opinion as expressed through the independent press was likely to prove too strong for them, and quickly took their departure from what they had fondly imagined was to prove the scene of their triumph. The Board of Aldermen to-day hold a meeting for the purpose of reconsidering the vote which virtually, so far as their body was concerned, placed in the hands of the immaculate McMurdy $2,500,000 of the taxpayers' money, and it is to be hoped that there will be found sufficient honesty and intelligence in the board to induce them to retrace their false step, and, by rescinding the resolution, give the *coup de grace* to one of the most audacious swindles ever attempted to be perpetrated in this City. Several members of the board who voted for the resolution now assert that they acted under a mistaken impression, and that they will welcome the opportunity of undoing their work.

A brief retrospect in regard to the history of the industrial swindle may not prove uninteresting. The act incorporating the company was passed April 21, 1870, the following individuals being the incorporators:

Joseph J. P. Donohue, James M. Richmond, Joseph J. Decker, Joseph D. Badgley, Edward McMurdy, Peter M. Carmichael, Reuben J. Todd, Peter Bartlett, James Turner, Robert McMurdy, Otho L. Metfield, E. W. Coleman, C. A. Stevens, F. A. Alberger, Francis J. Tuomey, John McMurdie, W. C. Ruger, Titus Mead, W. Montieth, S. M. Clark, T. J. Hay, John Rennard, J. T. Miller, Lucius McAdam, A. S. Gotshell, Philo Shelton, George Cornwall, Henry Morgan, Edward Martindale, W. B. Bowman, J. L. Starr, William Henderson, D. J. Van Winkle, S. S. Shannon, J. W. Henry, Thomas Lord, A. D. Thomas, C. E. Anderson, H. G. Coliss, J. D. Brigham, H. W. Walker, S. G. Halbrook, W. R. Dyer, Thomas Rogers, W. H. Rix, C. B. Benson, James M. Taylor.

These individuals, as every one acquainted with New-York will immediately perceive, are a parcel of nobodies. Among them, it is noticeable, figure one or two lawyers—one of the Ring, small fry, however. The time had not yet come in the career of the industrial swindle when the big sharks of Tammany thought the scheme worthy their attention. The provisions of the act of 1870 contained no reference to any loan of two millions and a half, and, in fact, the act itself was as simple and innocent as could be, to all appearance. Soon after its passage, however, McMurdy went to work in earnest, and skillfully contrived to get a number of gentlemen of standing and repute to lend the countenance of their names to the scheme. He was also careful to secure the support of several members of the Tammany Ring, who were placed on the Board of Directors, but who, when the Ring was exposed and ruined, were relegated to obscurity with almost ludicrous haste. The crowning achievement of McMurdy's genius, however, undoubtedly was the procurement of the passage of the act authorizing the loan of $2,500,000 to the company by the City. The second section of the act in question reads as follows:

SECTION 2. The Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York are hereby authorized, by concurrent resolution of the Common Council, through the Controller of said City, to loan the sum of two million five hundred thousand dollars to the said Industrial Exhibition Company. Upon the passage of such concurrent resolution, there shall be issued, for the purpose of raising such amount by the Controller of said City, in the name of the Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of the City of New-York, the aforesaid amount of two million five hundred thousand dollars in bonds of the City of New-York, which shall be known as the New-York Industrial Exhibition Fund bonds, &c.

And the third section reads as follows:

SEC. 3. The said company, at the time of the payment by said Controller to the said company, shall execute and deliver to said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty their bond in the penal sum of twice the amount so paid, conditioned for the payment of said sum so loaned and paid to said company on the day when said bonds of the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty shall be made payable, together with interest thereon payable at the time in said bonds specified for the payment of interest thereon. Which said bond the company shall secure by a first mortgage, made by it to the said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty, upon the following premises, being the blocks included between Ninety-eighth to One Hundred and Second streets and Third and Fourth avenues, the same to be free from all other incumbrances, upon all their real and personal estate and property then, or at any time thereafter, owned or possessed by it, which mortgage shall be executed in the name of and under the corporate seal of said company, and deliver to the said Controller simultaneously with the payment of the said loan to the said company, and the delivery by it to said Mayor, Aldermen, and Commonalty of its said bond. There shall be a clause in such mortgage that the said company may remain in possession of its personal property until default shall be made in the payment of the principal and interest of its said bond, but it is hereby expressly declared that no interest shall become due on the said bond of the said company until two years from its date.

The last sentence in this section, it is generally believed, hides the odoriferous rodent, for there is in the act no clause which obliges the company to purchase outright the property upon which it is proposed to erect the exhibition building. By purchasing the lease of the premises they comply with the provisions of the act. But a lease is personal property, and the company is guaranteed the possession of its personal property until default shall be made in the principal and interest of its bond—a state of affairs no doubt extremely satisfactory to McMurdy and his associates, but not altogether so pleasing to the taxpayers, who may look forward to not receiving a dollar of interest on their money for thirty years. Independent of the foregoing there are many other iniquitous features in the bill, which will receive due attention in the early future.

## CITIZENS' ASSOCIATION.

### A TICKET IN THE INTERESTS OF OUR PUBLIC SCHOOLS.

The County Convention assembled, representing committees having in charge the grand mass-meeting held in Cooper Institute on Monday, Oct. 27, 1873, in the interest of our public schools, after much labor and careful investigation, have selected the following candidates for the support of honest citizens, without regard to party.

We indorse the entire Republican State ticket. For Sheriff, William C. Connor; for County Clerk, Jacob M. Patterson, Jr.; for Coroners, Henry Woltman and Andreas Willmann; for Alderman, Joel W. Mason; for Judges of Supreme Court, Abraham R. Lawrence and Enoch L. Fancher; for Judges of Superior Court, Isaac Dayton and Alexander Spaulding; for Judges of Marine Court, Henry E. Howland and Roswell D. Hatch; for Senators—Fifth District, James W. Booth; Sixth District, George Hencken, Jr.; Seventh District, James Everhard; Eighth District, Walter S. Pinckney; for Assembly—Fifth District, Austin Leake; Sixth District, John F. Jobes; Seventh District, George P. Clark; Ninth District, George B. Deane, Jr.; Eleventh District, Knox McAfee; Twelfth District, C. A. Southworth; Fifteenth District, Joseph Blumenthal; Sixteenth District, Joseph P. Varnum; Seventeenth District, Clark P. Whittemore; Twentieth District, Daniel Babcock; Twenty-first District, Charles Crary.

Tickets can be had of the following committee, who will be in daily session, from 8 A. M. until 10 P. M., at Oriental Hall, No. 202 East Eighteenth street, corner Third avenue: Joseph Haight, Jr., George Forbes, Samuel Luckey, James L. Jacobs, James C. Thomas.

## THE MARKET MEN AND THE CONTROLLER.

A large deputation of the occupants of booths in the various markets of this City called upon Mayor Havemeyer yesterday, for the purpose of commending the administration of Controller Green. Mr. John Morris, the spokesman of the delegation, presented the Mayor with an address, to which about 1,500 signatures were appended. After referring to the protection and strict justice they had received under Controller Green's management, and expressing their confidence in his administration, despite the attacks made upon him by disappointed politicians and one or two corrupt newspapers, the address goes on to state that previous to Mr. Green's accession to office the stand-holders were perpetually annoyed by an army of extortioners, but that this state of things had been since remedied. They deem him their best friend, and felt it to be their duty when his character was assailed to come forward to vindicate him. Mr. Morris then referred to the outrages which were perpetrated on the market men during the rule of the old Ring. He said that they had received fair treatment at the hands of the Controller, who had protected their interests against the horde of men who had used their power to black-mail them and deprive them of their rights. The Controller had the respect and esteem of all honest men, and should be supported. He might have faults, but they were those of the head, not of the heart. The opposition to his administration came from those who had tried in vain to plunder the City. Another dealer here remarked that Mr. Green was the only Controller who had ever visited the markets for the purpose of looking after the wants of those who held stands.

Mayor Havemeyer—The other Controllers were busy doing something else. [Laughter.]

Mr. Morris said that every dealer in the various markets had signed the address.

The Mayor thanked the deputation for their address. He said that officials were opposed now a days because they were honest—but such opposition would pass away.

The market men then retired.

## A NEW STATEN ISLAND FERRY.

### ALLEGED EXTORTION BY THE OLD LINE—RESISTANCE BY THE BREWERS OF STAPLETON.

For a number of years the proposition to establish a new ferry between this City and the Stapleton side of Staten Island has been entertained by a large number of wealthy property-holders, and more particularly by those whose business necessitated the sending of trucks and wagons to New-York. The desire for the establishment of a new company has from year to year been increased, as is alleged, by the parsimonious and unfair management of the existing ferry. Recently the advocates of increased facilities have found able and willing supporters in the numerous and extensive lager-beer brewers of Stapleton and Edgewater.

The brewers claim to be the largest patrons of the ferry company, many of them sending no less than a dozen laden wagons to New-York daily. They allege that notwithstanding the large profit which results to the company from their trade, they are treated with less consideration than any other class of customers. Within a few days the desire for an improvement in this direction has expressed itself in a largely-attended meeting of those opposed to the present management, and a committee was appointed to wait upon Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, to lay before him the complaints of those feeling themselves aggrieved, and to ascertain if redress could not be obtained. The leader of this delegation was Mr. George Bechtel, who yesterday, during a conversation with a TIMES reporter, stated that he had called upon Mr. Vanderbilt and asked him if, upon application to the Directors of the company, it would be likely that the complaints of the brewers would be remedied. As reported by Mr. Bechtel, Capt. Vanderbilt replied: "I am the company. If you've got anything to say, or any complaints to make, make them to me. Nobody else can do you any good." Upon this Mr. Bechtel stated the grievances of which the brewers had complained, and was told in substance that "the Staten Island Ferry didn't care for the brewers' trade any way," and that they might expect no change.

Upon this reply of Capt. Vanderbilt's being presented to the Brewers' Association, it was resolved that a new company be formed, and for the furtherance of this scheme stock to the amount of $150,000 was immediately subscribed for. An agent was appointed to purchase boats and dock room, and it is stated that one large boat has already been secured. It was also resolved by the Brewers' Association that should the existing company persist in their refusal to comply with their demands, that the new company be started immediately after the charter of the company is obtained, and that boats be run every two hours. It is proposed to charge only three cents for foot passengers between New-York and Stapleton, instead of ten cents, the price now demanded. The promoters of the new company believe that the brewers' trade, in connection with that of the butchers and bakers, will pay all expenses, and that the three cents charged to foot passengers and the tolls on carriages (which will be very low) will be clear profit.

The grievances which have led the brewers to take this decided action are, as stated by themselves, that the boats of the existing company will not stop at Stapleton, where the breweries are located, long enough to enable their wagons to get on board; that those which do succeed in getting a place are charged the exorbitant amount of $1 50 for the trip to New-York, while wagons from Clifton—a longer distance—are only required to pay ninety cents, and that their employes are treated generally with roughness and impertinence by the officers of the company. The brewers state that their trade is worth to the company $60,000 a year, and they believe that, in view of this fact, they are entitled to better treatment.

The other side of the case as furnished to the writer yesterday is as follows: Mr. Cameron, who is one of the Directors of the company, said that the owners of the ferry suffered an actual loss, instead of reaping a large profit from the brewers' trade, that their wagons were so large and heavy as to do serious injury to the boats, and that so far as he was concerned he did not desire wagon traffic of any description on the ferry. He believed that ferries should first consider the convenience of their foot passengers, and that the transportation of teams was but a secondary consideration. He also stated that the company intended as soon as possible to establish a line of rapid-transit boats solely for passenger traffic, and it was hoped by this means that the trip from New-York to the island might be made in twenty minutes.

A proposition is on foot to establish a new passenger ferry from Clifton to New-York, but as yet it has assumed no definite shape.

## THE GRAB-ALL CHURCH.

*To the Editor of the New-York Times:*

Your editorial of 22d inst. is one of many truthful and courageous utterances which have gained for your paper the respect and admiration of all who truly love their country. It has induced me to offer a few suggestions which seem to me appropriate at this present juncture:

1. What has the Roman Church done for those nations where it has had supreme control in all parts of the world which justify its claims to criticise our institutions, and dictate our policy as a State in matters of religion, viz.: Italy, Spain, parts of Ireland, Mexico, and South America?

2. The fallacy of its arrogant assumptions consists in this, that in the eye of the State it has no claims whatever save as one branch professedly of the religious community or the Christian Church, just as the Methodist, Baptist, Episcopal, or Presbyterian is a branch or denomination of the religious community or Cristian Church, having no right to teach their peculiar denominational ideas (in which they differ from any other branch of the Christian Church) in a public institution; in other words, the State has no right or power to discriminate in its public institutions in favor of one of these denominations more than another, and such an attempt has resulted always in injustice to all others.

He who accepts the office of religious instructor under the State accepts it under these limitations, and is bound in honor by them.

The fallacy is in allowing the Roman Church to make a discrimination, which the State is bound to accept, of all denominations into two classes—Protestant and Catholic—whereas in the eye of the State each denomination has equal rights and privileges, and no one more than another. Any other theory is impracticable as well as unjust.

3. The attempt which the Roman Church is openly and publicly making, as announced in a convention lately held, by a united political movement to influence the policy of the State, is a direct blow at the integrity of our free institutions, and is treason against our Government and its Constitution, and will inevitably excite retaliation, and precipitate a religious conflict; and the question is not an insignificant one, Are these men American citizens?

4. And lastly, the fact, which is undeniable, that the Roman Church in our State has by this means obtained from the public Treasury $400,000 annually, as against $100,000 of all other denominations, to support and carry on its institutions, and thus has thrown the results of those institutions on the public as a great burden to be supported out of the public purse, is a confession of utter failure as a religious system, and renders their claims to distinctive legislation in their favor as impudent as it is utterly illegal and unjust.

Yours respectfully,

A CONSTANT READER.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

## THE MARKET SAVINGS BANK.

Further testimony in the matter of the disputed claim of Mr. W. Mann, counsel for the assignee in bankruptcy of the Market Savings Bank, was heard yesterday before Register Dwight. The cross-examination of Mr. Mann was resumed. He stated that from the suits brought by him against different parties on behalf of the assignee, very little had been recovered hitherto. Most of the suits, however, are pending. After a lengthy interrogation on this point, the cross-examination closed, to be resumed next Thursday at 2 P. M.

## CONTROLLER'S RECEIPTS.

Controller Green reports the following amounts paid yesterday into the Treasury: From receipts of taxes of 1873, about $555,000; arrears of taxes, assessments, water rent, and interest, $6,833 87; street openings, improvements, and interest, $4,869 18; Croton-water rents and penalties, $5,373 65; receipts of dock rent and slips, $24,089 53; licenses and fees, $635 25; County Clerk's fees for month of September, $793 25; stenographers' fees Supreme Court, $1,038; total, $598,633 13.

## A RETRACTION.

Some weeks ago, Mr. Benjamin Brown, President of the village of Edgewater, Staten Island, was charged by Capt. Jacob Vanderbilt, Hon. Dwight Townsend, and other influential citizens of Richmond County, with having issued vouchers knowing that there was no money in the Treasury, and also with having issued vouchers for work which had never been performed. Upon these charges, and, as is alleged, in direct opposition to the advice of the District Attorney, the Grand Jury indicted Mr. Brown. Yesterday, however, Mr. Brown announced that he had received from Hon. Dwight Townsend and the other gentlemen who had joined in the accusation a letter of apology, in which all the charges were retracted, and in which they expressed the hope that their mistake would be excused. A *nolle prosequi* has been entered, and yesterday Mr. Brown was the recipient of very cordial congratulations from his constituents.

## THE LIQUOR QUESTION IN DELAWARE.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873.

When the courts adjourned in Sussex County two weeks ago it looked as though the new liquor "license" law was likely to be in effect a prohibitory law, and to practically wipe out the business of selling spirits, legally, in Delaware. The courts have been sitting in Kent County this week, however, closing their session to-day, and the result is that out of eighteen applications about ten or eleven are granted, four refused, and the remainder withdrawn upon the certainty that they were not likely to be granted.

The whole performance is attracting a very great public interest. Probably no one thing has so profoundly stirred up the public in central and lower Delaware since negro suffrage became a fact, as the discussion of the new phases of the liquor question. The number of licensed sellers has been large, and the drinking population is, of course, in proportion, but, on the other hand, the temperance people are numerous and aggressive. They are championed by leading members of the Bar in both Kent and Sussex, including Ex-Judge Layton, Ex-Congressman Smithers, and others, and find no difficulty in getting their remonstrances against licenses put before the court effectively. Though the Governor of the State, Mr. Ponder, is a liquor-seller himself, at his country store in the town of Milton, and was one of the signers to the published petition of his town hotel-keeper, other members of his party are equally as strong temperance advocates, and the gentleman who was the Republican candidate against him in 1870, Thomas B. Coursey, of Frederica, is one of the most active opponents of the liquor business.

We have had all sorts of legislation on the liquor subject, including a term of two years, nearly twenty years ago, when a prohibitory law was nominally in existence. It was passed on the temperance wave that attended the passage of the "Maine law," and it proved to be totally inappropriate to the then existing condition of things in Delaware. Public opinion did not submit; the public officers did not enforce it; its provisions were everywhere treated with contempt; and the next Legislature (our thirty law-makers only trouble us biennially) repealed it, without anybody's dissent.

Since that every sort of license system has been tried, until, for four years preceding the present law we have had absolutely no restriction at all in the sale of liquor, except the payment of the required State tax. Any one could deal in liquor as freely as he could in dry goods or groceries. The result of that was that in all the larger towns, and especially in Wilmington, the grog-shops and low drinkeries multiplied without number, and infested every street. Dozens of persons left other employments, more laborious and less profitable, to sell beer or whisky, until this city swarms with "saloons" to a greater degree than ever before.

From that we come to the present very stringent law, which, as I have said, looked to be absolutely prohibitory in its practical operation. It was passed by the Democratic Legislature, being drawn up by a Democratic lawyer, and reported by a Democratic committee, though it would not have passed without the votes of the Republican members of the House. It is therefore to be regarded as a measure for which the Democrats are responsible, if party politics are to be considered at all in connection with it, and the fact causes no little uneasiness in Democratic circles. The ugliest kind of a disturbance is threatened among the rank and file of their voters, who are not, generally speaking, advocates of temperance. How this influence may shape will be seen in the next election, and at the next session of the Legislature.

The apparently less stringent enforcement of the new law in Kent County is due to several causes. In the first place, it must be understood that most of the petitions refused in Sussex were so treated on account of their informality; the applicants had not prepared them in proper form, or they were not indorsed by a sufficient number of "substantial freeholders," residing within proper limits, as the law requires. The applicants in Kent profited by this experience, and drew their papers with greater care. Besides this, too, the Temperance people feared that too sweeping and too sudden a reform would do their cause fatal damage, and produce a ruinous reaction. They began to conclude that their best course was to restrict the liquor sale, and to let it be sold in the most reputable and decent places. This was, no doubt, a wise conclusion, and if we can, at this time, wipe out the low drinking houses and grog shops it will be a good year's work.

## THE ABATEMENT OF THE PLAGUE.

The Memphis (Tenn.) *Appeal* of Oct. 28 says, "The yellow fever is abating. The effects of frost are beneficently felt. The sick, excepting those weakly constituted, are improving under medical treatment, and there is less danger of those who are well contracting the disease. Let us devoutly return thanks to Almighty God that the pestilential wave is receding, and that hope comes smiling to us with the promise of a new-born life of health for Memphis." And, in considering the lessons of the disease it says: "Touched with the fire of a living charity, Memphis to-day is purer, truer, better in her affliction than in her best days of prosperity—and from her suffering precincts, as from a focal centre, have gone out, not only to all the citizens of Tennessee, but to the people of the Southern and Northern States, the quickening spirit of union and of brotherly love. If the pestilence has fearfully rebuked our own local sins—sins against the laws of health as well as against the laws of heaven—it has so indelibly left the impress of its fearful visitation upon our people, that a ceaseless demand until satisfied will be made of our city authorities, that the causes, real or imagined, which either brought the epidemic here, or aided in its propagation after it came here, shall be removed, root and branch. No matter what the cost, the people and press of Memphis will not be satisfied with less than a radical change in the management of the hygiene and policing of the city."

## DEATH OF WILLIAM STARK.

William Stark, long a well-known citizen of New-Hampshire, and a great grandson of Gen. John Stark, of Revolutionary fame, died at the McLean Asylum in Somerville, Mass., on the 29th ult., aged forty-eight years. The Manchester *Mirror* says that he graduated at Williams College, read law and was admitted to the Bar in New-York, afterward commenced practice at Nashua, but removed to Manchester in 1857. From that time until the Spring of 1870, when he was taken to the McLean Asylum, he devoted himself chiefly to literary pursuits and to the collection and care of rare animals and birds, which he gathered from remote countries at great expense, and which made his farm near Manchester famous throughout the State. Soon after removing to that city, he was married to Miss Jennie Spaulding, daughter of Dr. Sidney Spaulding, of Lowell, Mass., but she lived only six weeks after their marriage. The disease which rendered his removal to Somerville necessary, and of which he died, was softening of the brain. William Stark was a gentleman of fine abilities and great literary attainments, as well as a genial humorist, which is attested by his published works. He wrote several poems, and was well known as a lecturer. His abundant means gave him power to gratify his taste and relieved him of the necessity of applying himself to the drudgery of his profession, so that it was as an author rather than as a lawyer that he was most widely and favorably known.

## MEMPHIS AND CHICAGO.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* of Thursday prints the following: "It is stated to us that there now remains on deposit in Chicago of the sum contributed for the relief of that city after the great fire about $800,000. The gentlemen who have charge of it say they keep it for the use of the poor and destitute of the city. Of this sum, or rather of the aggregate sum contributed to Chicago, Memphis gave somewhere from $30,000 to $34,000. When Memphis in its turn came recently to need assistance, it was suggested to the Relief Society that some of the funds then lying idle in bank could be used to advantage in relieving the destitute. It was at first replied that the managers had no authority to make such an appropriation. Finally, however, the force of public opinion was so great that the purse strings of the relief fund were opened wide enough to allow $5,000 to dribble out for the suffering and destitute people of Memphis. That is, with $800,000 and more in their possession, the managers of the relief fund gave to Memphis, which had most generously assisted Chicago in the hour of her great need, less than the interest on the money Memphis had contributed."

## AN OLD MAN KILLED.

A telegram from Fort Wayne, Ind., says that an old and respected citizen of that place, named John Sinclair, one hundred and five years old, met with a sudden death on Wednesday afternoon. While attempting to cross the track of the Pittsburg, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad he was caught by the fast line on that road from Chicago, thrown violently against a telegraph-pole, and instantly killed. The watchman at the crossing is said to be the cause of the accident, by not attending to his duty. Mr. Sinclair bid fair to live for years, being strong and hearty, none of his senses having failed him to any perceptible extent.

# ITALY.

## GERMANO-ITALIAN RELATIONS—THE CLERGY'S PROPERTY.

*From Our Own Correspondent.*

ROME, Tuesday, Oct. 14, 1873.

Politicians and the public are now looking forward to the opening of Parliament, which, it is expected, will take place about the 15th of the month of November. The ending of the present and the beginning of a new session is reckoned upon, and with it a speech from the King, giving some hint of what Sovereigns and Ministers talked about in the recent meetings at Vienna and Berlin. The Government is able now to go on with its work with fewer anxieties than troubled it last year. The Ministry has gained much by the intelligent stroke of policy of the visit of the King to fellow-Sovereigns, bound up together by common interests of national unity and a policy of peace. The discussion of the finance question will be entered upon at the opening of the session, and the settlement of the military project, so intimately connected with it, will soon follow.

### GERMANO-ITALIAN RELATIONS.

The intimacy between Germany and Italy is having a new proof in the presence of the Prince Charles, the brother of the Emperor, now the guest of the hereditary Prince Humbert, at Milan. Very soon the visit is to be extended to Rome. In a week or two the King and members of the family of the Sovereign will be here, and the life of the Quirinal Palace will be renewed. The coming Winter is looked forward to as one of unusual social activity. There is still some probability that the Emperor William may run down here to take another look at Italy after a long interval, and be the object of royal and popular courtesies—the grateful repayment of those extended in Germany to King Victor Emmanuel. Public curiosity and popular enthusiasm are constantly looking for new objects to drench with admiration and flatteries.

### THE CLERGY'S PROPERTY.

Three or four days ago the first batch of ecclesiastical property was put up at auction, under the new law turning such property to public uses. In spite of the pretty robust curse which the Pope has written out for all cases of purchase of such property by those who have received Roman Catholic baptism, these parcels of real estate in the Roman territory promise to go off as readily as they did under the same law in the rest of Italy. As for Protestants, Jews, and others of Anti-Catholic doctrines, if any such there may be here, it is not expected or pretended that this thunder and lightning of the Vatican will apply to them. The Jews, who have grown rich in Italy, have not neglected to take advantage of these opportunities to get possession of property, and no doubt some portion of that now on sale will pass into their hands. Under the Papal Government the sons of Israel were not allowed to hold real estate, although petitions to the Pope to have this privilege conceded to them were repeatedly made. The Jews have been among those to embrace with the most warmth the present order of things, and their loyalty to the new State is without defection. Several of the leading journals have Jew editors, and their efforts are wholly given to strengthen the Government. But Christians also, with the ointment of the Roman Catholic Church on their heads, are just as ready to come into possession, at a moderate price, of the property, of which, as it is alleged, the Church is now despoiled. Similar purchases made in other parts of Italy have been found to be good investments, and land released from Papal mortmain, and put under cultivation, have been found to yield good harvests, in spite of the Pope's ban. According to the report in the official journal, the ecclesiastical property sold under the hammer in the month of September, in the whole Kingdom, brought the sum of 3,123,000 francs, consisting of 1,397 lots. The valuation which the Government had fixed upon this property was 4,287,000 francs. During the current year 11,333 parcels have been sold, bringing 28,168,000 francs. The appraisal was 33,910,000 francs. From the end of September, 1867, until the end of September, the present year, 88,830 lots have been sold, bringing the sum of 333,107,000 francs. The price at which the property was put up is represented by the gross sum of 430,107,828 francs, showing a difference of about one-quarter between the estimated value and the price realized.

### FRANCE AND THE POPE.

It is now currently reported that, authorized by his Government, Cardinal Bonnechose has given the Pope to understand that no dependence must be placed upon France for aid in reëstablishing the temporal power. Violent means for the accomplishment of near or remote ends are for the present to be eschewed. The difficulties of internal administration, and the need of much time to make choice of, and well settle, a new position, are the reasons given why France must practice a policy of conciliation and peace. Such intentions have lately several times been intimated in the letters and discourses of men who are actually directing, or are aspiring to direct, French affairs. The decision is a wise one, if it be really taken, and can be carried out. But the question always is, Will the discontented and implacable clerical party leave the Government, and especially an absolute Government which it has helped to its place, in peace? Meanwhile the strife and the struggle continue between the rights of the State and the rights of the individual conscience on the one side, and the pretensions of the Papacy, with its principle of blind obedience, on the other. The Pope says constantly to all good Catholics, "Oh, ye faithful, if ye wish full indulgence for all your sins and exemption from decrees of excommunication, open your mouth and shut your eyes and swallow without making wry faces whatever food of new or old dogmas the Holy Father helps you to from the Vatican table," from which very few crumbs of what is profanely called "common sense" are expected to fall.

### THE PAPAL DOINGS.

Since the loss of the temporal power, the Pope finds nothing but cracks in the pillars of the universe, and has fears that the whole fabric is coming down. The Holy Father has taken once more to making speeches, and two of these delivered last week make him figure in the character of a garrulous old man. It is one of the privileges, as it is one of the weaknesses of old age, to talk much, and Pius IX. has been indulged in his propensity, and no obstacle has been put to a free flow of words, even when he has attacked with most violence all the reforms which the Italians have introduced into the new social state. The Pope has been quizzed in pictorial publications and been given to understand by Pasquino, that while words may have the value of silver, silence is sometimes more precious than gold. To quote from one of the Pope's speeches would be only to repeat what we have heard so many times before. The burden of the cry is "the sons of iniquity" are having it all their own way—robbing the Church and doing violence to the elect of God. Modesty is not one of the leading virtues of the hierarchy, and a monopoly of what sanctity there is in the world is now, as formerly, the claim which is set up. At the same time, the Church is encountering defections among its own servants. A fortnight ago the Abbé Paul Grassi, for a long time connected with the Basilica of Santa Maria Maggiore, published a letter addressed to the Cardinal Vicar of Rome, giving his reasons for leaving the Papal Communion and uniting himself with one of the congregations of Evangelical Christians, now rapidly multiplying in Rome. It was natural that this priest, turning Protestant, should be the object of the execrations of all those who regard with abhorrence any action in opposition to established authority. And to-day we are informed by the newspapers that the chief of the Papal Inquisition has summoned the delinquent priest to present himself within fifteen days before the tribunal to hear the sentence which follows a conviction of heresy. If there is no recantation the penalty is excommunication by a formal process, or perpetual imprisonment giving time for a return to the old way. Of course, at present the protection of the law saves the priest from all exposure to such cruel treatment.

The New York Times.

TRIPLE SHEET.

NEW-YORK, SATURDAY, NOV. 1, 1873.

## REPUBLICAN STATE TICKET.

For Secretary of State,
FRANCIS S. THAYER.
For Controller,
NELSON K. HOPKINS.
For Treasurer,
DANIEL G. FORT.
For Attorney General,
BENJAMIN D. SILLIMAN.
For Canal Commissioner,
SIDNEY MEAD.
For State Engineer and Surveyor,
WILLIAM B. TAYLOR.
For Inspector of State Prisons,
MOSS K. PLATT.

## AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC.—Matinée at 1:30—DON GIOVANNI—Mme. Nilsson, Mr. Maurel.

WALLACK'S THEATRE.—SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER—Mr. Lester Wallack, Miss Kate Rogers. Matinée at 1:30.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.—ROUND THE CLOCK—Mr. G. L. Fox, Mrs. C. M. Walcot. Matinée at 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—RIP VAN WINKLE—Mr. Robert McWade. Matinée at 2.

BROADWAY THEATRE.—FRITZ, OUR COUSIN GERMAN—Mr. J. K. Emmet. Matinée at 1:30.

BOOTH'S THEATRE.—FANCHON THE CRICKET—Miss Maggie Mitchell, Mr. J. W. Collier. Matinée at 1:30.

NIBLO'S GARDEN.—THE BLACK CROOK.—Mr. C. H. Morton, Mr. George Atkins. Matinée at 1:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.—THE GENEVA CROSS—Mr. Mackay, Miss Rose Eytinge. Matinée at 1:30.

TWENTY-SEVENTH STREET AND FOURTH AVENUE.—BARNUM'S CIRCUS AND MENAGERIE.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE HALL.—FAIR OF THE AMERICAN INSTITUTE. Day and evening.

MRS. CONWAY'S THEATRE, BROOKLYN.—MEDEA—Matinée at 2—DIAMONDS.

WOOD'S MUSEUM.—DRAMATIC PERFORMANCE AND CURIOSITIES—Afternoon and evening.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS.—FARCES, SINGING, COMICALITIES—Messrs. Unsworth, Seymour. Matinée at 2.

BAIN HALL.—THE PILGRIM, (Allegory,) Matinée at 2:30.

## THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES is the best daily family paper published; it contains the latest news and correspondence; all objectionable advertisements are rigidly excluded; and it has a constantly increasing circulation among the most respectable classes of the community.

### TERMS TO MAIL SUBSCRIBERS.

| | |
|---|---|
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, including the Sunday Edition | $12 |
| The DAILY TIMES, per annum, exclusive of the Sunday Edition | 10 |
| The Sunday Edition, per annum | 2 |
| The SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 3 |
| The WEEKLY TIMES, per annum | 2 |

Club rates of THE WEEKLY—all to one Post-office address—Five copies, per annum, $7 50; Ten copies, per annum, $12 50; Twenty copies, per annum, $22; Thirty copies, per annum, $30, and One extra copy to each Club. For every club of fifty, one copy of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES to the getter-up of the club.

When the names of subscribers are required to be written upon each paper of the club at one post-office address, ten cents for each copy additional to the above rates.

Club rates of THE SEMI-WEEKLY TIMES: Two copies one year, $5; ten copies, one year, $25—and one extra copy free. New names may be added to clubs at any time during the year, at club rates.

THE SEMI-WEEKLY and WEEKLY mailed one year to clergymen at the lowest rates.

These prices are invariable. Remit in drafts on New-York or Post-office Money Orders, if possible, and where neither of these can be procured send the money in a registered letter.

Terms, cash in advance.

THE NEW-YORK TIMES,
New-York City.

## TO ADVERTISERS.

☞ For the accommodation of up-town residents advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 54 West 32d-st., junction of Broadway and 6th-av.; No. 308 West 23d-st., opposite Grand Opera-house, at same rates as are charged at office of publication.

☞ For the accommodation of the residents of Harlem and vicinity, advertisements for insertion in THE TIMES will be received at No. 2,386 4th av., between 129th and 130th sts., at the same rates as are charged at the publication office. Advertisements received from 7 A. M. to 9 P. M., and on Sundays from 3 to 6 P. M.

We cannot notice anonymous communications. In all cases the name and address of the writer, not [illegible] but as a guarantee of good faith. [illegible] any circumstances, return rejected [illegible] undertake to preserve [illegible]

Every now and then the *Tribune* announces the resignation of Secretary RICHARDSON. Can this stupid proceeding help its patron, JAY GOULD, in any way? Last Spring it positively said Mr. RICHARDSON was [illegible]; then in the Summer it turned him out of office—and yesterday again it disposed of him. And on what authority? The idle gossip of a foolish Washington correspondent, and the following monstrous lie, which it states with great gravity: "One of the organs of the Administration, which is supposed to speak by authority, has occasionally, lately, spoken of the Secretary in slighting terms." Did ever an old woman concoct silly stories on a slighter foundation? Of course the Secretary is not going to resign; there has not even been talk of such a thing at Washington; and the *Tribune's* statement must be classed with the multitude of other fictions which it places before the public under the name of news. One of its latest fudges is that it is a "religious" paper, at which statement the long-haired fraternity must "smile audibly" all over the country.

We all know why TWEED and SWEENY were sent to the wall. Now, what right have the people to expect anything better from MARBLE and MORRISSEY, the present leaders of the Democrats in this City? MORRISSEY is the more respectable of the two, because he is said to be a man of truth and courage. But are either fit men to lead the party which is aiming to govern the State? Next Tuesday we expect to see the two M's put down among the Z's.

We wish Mr. JOHN FOLEY could manage to carry out his "reforms" without appropriating other people's names. A man's name is as much his own property as his watch or his pocket-book, and neither ought to be borrowed without his consent. Reform, Mr. FOLEY, like charity, should begin at home, and therefore we advise you to strike off the name of Mr. GEORGE JONES from the circulars you are scattering over the City. Mr. JONES is not responsible for Mr. FOLEY'S reform movement, and has never authorized the use of his name. We understand that other gentlemen have been similarly treated by Mr. FOLEY. Where does Mr. FOLEY expect to go by and by if he behaves in this manner now?

Yesterday was fruitful in those rumors which are so easily hatched at a time like the present, and which affect the credit of mercantile houses still occupying an apparently sound position. We do not choose to mention the houses thus referred to; our only object is to request the manufacturers of alarmist stories to keep their mouths shut—if we may speak plainly—for a few weeks. Many a house may easily be placed in circumstances of real difficulty just now by ominous whispers as to its solvency. Credit in these days may be injured by a breath. It is to be hoped that people will remember this, and try by all means in their power to check the present tendency to exaggerate our financial troubles.

We have no longer respectable opponents to face as leaders of the Democratic Party. Instead of the men who once imparted dignity to a great organization, we have JOHN MORRISSEY, a faro-bank keeper, and MANTON MARBLE, a bribe-taker. The descriptions may be short, but they are just. MARBLE and MORRISSEY!—what a contrast to MARCY and VAN BUREN. Is not this a pretty party to ask the people to vote for next Tuesday?

Mr. J. B. VARNUM is a candidate in the Sixteenth Assembly District. A better man is not offering himself for public service in any part of the State. He has every claim which can recommend him to the careful citizen—a high personal character, great abilities, industry, and devotion to the general welfare. If elected, we could always count upon him as a sturdy foe of corruption. We earnestly trust that the people of the Sixteenth Assembly District will send Mr. VARNUM to the Legislature. He will be of great use there, and we venture to say that he will give no one cause for regret at having supported him.

Prof. GEORGE W. CLARKE has been again nominated by the Republicans of the Seventh District for the Assembly, and should receive the hearty support of the party. There never has been any question of the honesty of Prof. CLARKE, and having gained experience in public affairs during the last session, he will be a more valuable member in the next Assembly than he was in the last. The district has a large Republican majority, and it should not be handed over to the Mantalini-Morrissey Democrats by the negligence of the Republicans.

There is sufficient chance for the election of Mr. WALTER S. PINCKNEY to the Senate in the Eighth District to encourage the Republicans to poll as large a vote for him as possible. Especial pains should be taken by all the voters of the district to properly rebuke such a nomination as that of "HUGHEY" MOORE, by burying that pet of MORRISSEY and Mantalini under a large majority for his principal opponent. Mr. PINCKNEY is worthy of the support of all respectable citizens. He is a lawyer of excellent standing at the Bar, and his private life is without reproach. Let every Republican in the district help to keep the brother of "Rocky" MOORE at home by voting for WALTER S. PINCKNEY.

No candidate before the people is more worthy of support than Judge ENOCH L. FANCHER. His service upon the Supreme Court Bench has proved him to be thoroughly fitted for the position, while on the other hand, the qualifications of his competitor have never been tested, and must necessarily be a matter of conjecture. No office is more important than that of Supreme Court Judge. The persons chosen on Tuesday will be elected for a term of fourteen years, and care should be taken that those who are to sit for this long period in our highest local court shall be upright and capable Magistrates. Judge FANCHER has proved that he can be trusted with judicial powers. So has Judge VAN BRUNT, his associate on the ticket, by long service in another court. Both are sure to make better Judges than their competitors, and both should be elected.

Judging from present signs, the election of Hon. JOHN A. KING in the First Senatorial District is more than probable; but the Republicans of Suffolk, Queens, and Richmond should keep constantly at work in order that he may have a handsome majority. He will be an honor to the district, and a credit to the Senate. His election will be a gratifying proof that integrity and ability are still esteemed in public officials. Let him have a majority commensurate with his worth.

If MORRISSEY and MARBLE elect their State ticket and secure a majority in either House of the Legislature, we can have no hope that our main canals will be made equal to the crisis which is upon us. We cannot maintain our commercial supremacy without affording ample facilities for cheaply transporting the crops of the West to the coast. Our canals, then, must be improved, but in Democratic hands they will be used only to furnish places for hungry politicians and to give contracts to JARVIS LORD. Let every voter remember that a Democratic triumph must inevitably leave our canals at the end of two years no better, if not much worse, than they are at present. The Republican Party is pledged to make them adequate to the present needs of the State. Whoever desires New-York to keep her place at the head of the roll of States must vote the Republican ticket.

What has become of the great Mr. BELMONT in the present political contest? Is he dead, socially and politically, or is he only sleeping, as they say on the tombstones? Or is he confining himself to getting up quarrels at the clubs? Surely Mr. BELMONT should make himself seen among his party at this moment. He should give some encouragement to the "boys." He cannot afford to turn up his nose at MORRISSEY, for he has hobnobbed with many a man not half so respectable. Mr. BELMONT may not be a Jefferson, but he is pretty nearly all the Democrats have left. Then why is his "clarion voice" silent in the wigwams of his friends?

At a time when corporations of the highest standing are affected by the prevailing atmosphere of distrust, it is satisfactory to find that the credit of the City of New-York is kept free from the slightest stain of suspicion. Two years ago, Controller GREEN was called in to save the credit of the City, and was required at six weeks' notice to raise several millions wherewith to replenish an empty Treasury, so that neither the servants nor the creditors of the City should be left unpaid on Nov. 1. This year a financial operation of almost equal difficulty has had to be performed. The current expenses of the City have been heavy, the receipts from taxation have been exceptionally light, and the amount required for the November interest is $3,042,141. Yet the City employes have been promptly paid, and the requisite sum for the interest on City and County bonds has been placed by the Controller in the hands of the Chamberlain. This, of course, is what the public were entitled to expect; but in times like these people often fail to get, even in quarters deemed most trustworthy, what they expect.

It is stated that the Board of Aldermen is holding back the resolution passed for the benefit of the Industrial Exhibition Company, so that it may be reconsidered and rescinded. We trust that at the meeting today a majority will be found to take this action. Regard for the reputation of the Board certainly requires it, and we imagine that men like Messrs. BILLINGS, COOPER, OTTENDORFER, CLAUSEN, and VAN SCHAICK will be glad of the opportunity to withdraw their approval from a scheme which they voted for without fully understanding its merits. THE TIMES' explanation regarding the three-fourths majority required to pass the resolution when it reached the Board of Assistant Aldermen, seems to have taken by surprise the very industrious lobby which is pushing this scheme. The swindle will be killed, as we have said from the first it would, by the unmistakable pressure of public opinion against it, and nobody need go to Sing Sing just yet.

## CAN WE AFFORD DEMOCRATIC RULE?

Hard times are coming upon the toilers of the nation as the result in no way of mistakes of Government, but as the natural consequence of the wild speculative spirit which followed the close of the war and unduly inflated the business of the country. It was inevitable that we must at some time return to our normal condition. Through agencies in no way connected with any action or lack of action upon the part of the Government, this return is upon us now. In the end it will greatly benefit all classes, but in the meantime there must of necessity be great depression. There is an imperative necessity for the utmost economy in all affairs of life.

At a time like this, it is of the utmost consequence for the people to consider whether they can afford Democratic rule. To decide that question, it is necessary to discover what the Democrats have done with power when they possessed it. We do not propose to consider the robberies of the Tammany Ring in this City in connection with this inquiry, but to take the general Democratic management of the finances of the State as a more just standard by which to judge of the fitness of that party for public trusts in a time like the present. The last report of Mr. HILLHOUSE, Republican Controller, gave the following exhibit for 1867, after which year the State began to pass into Democratic keeping:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total payments on account of the general fund | $5,110,494 84 |
| Aggregate warrants on State Treasury | 12,656,464 72 |
| The canal revenues for 1867 were | 4,050,357 79 |
| The expenses were | 1,220,192 65 |
| The surplus was | 2,830,165 14 |
| The deficiency in the Treasury, as reported by Mr. Hillhouse, was on Sept. 30, 1867 | 2,850,586 38 |
| The estimated payments for the next year were | 10,607,801 11 |

During the years 1870 and 1871 the Democrats had full possession of the State, and it is important to know what they did with it. This can be easily shown by the last report of Mr. NICHOLS, the Democratic Controller, and now the candidate of his party for the same office:

| | |
|---|---|
| Total payments on account of the general fund | $10,505,799 28 |
| (Deducting a half million for the new Capitol account, which was *new*, the total is *ten millions*.) | |
| Aggregate warrants on State Treasury | 13,588,407 63 |
| The canal revenues for 1871 were | 2,842,549 94 |
| The expenses were | 2,250,145 62 |
| The surplus was | 592,404 32 |
| The deficiency in the Treasury, as reported by Mr. Nichols, was on Sept. 30, 1871 | 8,878,806 62 |
| Estimated payments for the next year were | 11,636,069 09 |

There is no intelligent voter in the State who does not see from these figures that we cannot afford Democratic ascendency at a time when the strictest economy is absolutely required. But in order to place the matter in a still clearer light, let us compare some of the items of Republican rule in 1867 with those of Democratic control in 1871. Here is the table:

| | 1867. | 1871. |
|---|---|---|
| Expenses of public offices, including salaries | $170,000 | $370,000 |
| Legislative expenses | 229,000 | 422,000 |
| Printing for State | 198,000 | 238,000 |
| State Prisons | 896,000 | 925,000 |
| Charity bill | 194,000 | 749,000 |

Every mechanic and laboring man who hopes by painful sacrifices to keep the wolf from his door should study these figures. He cannot do it by permitting that reckless and corrupt extravagance in public expenditures in which Democracy always indulges. And let him remember that the $749,000 comprised in the Charity bill was for the support of Roman Catholic schools. If such support were right in principle, which it is not, is it not plain that we cannot afford it in the present state of affairs? What Democracy has done it will do. Give it control of the State, and our money will go again for the maintenance of sectarian schools.

Democracy becomes still more costly when we examine the finances of the canals. Here are the figures as they appear on the official records:

| | Tolls Collected. | Expense of Collecting and Repairs. | Per Cent. of Cost of Maintenance on Tolls. |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1861 | $3,358,033 97 | $703,786 14 | 21.05 |
| 1862 | 4,797,293 09 | 773,398 32 | 16.12 |
| 1863 | 5,029,598 38 | 770,882 52 | 15.33 |
| 1864 | 4,310,893 02 | 1,028,909 46 | 23.87 |
| 1865 | 3,521,631 63 | 1,927,373 59 | 54.73 |
| 1866 | 4,253,294 92 | 1,434,989 73 | 33.74 |
| 1867 | 3,993,326 29 | 1,220,192 65 | 30.56 |
| 1868 | 4,418,309 50 | 1,184,245 04 | 26.80 |
| 1869 | 4,134,093 52 | 1,278,507 52 | 31.06 |
| 1870 | 3,083,026 05 | 1,945,645 92 | 63.11 |
| 1871 | 2,814,953 79 | 2,250,145 02 | 79.94 |
| 1873 | 3,063,033 89 | 2,078,090 02 | 67.84 |

No citizen can fail to rightly interpret these statistics. They show that the average per cent. of cost of maintenance on tolls for the last three years of Republican control was 29.48, and the same per cent. during the years of Democratic rule was 70.30 per cent., or more than double. It is quite plain from this single exhibit that we cannot afford to return to Democratic rule just now. And the worst of this robbery was that it was accomplished in the name of reform. The Democrats denounced the contract system as an iniquity, and pretended to abandon it, but they meant only that the contractor could do as he pleased in the matter. If he had a good thing he kept it; if the State had a good thing, the contractor threw up his contract, and swindled the State in payment of his materials. That was all Democratic opposition to contracts amounted to, except that the pretended abandonment of the system gave them an excuse for crowding the canals throughout their entire length with Democratic officials.

The facts we now present have nothing novel in them. They have been forcibly placed before the people by the Troy *Times* and other able Republican journals of the State, and we have not omitted in this and in previous contests to call attention to the striking contrast between Republican and Democratic management of public affairs in New-York. But at a juncture so grave as that now upon us, the details of the management of the two parties cannot be too often placed before the public. Let not any citizen be deluded by the pretense that the Democratic Party is now under better influences than it was when this disgraceful record was made. Then Tammany was Democracy and TWEED was Tammany; now Tammany is still Democracy, but MORRISSEY is Tammany. No one can pretend that MORRISSEY will be an improvement on TWEED. The new era would be worse than the old. The worst tools of TWEED have gathered around MORRISSEY as their natural chief. Let no citizen be deceived, but to preserve what may be left him from the depression of business, vote against the Tammany State ticket and candidates for the Legislature. If he neglects to do so, let him not complain when Tammany uses the power he confers to snatch from him his loaf.

## THE CITY AND COUNTY BUDGET.

The details of the estimates for the year 1874, as agreed to by the Board of Apportionment, may not be very entertaining reading, but they are of too much importance to be skipped by any one who has the slightest interest in the good government of this City. The most obvious thing about these estimates is that they show a large increase over those of last year. On City expenditures this increase amounts to over $6,000,000, and on the County expenditures to $3,000,000. This is certainly not a bright lookout for those who have to pay taxes next year, but we have at least the satisfaction of knowing that the increase is due to causes which can easily be explained. In the first place, the State will want $1,500,000 more from the County of New-York than it does this year. We have explained with sufficient frequency that New-York pays a good deal more than its due proportion of State taxes. We hold it to be simply outrageous that one-fifth of our annual expenditure should go into the State Treasury. But as a remedy has not been found for the inequality of City valuation, as compared with that of the rest of the State, we must grin and bear it. It will be seen that the deficiency left in the State Sinking Fund, under Democratic rule, calls for a considerable contribution from the City.

The next obvious source of increased expenditure is the increase of the interest charge on the City debt. Over $2,000,000 more are required for this purpose than during the present year, and that we need hardly say is part of the penalty we are paying for the plunder of TWEED and his confederates. A little reflection on this subject will assist in developing a healthy public sentiment to await the pending trial of the master thief, and may help to illustrate how undesirable it would be to let Tammany have another chance to rob the Treasury. The third source of increased expenditure is the necessity for spending money on public improvements. The Finance Department and the Board of Health appear to be the only two departments whose estimates are lower than they were for this year. This fact is creditable to the former, because it will feel in 1874, for the first time, the full weight of the salaries of the Chamberlain's Office, and of the Bureau of Assessments. It is creditable to the latter department because nowhere does the public get a better return for its money than from the present Board of Health. The increase in the estimates of the Department of Public Works is not large, and is chiefly due to necessary allowances for repairs of streets and sewers. The increase in the police expenditures is accounted for by the additions to the force of patrolmen. The Department of Parks needs more money, but it is to be spent on such work as the repair of the sea-wall at the Battery and the paving of the City Hall Park. The estimates of the Board of Education are higher, but it is on account of such items as $400,000 for purchasing sites and erecting new school buildings. It rests with the public themselves to see that a strict account is forthcoming of how the money is spent, and to take care that the burdens of the City are not further increased by legislative jobs at at Albany. Every department has been most liberally provided for, and there ought to be an end, in view of these estimates, of the cry about parsimony and starving public improvements. In view, also, of the penalty which we are compelled to pay for neglect and apathy in the past, there ought to be an end to the plan of leaving either legislators or heads of departments to manage our affairs as they please.

## SOCIABILITY VS. DISPLAY.

Two of the most intelligent, observant, and favorably-disposed travelers that have lately published remarks upon the social and political condition of the United States have said, in one instance, that although Americans are very hospitable, "hospitality and sociability are quite distinct," which just discrimination introduces the following remark: "It is only those travelers who remain a long time in the United States who discover the existence of any real sociability. In their large evening parties, their theory is to crowd into a room twice as many as it will conveniently hold in order to make them happy." The other instance is of like purport. "Americans are gregarious, but not sociable by nature. Hence they delight to give large parties, to live in large hotels." Without admitting the soundness in its entirety of the conclusion drawn by these travelers, we fear that it must be admitted that the facts of the case go far to warrant the formation of their opinion, at least as regards our large cities, and chiefly as regards New-York. If an intelligent and sociable person of either sex who had lived in New-York for the last ten years, going freely into society, were asked if the inhabitants of this City were sociable, or showed any inclination to the enjoyment of simply sociable pleasures, there can hardly be a doubt that the answer would be no. On the contrary, he, or even she, would surely say that all our "society" arrangements seem to be expressly and ingeniously designed with entire disregard of real sociability; in fact, for its suppression and final and speedy extinction. For sociability is the enjoyment, the customary enjoyment, by friends and acquaintances, of each others' society. It is not that sort of performance that is gone through with at a "reception," or a great party, or at those strictly saltatory entertainments which conclude with the now departing "German." One important element of real sociability is, that we receive, and are glad to see, our friends at home, and in our homely, every-day fashion. We take them into our family circle—not necessarily into its inmost recesses, unless they are very intimate, dear friends indeed; but we take them "as we are," without pretense or care for outside show. Only in this way do friends really enjoy each others' society, and come to know each other well. This only is real sociability.

Sociability of this kind seems to be departing, and if not called back will soon be gone forever. But our British travelers were not quite right in concluding that it is in "the nature" of Americans to be unsociable. For a society which has existed for two centuries is not to be judged, as to the nature of those who compose it, by the observation of a few years; and sociability of the real kind existed, nay flourished, even in New-York, until within the last twenty-five or thirty years. The old New-Yorkers, to say nothing of the old New-Englanders, could tell of quiet, pleasant little sociable parties, sometimes gathered upon notice of a day or two, sometimes on an invitation given in the morning, at other times half accidentally, in which "old women and children, young men and maidens" mingled freely, and in which there was pleasant chat, a little music, a rubber of whist, often a dance, and in the corner a game at chess or backgammon; a light, simple supper, or perhaps only coffee, tea, and a tray of cakes and biscuits, served, whatever it was, with neatness and elegance; but all unpretentious, informal, and inexpensive, and heartily enjoyed until within an hour or so of midnight. In Boston, the late Mrs. HARRISON GRAY OTIS kept up this sensible and really enjoyable form of social entertainment until within a short time of her death. But in New-York, within the last twenty years, this sociability has been unheard of.

**The cause of this true social deterioration is a weak and really silly desire to make all social gatherings occasions of display. The master and the mistress of the house want to display their fine house and their "hospitality," so that it may be said that they "entertain elegantly," (which generally means expensively, and nothing more;) and as to the guests, the** women want to display their fine clothes, and the men to eat and drink sumptuously. That this is not an unfair representation of what is called receiving and going into society in New-York, among those who are or who would be considered at all "fashionable," we leave it to the sensible among them to decide in their moments of sober reflection. The motives from which this condition of society springs are, like the motives at the root of most human action, mingled—neither all bad nor all good. They are, on the one hand, a desire to appear at our best before our friends, and to give them the best we can afford; but on the other, a petty vanity, and a desire to imitate what we believe to be the best style of European society. Now in the latter respect we are quite at fault, as may be seen by the criticism quoted at the beginning of this article; for, whatever may be their display on certain state occasions, there is no simpler or more unaffected sociability than that of the very highest classes of society in Europe. And upon inquiry of the old New-Yorkers and New-Englanders to whose reminiscences we have referred, it will be found that not only will they insist very strongly and with circumstance upon the superiority in breeding of the entertainers and the entertained, and in elegance of the entertainments of the past generation, (which might possibly be attributed to age's pleasant memories of youth,) but that they will themselves, by their own bearing and manners, give support to the truth of their reminiscences.

And now the question must come up, Shall we have any society this Winter, or not? And it is to be feared that, with a great many the decision will be in the negative; that too many will say that, as we cannot entertain "in the style to which we have been accustomed, we won't entertain at all." If they think that such a decision as that would be fine or dignified or sensible, we take the liberty of telling them that they are much mistaken. It would be simply peevish, and just a little bit pretentious and vulgar. The only reason worth consideration for dropping society during the coming season would be that, unless people are invited to a grand display and a "big feed," they won't come; and, although there are some facts that would seem to justify such a conclusion, we refuse to accept it as final until the matter has been tested. We are all "in the same boat," and there is no reason why we should not now take a good opportunity to return to the real enjoyment of a little real sociability.

## BRANDING.

From a Cincinnati paper we have already given a specimen of that personal journalism which the editor of the Louisville *Courier-Journal* finds so admirable. To-day we are permitted to present an example from Kansas City even more impressive, and which adds to the familiar and pungent armory of the personal editor a mysterious, but powerful, engine known as "branding." The device is one, indeed, that has not been hitherto entirely unknown to the chivalric gentlemen of the South, when necessity has forced them to express their candid opinion of other gentlemen in the public prints. But that primitive sort of "branding" was feeble and inefficient compared with the perfection to which it has evidently been brought by the gallant editors of Kansas City. In point of effectiveness it was as an old-fashioned match-lock to a Springfield rifle. So that it may in reality, as there applied, be considered an invention in personal journalism, and it is plainly deemed of sufficient importance to be telegraphed all over the country.

The gentlemen who are to be credited with this important contribution to the happiness and credit of Western journalism are Mr. FRANK GRIER, the city editor of the Kansas City *News*, and Col. GREENE, more comprehensively described as being "of the *Times*" of the same place. In addition to his journalistic labors, the Colonel officiates as attorney for the National Water Works Company, in which capacity he was made a subject of "editorial comment" in the *News*. Now to an ordinary injury of this sort the obvious and sufficient reply was another editorial comment. But, apparently, the injury was not an ordinary one, for, instead of contenting himself with this usual retort, he thought that the occasion justified resort to a more decisive vengeance. In due form, therefore, and with all the solemnity which the gravity of the occasion demanded, he "branded" Mr. GRIER "as beneath his notice." And then Mr. GRIER made what came near being a fatal error. "Editorial comments," of course, were useless in the face of an actual "branding." He therefore challenged the vindictive Colonel to fight a duel. But the Colonel was a lawyer, and knew dueling was improper. He was, moreover, a prominent lawyer, while Mr. GRIER, as the telegram somewhat scornfully observes, "is known principally in his capacity as city editor of the *News*." Finally, the Colonel is "very wealthy," and felt, no doubt, a natural reluctance to lay up his treasures in heaven. It is uncomfortable to be shot at all, but it must be doubly undesirable to be shot by a person whom you have branded, and who is beneath your notice. So the Colonel wisely declined Mr. GRIER'S rash invitation, and then that gentleman did what he should manifestly have done at first. He boldly, but firmly and effectually, "branded" the Colonel.

The result of this dreadful, but, it must be acknowledged not unjustifiable, retaliation, we have yet to learn. With a fine appreciation of climax and mystery, the telegraph discontinues its story at that point, and leaves us to imagine the excitement and agitation that these portentous events must have caused in the peaceful town where they occurred. We can only conjecture the eager discussion at street corners, the journalistic pens poised in trembling expectancy, the general anxiety and dread with which the Colonel's answer is awaited.

Yet it is not easy to see what answer he can make. To "brand" a man who is already branded is a good deal like shooting a corpse. And that is the chief defect we discern in this otherwise potent weapon of personalism. It is a sort of dialectical boomerang. The adversary can use it with equal facility, and even deadlier execution, since he thereby exhausts its potency. But for persons lacking this beautiful presence of mind which makes Mr. GRIER an ornament of the new school of journalism, branding will no doubt be found most effective. Whether it is performed with a red-hot iron or with "words that burn," we are not exactly clear, but in either case it must be excessively unpleasant. What becomes of a man after he is "branded" is equally uncertain. But one thing is plain, that the new device is looked upon with great awe in Kansas City, and that it will doubtless become a favorite feature of those frequent personal encounters which so enliven Western journalism. In its favor it may be said that it is brief, and, to a certain extent, conclusive. Everybody is satisfied and nobody is hurt; and we cordially recommend Mr. CLASON to introduce its study into the curriculum of that New Academy for the Modern Duelist of which we some time since gave the prospectus.

## AMUSEMENTS.

### MUSICAL.

### THE ITALIAN OPERA.

"Marta" was sung at the Academy of Music last evening, for the first time this season. Mme. Nilsson was *Lady Henrietta*, Miss Cary was *Nancy*, Signor Campanini pictured *Lionello*, and Signor Del Puente *Plunkett*. The united exertions of these artists resulted in a capital performance. We do not consider *Lady Henrietta* one of Mme. Nilsson's best rôles, for it affords little scope for the highly-dramatic acting which is so conspicuous a part of her finest personations. It is undeniable, however, that the prima donna endows Flotow's pretty music with great expressiveness and charm, and it must be admitted that as *Lady Henrietta* at least, if not always as *Marta*, she fulfills every requirement of the character. It is needless to say that in the concerted numbers the exquisite quality of Mme. Nilsson's voice was most potent in making them impressive. "The Last Rose of Summer" was, of course, redemanded. Miss Cary's *Nancy* is a familiar effort, and was as spirited and fascinating as usual, though the artist was not in very good voice. Signor Campanini as *Lionello* was exceedingly successful. It was announced that M. Capoul would take the part, but a sudden indisposition brought about the assignment of the task to the new-comer. To put it very mildly, there was no cause for complaint at the change. Signor Campanini might have shown somewhat more fervor in the love passages in the second act—although we would not have it supposed that the gentleman is to be classed with the average Italian tenor in statue-like indifference to everything but his notes—but at the other important stages of the opera his work was marked not only by vocal charm, but by decided histrionic intelligence and force. And in the matter of vocal charm, it is scarcely necessary to advise the reader that Signor Campanini made much of the several *ad captandum* pieces falling to the lot of *Lionello*. Thanks to the beauty of his tones, "Solo profugo" was repeated, "M'appari" was encored with actual enthusiasm, and the finale of the third act—"Ma che Iddio"—was followed by a demonstration of delight which has had no parallel since the outset of the present series of representations. Signor Del Puente, we have but to observe further, advanced a step in the favor of the public by means of his portrayal of *Plunkett*. Signor Del Puente is very young, and he has an excellent voice and stage presence. Were his singing, to use a technical term, more colored, we could desire nothing better. Signor Del Puente's drinking song, we should mention, had to be given twice. Among the *morceaux d'ensemble*, the spinning-wheel quartet was selected for repetition. The audience was very numerous.... At the matinée to-day, "Don Giovanni," with Mme. Nilsson, Mlles. Torriani and Maresi, Signori Campanini and Nannetti, and M. Maurel, is to be represented.

### FIRST PHILHARMONIC REHEARSAL.

The first public rehearsal for the first Philharmonic concert of the present season took place at the Academy of Music yesterday. The programme was not notable. The society has never distinguished itself in past years by the production of many novelties or the introduction of many great artists, and if yesterday's work is to be taken as a specimen of future entertainments we can only conclude that there is not much in store for the approaching Winter. The single new composition on the bill yesterday was an "introduction," called "Loreley," by Max Bruch. It is only fair to wait for a reasonably smooth recital before expressing an opinion of the merits of this piece. The remainder of the afternoon was occupied by the performance of Beethoven's Fourth Symphony, and Liszt's "Les Preludes."

## WASHINGTON.

### THE GENERAL LAND OFFICE REPORT.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WASHINGTON, Oct. 31.—The following statement has been prepared by Commissioner Drummond, of the General Land Office, for his forthcoming report:

During the last fiscal year public lands were disposed of as follows, the figures representing acres in round numbers:

| | |
|---|---|
| Cash sales | 1,626,966 |
| Located with military warrants | 214,940 |
| Taken for homesteads | 3,793,796 |
| Located with Agricultural College scrip | 653,446 |
| Certified to railroads | 6,083,856 |
| Certified to wagon roads | 76,576 |
| Approved to States as swamps | 238,548 |
| Certified for agricultural colleges | 10,223 |
| Certified for common schools | 76,909 |
| Certified for universities | 51,228 |
| Certified for seminaries | 320 |
| Approved to States for internal improvements | 190,775 |
| Indian scrip locations | 14,223 |
| Total in round numbers | 13,030,606 |
| Disposed of the previous year | 11,864,975 |
| Increased disposal | 1,165,631 |

The cash receipts, under various heads, amounted to $3,408,515.

| | |
|---|---|
| The surveys during the same period show a total of | 30,488,132 |
| Surveyed during the previous year | 29,450,938 |
| Increase in number of acres surveyed | 1,037,194 |

The total area of the land in States and Territories is 1,834,998,400 acres, and, making proper deductions, 1,218,443,806 acres are yet to be surveyed.

Commissioner Drummond thus summarizes the condition of the business of his bureau, and makes the following recommendations: "During the fiscal year ending June 30, 1873, there were received at the Land Office 56,109 letters, and 48,935 were written and recorded. Forty-five thousand three hundred and seventy-eight patents were written and recorded. It will be seen by reference to the foregoing statements that 30,488,132 acres of land were surveyed during the last fiscal year. The amount surveyed for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 18,165,278 acres. These figures show an increase of 12,322,844 acres in the annual survey since I assumed the control of the office. The disposal of public lands under various heads during the last fiscal year amounted to 13,030,606 acres. The disposal for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1870, was 8,095,413 acres, being an increase of 4,935,193 acres. Notwithstanding this increase in the survey and sale of lands, which involves a corresponding increase in the work of this office, I have thus far been able to transact the current business and largely reduce the large accumulation of unfinished work which I found on assuming control of the office, and to which I have alluded in previous reports, and the work of the office is now well advanced in most of its branches. The adjustment of *ex parte* homestead and pre-emption cases is now kept up to current dates. The number of contested cases awaiting adjustment has been much reduced, but, owing to the insufficiency of the clerical force, this class of work still remains somewhat in arrears. When I took charge of the office there was a large accumulation of California private land claims unadjusted. This accumulation has been removed, and at this time only four cases are awaiting examination. Notwithstanding the satisfactory progress thus far made in bringing up arrearages, the business of the office is increasing so rapidly as to justify the conclusion that present arrearages cannot be brought up, and the current business of the office transacted promptly without a thorough reorganization and increase of the clerical force of this bureau. I, therefore, respectfully, but earnestly, renew the recommendation made by me on this point in my last annual report."

Commissioner Drummond also renews his recommendation for the repeal of the Pre-emption Land laws. He is more than ever satisfied, by the experience of the last year, that these laws afford the means to speculators to secure lands in direct opposition to the land policy of the Government, and that they are a cover for the commission of many frauds.

### THE CIVIL SERVICE.

The First Auditor of the Treasury, D. W. Mahon, in his annual report to the Secretary of the Treasury, makes the following recommendation regarding civil service: "Embarrassment and delays have arisen from tardiness in filling vacancies which have occurred under the present system of making appointments. In this connection, it is respectfully suggested that with a view to avoid such hindrances in the future, whenever examinations are hereafter made by the Civil Service Board for original appointments, the number examined may be increased, so as to have a reserve force, from which vacancies can be filled during intervals of the examinations."

*Dispatch to the Associated Press.*

### THE SECRETARY OF THE TREASURY.

Although the rumor that Secretary Richardson was about to vacate his office was not generally believed, many inquiries were made to-day at official sources concerning its truth. Numerous telegrams from New-York were sent to Secretary Richardson asking if the reports were true. To this he gave a positive denial, and to repeated oral inquiries he was equally emphatic, adding that the President and himself were in perfect accord. In order more effectually to set the rumor at rest, a call was made upon the President by the writer of this paragraph. The President said he was at a loss to account for the rumor, as nothing whatever had occurred to warrant it. He did not desire the Secretary to resign, and, therefore, never even intimated that such a course would be agreeable to him, nor had Judge Richardson ever signified to him in any way that he wished or intended to resign. There was, he repeated, not the slightest ground on which the rumor could rest, and, besides, Judge Richardson had recently taken a house, thus showing that he intended remaining in Washington. The subject, to say the least, served to relieve the dullness which always pervades the city at this season of the year.

### PROMOTIONS IN THE ARMY.

The following promotions have been made in the army to fill the vacancies caused by the appointment of Lieut. Col. George Crook to be Brigadier General: Major R. J. Dodge, of the Third Infantry, to be Lieutenant Colonel of the Twenty-third Infantry; Capt. Henry L. Chipman, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Major of the Third Infantry; First Lieut. B. C. Beach, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be Captain; Second Lieut. T. B. Taylor, of the Eleventh Infantry, to be First Lieutenant.

### OUTSTANDING CURRENCY.

The following statement of United States currency outstanding was issued from the Treasury Department to-day:

| | |
|---|---|
| Old demand notes | $79,742 5 |
| Legal-tender notes, new issue | 74,477,451 0 |
| Legal-tender notes, series of 1869 | 296,474,755 0 |
| One-year notes, 1863 | 83,285 0 |
| Two-year notes, 1863 | 26,600 0 |
| Two-year coupon notes, 1863 | 31,100 0 |
| Compound interest notes | 473,240 0 |
| Fractional currency, first issue | 4,348,892 4 |
| Second issue | 3,161,499 8 |
| Third issue | 3,380,401 4 |
| Fourth issue, first series | 20,528,530 0 |
| Fourth issue, second series | 8,523,938 2 |
| Fourth issue, third series | 7,935,100 0 |
| Total | $409,521,333 4 |

### HOSTILE SIOUX.

Roving bands of Sioux Indians having recently molested, and in some cases cruelly raided, on the Pawnees and other friendly tribes, the matter has been made the subject of consultation between the Interior and War Departments, as a result of which orders were to-day given by the latter that all Sioux found off their reservation, with hostile intent to other tribes, be struck and punished.

### ARMY AND NAVY ORDERS.

Chief Engineer Montgomery Fletcher has been ordered to duty as Inspector of Machinery afloat at the Mare Island, Cal., Yard; Second Assistant Engineer A. F. Dixon has been ordered to the Benicia. Assistant Paymaster Robert Dickey has been detached from duty on board the receiving-ship Potomac, at Philadelphia, and placed on waiting orders. Chief Engineer T. J. Jones has been detached from Norfolk Navy-yard and placed on waiting orders. First Assistant Engineer B. C. Gowing has been detached from the Boston Navy-yard and ordered to the Kansas; First Assistant Engineer [illegible] has been detached from the Kansas and placed on waiting orders.

Second Lieut. [illegible], of the Ordnance Department, has been relieved from duty at West Point Military Academy, to take effect when Second Lieut. Wallace [illegible], of the [illegible] Infantry, shall report for duty by letter to the Chief of the Ordnance Department.

# PROSPECTS IN THE COUNTRY.

## MARYLAND.

### NARROW POLICY OF THE BALTIMORE BANKS—BUSINESS PARALYZED—10,000 PEOPLE OUT OF WORK.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—The business of Baltimore is conducted so conservatively that it was about the last of the great cities to feel serious effects from the financial crisis; but the week which is ending has seen the blue tinge creeping over the faces of all classes of financiers, merchants, and manufacturers. Of speculation as the term is understood in New-York, there is little here, and while the panic was confined to exclusively monetary circles it worked no worse result than to topple over three banking and brokerage houses, the only important one of which, William Fisher & Sons, cleared itself of the wreck, and resumed operations in its confined limits. The banks have ordinarily little call on them for speculative purposes, and the banking capital of the city is proportionately small, and although, early in the crisis, they adopted the New-York expedient by pooling in the Clearing-house, they have not had heavy calls upon them, and in no week has their issue of certificates amounted to over $600,000, which have in all cases been promptly met. But as to paying out currency for the needs of legitimate business, our banks have been exceedingly cowardly, their caution being aggravated by the announcement of the Holmes forgeries upon three of them, and when the reflux wave of the panic struck in upon trade and manufacturers, it found the Baltimore banks hesitating to afford the smallest useful accommodation to them. The consequence is that business is nearly at a stand-still in Baltimore to-day. The amount of money in circulation is so small that the retail stores are scant of customers, and the wholesale houses are loaded up with stocks for which there are no purchasers. They cannot collect their credits from the South and West, and are accepting cotton in lieu of money, which accounts for the recent large shipments of cotton here.

FOREIGN TRADE.

The foreign trade is the only lively branch of trade, and that is being sustained by former contracts, made previous to the financial trouble. The exports for October are half a million in excess of the figures for the same month last year, and there is a steady call for all the breadstuffs, provisions, and tobacco that can be brought forward. But otherwise business is in a condition of syncope. The banks show a disposition to even further contract their operations, and as they all have large reserves, there is loud and bitter complaint against them. Stock speculation is dead and money not to be had under any conditions.

MANUFACTURES.

The manufacturing interests languish under such a condition of affairs. At this season the packing houses should be putting up 50,000 gallons of oysters daily, but the actual figures are not more than half as great. Although the yield of oysters is excellent, yet the demand from the West has so fallen off that the supply cannot be disposed of. This causes suffering among the 10,000 men and women who are usually employed in these establishments not one-half of whom can now find work. The can factories, which depend upon this trade, are also curtailed in their operations, and the distress extends to the multitude of fishermen and their families, who depend upon the catching of oysters for support. As there are 1,100 vessels from all the shore points of Maryland engaged in this work upon the Chesapeake, the amount of suffering caused by the shrinkage in the oyster demand is not difficult to understand. Other branches of trade suffer. The Baltimore and Ohio Railroad has discharged 1,000 of the 2,500 workmen at its machinery and car shops here, and the men thus thrown out of employment have no prospect of work until times mend. The great Knabe piano factories have shut down, throwing at least 2,000 workmen into idleness. Smaller establishments of various kinds are either quiet or running with half force on reduced time, and it is estimated that of the working people ordinarily actively employed, at least 10,000 are idle.

THE SAVINGS BANKS.

The savings banks are being called on and they are paying out small sums promptly, but enforcing the rule of thirty days' notice whenever there is a disposition to press them for large amounts. Notwithstanding the gloomy situation, there is a general disposition to look for better times shortly, and a buoyant spirit prevails.

## DELAWARE.

### STAGNATION IN BUSINESS—HALF THE WORKING PEOPLE IDLE—THE PROSPECT AHEAD.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

WILMINGTON, Del., Oct. 31.—The business condition of this city is simply flat and lifeless. There have been no mercantile failures, and none are understood to be imminent. The failure of John McLear & Son, private bankers, whose deposits were about $200,000, promises to be a bad one. No terms of settlement have been arranged, and it is feared they will be forced into bankruptcy. The banks have at no time announced a suspension of currency payments, and public confidence in them has suffered no interruption. They are now as strong as in ordinary times, and are discounting steadily to customers. There is very little outside money market in consequence of the severe Usury laws of the State, and for such loans as have been secured from private lenders very high rates have been paid. It is, however, the general feeling that money will shortly be plenty. With all the industrial operations, which in ordinary times require a large amount of quick capital, now stagnated, there must be much money unused and unasked, for the prostration of industries is general. No one is in active operation, and no one promises to be at present.

SHIP-BUILDING.

In the iron-ship ports three large steamers are nearly completed, the General Whitney and Knickerbocker, for the New-York and New-Orleans trade and the John A. Hopkins, for Baltimore. These are from 1,500 to 2,000 tons. Other contracts to follow them are not announced, and the prospect looks discouraging. Wages have been reduced and the discharge of hands has commenced. It is rumored to-day that the Harlan and Hollingsworth Company will dismiss 300 men to-morrow. Wooden-ship building has been active and may be said to be one of the most prosperous of our industries in this city and throughout the peninsula at present.

MOROCCO MANUFACTURES.

In the morocco trade there has been a uniform dullness since last Spring, and the financial storm has hardly made matters much worse. It is estimated that thirty per cent. of the hands are out of work, and wages have been reduced about ten per cent. There are about a dozen morocco manufactories here, of which nearly all are still in operation, though on a greatly reduced scale.

CAR-BUILDING.

Car-building felt the storm coming as the railroads, being unable to sell bonds, slacked off, countermanded orders, or were unable to pay. A month before the fatal 18th of September the shops began to "slow down." The Jackson and Sharp Company here had for two months, according to current report, less than 300 men at work, instead of 800. The shops of Bowers, Dure & Co. were nearly or quite suspended, but are now rather more active, having received some orders for cars.

THE COTTON MILLS.

In the cotton and woolen factories operations are greatly slackened. The mills of Jas. Riddle, Son & Co. are running with full force four days in the week. The Arlington Cotton Mills are running half time. The factory of Pusey Brothers is suspended entirely. Others are stopped entirely, or running on reduced time. Wages have not generally been disturbed.

THE CARRIAGE TRADE.

In the carriage trade, employing in good times about 500 hands, not more than half that number are probably at work now, and many of these are apprentices whose contracts are for service by the year. The shops are all at work, or nearly all, in this diminished degree, and employers intend to keep going if possible. Wages are not generally reduced, there being no object to do so, as the slackening of production is sufficient.

BUILDING.

In the building trade the panic has not had a very great effect. The season for active operations was nearly ended, at any rate, and those who were building have pushed on to completion. Since this date last year about 450 new buildings, mostly houses, have been erected. Wages of bricklayers, carpenters, and plasterers have not fallen. House-painters will commence work now eight hours at a reduction of twenty per cent.

THE GENERAL OUTLOOK FOR LABOR.

It may be said with safety that there is not work enough now for more than half our laboring population, and no one need come here seeking employment. Yet dozens of strangers sleep in our horrible lockup every night, who seem to be sober, industrious men, really desirous and capable of work. We look forward now to a dull, unprofitable Winter, with considerable suffering among the improvident, but not to a time of serious and general disaster. There are here a large number of loan associations, in which hundreds of working men have been placing their savings. Many will be compelled to draw out and use the money, but they will thereby tide over the dry time. We anticipate that soon after New Year's, or early in the Spring, at least, industrial operations generally will revive here, at lower rates of wages, perhaps, but otherwise with an average degree of prosperity. Until that time we must live on our earnings, economize, and do the best possible.

## PENNSYLVANIA.

### EFFECT OF THE CRISIS IN THE COAL AND IRON DISTRICTS.

*Special Dispatch to the New-York Times.*

PITTSBURG, Penn., Oct. 31.—Like other great manufacturing centres, Pittsburg comes in for her share of the reaction of the recent financial crisis. From the inability of the banks to furnish currency to pay the workmen, all the proprietors of the great iron mills in this city and vicinity have been compelled to reduce all wages of their workmen over $1 50 a day ten per cent. This, in some instances, has caused dissatisfaction, while in many cases the workmen sensibly realizing the position of their employers, cheerfully go on with their work. A number of the furnaces have shut down altogether, and their men are now idle. I learn that after mature deliberation, some of the leading sheet and bar-iron manufacturers have firmly decided, in the event of a general dissatisfaction among the men, to fill what orders are now on their books, and then shut down until an improvement in business. The mills are using as little pig metal as they can possibly get along with. Every vacant lot or other open space of ground contains piles of unsold pig metal as it came from the blast furnaces. The twelve furnaces in this vicinity, which have a capacity of 3,500 tons of pig metal per week, do not by any means turn out that amount of metal at present, and several of them have shut down altogether, taken out their tuyers and banked up the fires, after allowing all the metal to run out. The prospect for the iron-work men for the coming Winter looks bad indeed. A week ago several large mills closed, but it was only temporarily, among them the mammoth works of Jones & Laughlin, which alone employ about 2,600 men, most of whom have families. In many mills I learn the men are being paid half in four-months notes with interest. When the notes are tendered as payment for the necessaries of life they are refused. The glass trade, so far as the window-glass blowers are concerned, is dead. The hands have refused to work at the reduced rates. In conversation with several of the leading glass firms I learned that it is impossible for Pittsburg houses to compete with the Eastern manufacturers; that the difference in the wages here and in the East is thirty-three per cent. The Eastern men work for the lower price. It is further stated that if the glass-blowers here can induce the Eastern men to increase their wages thirty-three per cent., they will pay the wages asked. This, however, seems a difficult task, and so the men here remain idle. The coal-miners have been on a strike for the past four or five months. This was doubtless brought about by a few politicians, previous to the recent State election. But I learn that nearly all the operatives are about to resume work at the prices offered them. The local trade here is seriously affected by the large stocks accumulated, and the difficulty experienced in making collections. The recent suspension of the Lloyd banking-houses in this State will seriously affect the wholesale dealers who trade throughout the rural districts. Their customers deposited principally with these houses. It is the impression of most business men that the coming Winter will be a severe one for the poorer class of people. We have only seen but the beginning of the hard time. Everything—wages, living, and the general status of business—is as it was during the war. A decline in prices must take place, they say, and nothing is left but to accept the situation. The banks have bravely struggled through the crisis, and are trying to help the manufacturers to struggle through their present difficulties.

### THE FINANCIAL SITUATION IN RHODE ISLAND.

PROVIDENCE, R. I., Oct. 31.—There is no notable change in the financial situation to-night. The maturing Sprague paper, amounting to $47,500, went to protest this afternoon. Senator William Sprague, President of the A. & W. Sprague Manufacturing Company, arrived this afternoon, and it is expected that his presence will aid the counsels of the house and the bank committee in maturing propositions to be submitted to the meeting which is to be held to-morrow at noon. Nothing is known positively of the proposition to be submitted, but the plan talked of involves the appointment of trustees to take general charge of the settlement of the vast and varied interests on the terms most advantageous for the owners and creditors. The business community shares the depression prevailing in New-York.

### REDUCTION IN THE PORTSMOUTH NAVY YARD—MAINE MILLS WORKING.

PORTSMOUTH, N. H., Oct. 31.—Four hundred workmen were discharged from the Navy-yard to-day. Commodore Guest, of the Examining Board, arrived at the yard this evening.

LEWISTON, Me., Oct. 31.—All the mills in this city, and shoe manufacturing establishments in Auburn, are running on full time.

### THE WOOLEN MILLS AT OSWEGO FALLS TO BE CLOSED.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Hoyt, Spragues & Co.'s woolen mills at Oswego Falls will close to-morrow until further notice. Some 500 operatives will be thrown out of employment.

### BOSTON DIVIDENDS.

The amount of dividends payable in Boston in November, so far as the same have been declared, is $2,690,896. Among corporations usually dividing at this time, but not yet declared, are the Essex Company, Flint and Holly Railroad, Lawrence Manufacturing Company, Lowell Machine Shop, Mercantile Marine Insurance Company, Stony Brook and Wilton Railroads, the Columbian and Otis Manufacturing, and the Boston and Maine and Boston and Albany Railroad Companies. The total footing is materially reduced (say $1,300,000) by this delay. The Boott Mills reduces from 10 to 6 per cent., and the York Mills 10 to 8 per cent. The remaining corporations remain as in May last. Boston has no gold interest maturing at this time, and only a small sum in currency. The disbursements of the State are large, and adding to these the interest on United States Bonds, and Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Sixes, makes a total of $398,900 in gold.

## THE JUDICIARY QUESTION.

*To the Voters of the City of New-York:*

The most important question to be submitted to the people at the coming election is whether the appointment of the Judges shall be restored to the Governor and Senate. There will be two affirmative ballots—one relating to Judges of the Court of Appeals and of the Supreme Court and one relating to Judges of city and county courts. Persons provided with affirmative ballots will be stationed at every polling-place in the City. These men will represent no political organization, and will be under the sole direction of a committee appointed by the Young Men's Municipal Reform Association. We earnestly urge every voter to obtain and vote both affirmative ballots.

WM. M. EVARTS,
President Bar Association.

A. R. MACDONOUGH, Secretary.
Charles P. Miller, Stephen H. Olin, Carlisle Norwood, Sr., Executive Committee Young Men's Municipal Reform Association.

## PROBABLE HOMICIDE.

On Wednesday night, John Fullum, and Michael Barry, occasionally employed in the McComb's Dam Hotel, quarreled and fought in the Nineteenth Ward. During the fight Barry was dangerously stabbed by Fullum. He was taken to Bellevue Hospital, where he now lies in a dying condition. Fullum was arrested by Officer O'Brien, and committed by Justice Bixby to await the result of Barry's injuries.

## CITY AND COUNTY INTEREST.

Controller Green has placed in the hands of the City Chamberlain the sum of $3,042,141 62, for the payment of interest falling due on various stocks and bonds of the City and County, and it will be disbursed to-day by Chamberlain Lane at his office in the new County Court-house.

## LOCAL POLITICS.

### WALTER S. PINCKNEY INDORSED.

A ratification meeting under the auspices of the Republican Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District was held last night at Forty-third street and Eighth avenue, William J. O'Brien, President, in the chair. The rooms were brilliantly illuminated, and the proceedings were enlivened by some capital singing and music. After a speech from the President a number of new members signed the roll of the club. On motion of Vice President Emly, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

*Whereas*, Good government can only be maintained and perpetuated by the election of honorable men to office; and

*Whereas*, The Republican ticket, State and County, contains the names of none but those who are in every way worthy of our confidence and support—especially do we point with pride to our candidates for Senator, Walter S. Pinckney; Clark F. Whittemore for Member of Assembly, and Colonel Joel W. Mason for Alderman—therefore, be it

*Resolved*, That the members of the Republican Campaign Club of the Seventeenth Assembly District pledge themselves that they will, by all honorable means, work to secure the election of the various Republican candidates nominated.

Ex-Assemblyman Berryman urged those present to exert themselves to the utmost at the approaching election. A coalition had been formed by the leaders of the Republican Party, in order to overthrow the last remnant of Tammany. Tammany was thoroughly organized, but he had no doubt that if the Republicans only supported the ticket Tammany would be driven from power. The motto of Tammany had been "Divide and conquer." This they did by means of corrupt Republicans; but things were changed now. Those men had been removed from the control of the Republican Party, and the wisdom of the movement was shown by the victories of last Fall. Hon. Wm. A. Darling urged the Republican voters in the district to give their undivided support to the entire combination ticket, and said that the candidates for the local offices were men who were eminently fitted for the positions. Speeches were also delivered by Walter S. Pinckney, Clark F. Whittemore, Col. Joel W. Mason, and others.

### THE FIFTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT.

A grand Republican rally and ratification meeting was held last evening at Bleecker Buildings, to indorse the nomination of James W. Booth, for Senator, and Messrs. Clarke, Deane, Spencer, and Leake, for Assembly. The large auditorium was unable to contain the crowds who sought admission, and an open-air meeting was organized, at which several spirited addresses were delivered. The inside meeting was presided over by Mr. John D. Lawson, who briefly explained the purpose of the assemblage and eulogized the character and public spirit of Mr. Booth. Mr. Nathaniel Appleton then proposed a series of resolutions indorsing the general Republican nominations in the State and City, which included the following:

*Resolved*, That in our candidate for the State Senate, Hon. James W. Booth, we present to the people of this district a gentleman of unblemished reputation, the firm opponent of fraud and corruption, a life-long advocate and supporter of our glorious system of common schools, the friend of the poor man, one whose record as a stanch worker for the success of the principles of the Republican Party has no superior, and one who has been no office-seeker, but whom office has hitherto sought in vain; and we hereby pledge ourselves to use our utmost endeavors to secure his triumphant election.

The resolutions were unanimously adopted. Mr. E. Delafield Smith delivered a lengthened address, in the course of which he said that their candidate for Senator, Mr. Booth, was a true representative of the American middle class, which he believed was the hope and support of republican institutions. He was an honest working man who never sought office, and who stood by the school system of this City, [cheers,] and no matter what influences might be brought to bear upon him, he would never bend one inch in favor of those doctrines that sought to destroy the American school system. [Applause.] His election was guaranteed, and Mr. Booth, he knew, would prove himself the unswerving champion of honesty and good government. Mr. Dexter A. Hawkins spoke on the current expenses of the City Government, averring that they could be very well reduced, and, he said, the Republican Party desired that economy should be made the permanent policy of the City and State. He warmly indorsed the nomination of Mr. Booth. Addresses were also delivered by Mr. Clarke and others, and the meeting adjourned.

### THE MEETING AT CENTRAL HALL.

A large and decidedly respectable assemblage of the citizens of the Twentieth Assembly District gathered together yesterday evening in Central Hall No. 229 East Forty-seventh street, for the purpose of ratifying the nominations of Hon. Walter S. Pinckney for Senator of the Eighth Senatorial District, David Babcock for Assemblyman, and Andreas Willmann for Coroner. Hon. John R. Russell presided, and introduced as the first speaker Hon. William A. Darling. He said that it was a well-known fact that the Republican Party always presented as candidates for offices the best men that could be found, and the ticket nominated by the party in this campaign was undoubtedly a reiteration of that fact. The election of the Republican candidates meant a war-fare for reform and a future reduction of the taxes of our City. Under these circumstances it became a necessity to unite with any power that would help in furthering the good cause. The candidates for whom the meeting had been called were men that the people delighted to honor for their fidelity to the principles of true reform, and, consequently, it was the duty of all citizens interested in good government to make their election a certainty. Judge A. J. Dittenhoffer, the next speaker, said that the candidate for Senator of the Eighth District was a gentleman who would do honor to any position. When the Republican Party was in danger Mr. Pinckney stood firm in its ranks, and now when it has achieved success it is only just that he should receive the reward which he has so well earned. Addresses were also delivered by Hon. Severn D. Moulton, Nicholas H. Babcock, Alex. Blumenstiel, and others, after which the meeting adjourned.

### DEFECTION IN TAMMANY HALL.

It was rumored last evening that seven or eight members of the Tammany Hall General Committee had resigned on account of some of the recent nominations. Many of the rank and file of Tammany are also said to be disaffected.

## MR. BEECHER'S CHURCH.

### THEODORE TILTON DROPPED FROM THE ROLL OF MEMBERSHIP.

The lecture-room of Plymouth Church was crowded last evening, at the usual Friday evening prayer-meeting. The religious exercises over, Mr. Beecher announced that there would be a special meeting of the church. A large portion of those present then left. The special meeting was then organized by the election of Brother Raymond as Chairman. The subject for settlement by the meeting was Mr. Theodore Tilton's connection with the church. A report from the Examining Committee of twenty-three, composed of the Pastor, officers, and leading members of the congregation, appointed, as afterward explained by the Clerk, about eight months ago, was read. The report is as follows:

BROOKLYN, Oct. 24, 1873.

*To Rev. S. B. Halliday, Clerk of Plymouth Church:*

At a meeting of the Examining Committee of Plymouth Church, held last evening, the following preamble and resolutions were adopted:

*Whereas*, Charges were presented to this committee by Wm. F. West against Theodore Tilton; and whereas, a special committee having been appointed by this committee to wait upon the said Theodore Tilton in reference to said charges, said Tilton on the evening of the 6th of October made answer to that special committee in these words: "I have not for nearly four years been an attendant of Plymouth Church, nor have I considered myself a member of it, and I do not now nor does the Pastor consider me a member, and I do not hold myself amenable to its jurisdiction in any manner whatever."

And whereas, Theodore Tilton, in reply to a communication addressed to him by the Clerk of this committee, and which communication, with a copy of the charges, were put into the hands of the said Tilton on the 17th of October instant, and a request made of him that he should answer the same by the 23d of October, says in a letter addressed to the Clerk of the committee under date Oct. 22, 1873: "It is about four years since I terminated all connection with the church and am not now a member thereof; therefore the document addressed to me in that capacity I cannot receive." And, whereas, it thus appears that Theodore Tilton, a member of this church, has abandoned his connection with the church by prolonged absence from all its services and ordinances; therefore

*Resolved*, That this committee recommend to the church that the name of Theodore Tilton be dropped from the roll of membership, as provided by Rule No. 7 of the Manual.

D. W. TALMAGE,
Clerk of Examining Committee.

Several amendments in the language and construction of the report were offered, and a long debate ensued, in which Mr. Wm. F. West, who originally preferred the charges against Mr. Tilton, took part. Quite a stir was created for a few minutes by Mr. Tilton, who arose and requested to be allowed to read a statement. The consent of the meeting was asked by the Chairman, and Mr. Tilton was allowed to step upon the platform. The statement, as read by him in clear and distinct tones, is as follows:

If I have a right to speak here to-night, I desire to say a few plain words. Twenty years ago I joined this church, and many of the most precious moments of my life centre around these walls. Four years ago I ceased my membership, nor have I ever been from that time until to-night under this roof. In retiring from Plymouth Church I did not ask for the erasing of my name from the rolls, because the circumstances were such I could not publicly do so without wounding the feelings of others besides myself. During these years of absence a story has filled the land, covering it like a mist, that I have slandered the minister of this church.

At this point Mr. Tilton was interrupted by one of the members of the meeting, who argued that this subject had been left to the Examining Committee, and that Mr. Tilton was out of order in referring to it. The Chairman decided that Mr. Tilton should be allowed to continue the reading of his statement.

"Last Summer Mr. Beecher published an explicit card in the Brooklyn *Eagle* exempting me from this injustice. Notwithstanding this public disclaimer by him on my behalf, a committee of this church, by its action, has given rise to injurious statements in the public press that my claim of non-membership is made by me in order to avoid my just responsibility to the church as a member. I have, therefore, come here to-night not from any obligation of membership, for I am not a member and not governed by any of its rules, and not because any committee has summoned me, but of my own free will, prompted by my self-respect and as a matter vital to my life and honor, to say to Mr. Beecher, in his presence, surrounded here by his friends, that if I have slandered him I am ready to answer for it to the man whom I have slandered. If, therefore, the minister of this church has anything whereof to accuse me, let him now speak and I shall answer as God is my judge.

After Mr. Tilton had ceased reading, the question of the adoption of the report, and the disposition of the amendments offered to it, was again debated. During the discussion some of the members of the meeting were in favor of a free discussion of the charges which had been presented to the Examining Committee, and others argued that it was not the province of the church meeting to enter into a discussion of the private affairs of individuals. This whole matter had been settled, it was argued, as far as the general public was concerned, by the newspapers, and the public had given a verdict at the Academy of Music.

Mr. Beecher then stepped on the platform and explained that portion of the rules of Plymouth Church relating to membership. He said that the Congregational Church was the most disorganized of all churches. Its church meetings were like town meetings, and the church was not governed like the Episcopalians and Presbyterians. One of the rules of the church was to make admission and dismission easy. Of Mr. Tilton, Mr. Beecher remarked he had been absent for four years. His separation from the church was by his own act. The action was valid. The prolonged absence of Mr. Tilton from the church services and ordinances were well known, and it han never been protested against. His separation had thus been substantially sanctioned by the action of the members of the church. He desired to say that Mr. Tilton had not evaded his responsibility. He had no charges, he said, to make against him. The matter referred to during the evening had been amicably settled. This whole action was against his advice. The opinion concerning such action which he had held from the beginning he held still.

The report of the committee was finally adopted by 221 yeas to 13 nays.

It was also resolved that a favorable report of Mr. Tilton's character as a Christian should be made by the clerk.

## A NEWSPAPER IN DIFFICULTIES.

### BEATING THE BIG GONG FOR SUBSCRIBERS, BUT WITHOUT SUCCESS.

*Correspondence of Rochester Democrat.*

The fact has come to public notice that the recent increase in mail matter may, in part at least, be attributed to the issue of the *Tribune* circulars which are now flooding the land. The object ostensibly is to advertise the Evangelical Alliance, whose proceedings the *Tribune* claims to report with great precision. It is the desire of the *Tribune* that "all pastors and active Christians" should have this report, which it pronounces "indispensable," and which is afforded at the low price of twenty-five cents. This is all very well as far as it goes; but those who are of a penetrative turn can see that the *Tribune* is simply using religion as a "stalking horse" (as Bunyan terms it,) or in other words as a mere advertisement. This is shown by the fact that after speaking of the alliance the circular contains a page headed "The *Tribune* and the Clergy," in which it suggests that the latter "call the attention of any proper person to the following liberal rates," &c. It is evident that the *Tribune* expects the clergy to commence canvassing, and the following tempting commission is offered: For every club of fifty for the weekly a copy of the semi-weekly will be sent gratuitously. In order that this glittering offer may reach the clergy in the most extensive manner, I thus present it in the columns of the *Democrat and Chronicle*. I will also add that the daily edition of the *Tribune* is offered to them at $9, but to others at $12. In thus advertising the *Tribune*, I prefer to omit its platitudes concerning the Evangelical Alliance. It is an old proverb that "every tub should stand on its own bottom." I am willing to assist the *Tribune* in its time of need, but I object to its assuming the sacred rôle. The Evangelical Alliance and the *Tribune* are very distinct institutions. Mr. Reid may have obtained some subscribers in the former by button-holing its members; but when he asks them to canvass for him he shows his ignorance of the profession. Our clergy have other work on hand. Occasionally some who have no pulpits may canvass for a book, or a picture; but if so, they want better commissions than Mr. Reid offers, and it would be well for him to remember that publishers of subscription books allow forty per cent. This is as low as the work can be done. On the principle of "live and let live" he should be ashamed of his offer. Though our clergy be poorly paid, they have not got down to the *Tribune's* mark. Besides this, when he offers his paper at $9 to the clergy, is he aware that this is $1 more than the terms of the *Democrat and Chronicle*? Does he expect the clergy to abandon "Current Topics," telegraphic summary, news paragraphs, financial intelligence, &c., and pay an additional dollar? If so, he is doomed to disappointment.

The secret reason for Mr. Reid's widely-circulated appeal is found on the fourth page of the circular referred to. This is entirely devoted to a small cut of the new *Tribune* building, which is modestly announced as "the largest newspaper office in the world." As the structure is in its mere foundation, we may smile at the weakness of this announcement. Perhaps before this building shall be finished there may be one erected which will equal, or perhaps exceed it. Mr. Reid's building looks well on paper, and so does Jay Cooke's Northern Pacific Railroad. Had not the bonds business been injured by the failure of the latter, Mr. Reid might have issued "*Tribune* bonds," and thus got his building up without calling on the clergy for assistance. If this had been done, and if in addition a ring had been formed, as in the new Court-house, there would have been some nice picking. But this chance is now passed, and hence the appeal, which is very natural during these stormy times, suggests a Reid shaken by the wind. Looking at the picture of this imaginary building, I notice in one window a statue, which may be Horace Greeley, or the Cardiff giant, or, perhaps, an enlargement of Mr. Reid himself. Other interesting features might be noticed had we space to spare, one of which is the newsboy who is selling "The Evangelical Alliance." Mr. Reid is much more fortunate than his predecessor. Greeley endeavored in vain to be President of our country. Mr. Reid, on the other hand, is President of the Lotos Club. Mr. Greeley worked through an almost life-long struggle to build up the *Tribune*, while Mr. Reid comes into a neat feathered by others, and hence is able to announce a new building. Greeley, however, never asked any favors of the clergy, nor of any one else for that matter, and he never would have poured upon the clergy such an inundation of circulars. Mr. Reid has made one hit which I cheerfully report. He has succeeded in getting one of his staff locked up in the Brooklyn jail for an alleged contempt of court. This will be, if properly improved, a matter for sensational writing, and is a very neat specimen of *finesse*.

[Many copies of the circulars above referred to have been forwarded to our subscribers, and they have returned them to us with an order for next year's NEW-YORK TIMES written on the back. The "religious dodge" will not help the *Tribune* much, especially while it publishes indecent advertisements, and is conducted by avowed atheists.]

## TRANSPORTATION.

### EXPERT TESTIMONY BEFORE THE UNITED STATES SENATE COMMITTEE.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—The Senate Transportation Committee to-day heard the statements of several steam-boat owners and other gentlemen acquainted with commerce as to the condition and capabilities of the Mississippi River as a means of transportation. They all agreed that if the river were properly improved, freight could be carried at half the present minimum rates. Capt. John S. McClure, President of the Keokuk Northern Packet Line, and a steam-boat man for thirty years, said that the upper rapids have been greatly improved by the Government, and little more work is needed but much was still required at the lower rapids. The canal there should be pushed to completion as rapidly as possible, and, when finished, navigation from St. Louis to St. Paul would be good.

Capt. E. W. Gould, President of the Missouri River Packet Company, called the attention of the committee to the importance of the Missouri River. That river is in such a bad condition that it is worthless for navigation and the railroads have secured almost the entire trade. At a comparatively small expense the river could be put in excellent navigable condition and barge lines established.

Col. R. T. Van Horne, of Kansas City, formerly Congressman of that district, submitted a report from the Board of Trade of that city, setting forth the extent of territory tributary to it with its abundance of products, and asserted that compared with other sections of the country this vast territory is practically cut off from both foreign and domestic markets. That in times of abundant crops its products do not admit of shipment with profit to producers, and that it is only when prices are high as a result of failure of the crops east of the Mississippi, that the grain can be profitably transported to the sea-board by the present facilities. The report asks for relief, as follows: Improvement of the harbor of Galveston so as to admit heavy draught vessels; removal or avoidance of the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi River, and securing a connection with permanent deep water and permanent freedom from ice, with the Mississippi River by an extension of Government aid to a railroad from the mouth of the Kansas River to Memphis.

A number of railroad men were invited to appear before the committee and make statements regarding freights, &c., but none were present. The committee then adjourned to meet at Washington, Nov. 15, when they will go to New-Orleans to inspect the obstructions at the mouth of the Mississippi, and examine as to the practicability of the Fort St. Philip Canal. They leave for their respective homes to-night.

## JERSEY CITY FINANCES.

Mayor O'Neill commenced signing warrants yesterday to pay the salaries for the month of September due to the street laborers, firemen, and policemen. The Mayor promises to sign warrants for a part of the arrears of salary for the public school teachers. The City Treasurer reports balances to the several accounts amounting to $152,463 85, of which $130,000 will be required to pay interest on bonds.

## DESTRUCTIVE FIRE AT AMERICUS, GA.

[By Telegraph.]

AMERICUS, Ga., Oct. 30, 1873.

*Herrings & Farrel, 251 and 252 Broadway, New-York:*

A safe of your manufacture saved for C. W. Felder & Son, money, papers, and books, unharmed. Safe was red hot for hours.

HARROLD, JOHNSON & CO.

## A GOOD RECORD.

Messrs. Fairbanks, the celebrated scale manufacturers, produced last week 835 scales, of which nearly 100 were large hay, coal, and track scales, besides beams, frames, and other weighing apparatus, and their stock on hand is smaller than it has been for years. The town of St. Johnsbury, in which the firm has its establishment, with its large manufacturing interests, and as a great distributing centre for the rich and prosperous surrounding towns, and with the large business which the new Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad is bringing into it, is making rapid strides, and bids fair to become very soon one of the few cities of Vermont.—*Boston Traveller.*

BREAK IN SEWING-MACHINE PRICES.—Our readers will be interested to learn that the FLORENCE COMPANY have responded to the general call for lower prices for sewing-machines, and will henceforth sell their well-known and superior machines at a reduction of from thirty to forty per cent. from former prices.—*Express.*

Nobody buys Wire Spring Trusses that pierce the abdomen, causing death. The Elastic Truss, 683 Broadway, holds Rupture night and day, comfortably, till cured.—*Advertisement.*

Don't buy an "Elastic Truss" till you have seen POMEROY'S, price $3, at No. 744 Broadway.—*Advertisement.*

**Many Druggists**
HAVE BURNETT'S COLOGNE.—*Advertisement.*

**Helmbold's Buchu is the only reliable** remedy for all diseases of the urinary organs. Take it in season, and do not be imposed upon by quacks and impostors.

We are glad to learn that the absence of the celebrated Dr. Helmbold has not prevented the continued manufacture of the Buchu, so well known as the only efficient remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. There are counterfeits of this most excellent medicine. Genuine has proprietor's private stamp.

JOHN F. HENRY, New-York, Sole Agent.

**Hair Dye! Hair Dye! Hair Dye!** BATCHELOR's celebrated Hair Dye is the best in the world. The only true, safe, and perfect hair dye. No disappointment, no ridiculous tints. Harmless, reliable, instantaneous. Sold everywhere by druggists.

**Look Out for Numerous Burglaries these** hard times and the coming Winter. The only sure protection is HOLMES' BURGLAR ALARM TELEGRAPH, No. 7 Murray st.

**Wedding Cards, No. 104 Fulton-st.**
WILLIAM EVERDELL'S SONS. Established 1815.
We have no branch offices.

**Trees and Plants.**
S. B. PARSONS & SONS, FLUSHING, N. Y.

**Trees and Plants.**
R. B. PARSONS & CO., FLUSHING, N. Y.

## MARRIED.

ALLIEN—SHELTON.—On Wednesday evening, Oct. 29, at St. James' Church, Birmingham, Conn., by Rev. L. B. Baldwin, Mr. VICTOR SAVOYE ALLIEN, of New-York, to Miss MINNIE C., daughter of E. N. Shelton, Esq., of the former place.

BOUCHER—VAN VORST.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, at Calvary Church, Utica, New-York, by Rev. A. B. Goodrich, D. D., PIERRE LAMBINE BOUCHER, of New-York, and SOPHIE HOLLAND, daughter of James B. Van Vorst, Esq., of Utica.

CANNING—SHATTUCK.—In Lowell, Mass., Oct. 29, at the house of the bride's father, REGINALD CANNING, of Waverley, N. J., formerly of Stockbridge, Mass., and Miss JENNIE H. SHATTUCK.

CLARK—MUNN.—In Brooklyn, on Wednesday, Oct. 29, at the residence of the bride's mother, by Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, EDWIN CLARK, Jr., to JULIET L., youngest daughter of the late I. B. Munn, M. D., all of this city.

CRANE—BULKLEY.—On Wednesday, 29th October, by Rev. Mr. Banks, of Yonkers, at St. Bartholomew's Church, WILLIAM F. CRANE, of Yonkers, to HATTIE E., eldest daughter of the late Charles H. Bulkley, of this City.

GREENE—BROMLEY.—On Wednesday, Oct. 29, 1873, by Rev. T. Stafford Drowne, D. D., CHARLES ARTHUR GREENE, of Allegany County, Md., and MAGGIE M., daughter of I. W. R. Bromley, Esq., of Brooklyn, N. Y.

HAWKINS—SKIDMORE.—Thursday, Oct. 30, at the Presbyterian Church, South Haven, Long Island, by the Pastor, Rev. W. H. Cooper, D. D., WESLEY D. HAWKINS, of New-York City, to MARY M., daughter of J. H. Skidmore, of South Haven.

HOFFMAN—FORD.—At St. James' Church, Harlem, on Thursday evening, Oct. 30, 1873, by Rev. G. Henry Mandeville, D. D., J. HENRY HOFFMAN to M. K. FORD, daughter of the late Isaac Ford, Esq., all of this City.

JANES—TAYLOR.—Oct. 29, 1873, at the residence of the bride's father, by Rev. S. M. Haskins, D. D., WM. H. JANES to LYDIA M., daughter of John Taylor, all of Brooklyn.

SEWARD—COREY.—At Plainfield, N. J., on Thursday, Oct. 30, 1873, at 1 o'clock P. M., by Rev. B. Corey, Dr. FREDERICK W. SEWARD, of Middletown, N. Y., to MATTIE, daughter of officiating clergyman.

## DIED.

BALL.—In Brooklyn, Oct. 31, at his late residence, No. 460 Bergen st., GEORGE H. BALL, in the 73d year of his age.

Notice of funeral hereafter.

BUMSTED.—In Jersey City, Oct. 31, WALTER W., infant son of Joseph and Fannie Bumsted, aged 6 months and 2 days.

The funeral will take place from the residence of his parents, Virginia av., near Ocean av., Jersey City Heights, on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 1 P. M.

DEMING.—On Friday, Oct. 31, 1873, HANNAH H. LYON, wife of David D. Deming, aged 63 years.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend her funeral from her late residence, No. 205 East 72d st., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 3 o'clock. The remains will be taken to Woodlawn on Monday, Nov. 3, at 10 o'clock.

FERRY.—At Orange, N. J., Oct. 30, SHERMAN FERRY, aged 66.

The funeral will take place on Monday, Nov. 3, from St. Thomas Church, Bethel, Conn., on the arrival of the 8:05 A. M. train from New-York.

HARRISON.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, VALENTINE PETIT HARRISON, in the 77th year of his age.

Relatives and friends of the family and those of his son, Charles C. Harrison, and son-in-law, Thomas C. McRae, are respectfully invited to attend his funeral on Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 o'clock P. M., from his late residence, No. 321 East 18th st.

HENRY.—Suddenly, at Newark, N. J., Oct. 30, 1873, FLORENCE OGDEN, wife of Charles T. Henry, and daughter of the late Samuel Gouverneur Ogden, of New-York, in the 25th year of her age.

Her relatives and friends are invited to attend the funeral from her late residence, No. 91 3d av., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 11:30 A. M., without further notice. Carriages will be in waiting on arrival of the 10:40 train, via Erie Railway, from foot of Chambers st.

HOWLAND.—On Thursday morning, Oct. 30, 1873, JOSEPH T., youngest son of Henry H. and Kate B. Howland, aged 1 month and 7 days.

Relatives are respectfully invited to attend his funeral, at the residence of his parents, No. 778 Madison av., at 3 P. M. Saturday, Nov. 1.

HYNARD.—On Thursday, Oct. 30, SAMUEL HYNARD, aged 86 years and 4 days.

Relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 12:45 o'clock, from the First M. E. Church at North New-York, (formerly Mott Haven,) corner 141st st. and Willis av.

LOCKWOOD.—At Ridgefield, Conn., Oct. 30, CATHARINE, wife of William S. Lockwood, of Norwalk, and daughter of the late William Hawley, of Ridgefield.

Funeral services at the Congregational Church, Norwalk, Conn., on Monday, Nov. 3, at 2:30 P. M. Train leaves New-York and New-Haven Railroad Depot (Grand Central) at 12 o'clock noon. Carriages will be in waiting at South Norwalk Depot.

SHEPPARD.—At Elizabeth, N. J., on Friday morning, Oct. 31, 1873, GEORGE SHEPPARD, in the 37th year of his age.

Funeral at Trinity Church, Elizabeth, Monday, Nov. 3, at 2 P. M. Remains to be taken to Perth Amboy, N. J., for interment. Trains leave foot of Liberty and Cortland sts. at 1 P. M. Friends of the family are invited without further notice.

STANLEY.—At Cleveland, Ohio, on Monday, Oct. 27, 1873, CLARISSA NICHOLS, widow of the late George W. Stanley, aged 80 years and 5 months.

VANDERBILT.—On Friday, Oct. 31, very suddenly, of malignant scarlet fever, ALICE GWYNNE, eldest child of Cornelius, Jr., and Alice G. Vanderbilt, aged 5 years 8 months and 28 days.

Relatives and friends are invited to attend her funeral from the residence of her parents, No. 72 East 34th st., on Sunday, at 2 o'clock. The interment will take place at Woodlawn. Train will leave Grand Central Depot at 3 o'clock.

WHIPPLE.—At Woonsocket, R. I., Oct. 29, INDEPENDENCE WHIPPLE, aged 96.

WYCKOFF.—At Flatlands, Long Island, Oct. 31, 1873, SARAH M., wife of William Isaac Wyckoff, and daughter of the late Lewis H. Smith, in the 36th year of her age.

Relatives and friends are respectfully invited to attend the funeral on Sunday, Nov. 2, inst., at 2 o'clock P. M., from the Reformed Church, Flatlands. Carriages will be in waiting at the Flatbush Depot at 1:30 o'clock, to convey the friends to the church.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

NEW ENGLISH BOOKS.

WILSON'S INORGANIC CHEMISTRY, with new Notation. Revised and enlarged. By H. G. MADAN, with illustrations. 12mo, cloth, $2.

THE RIGGER'S GUIDE AND SEAMAN'S ASSISTANT, containing Practical Instructions for completely Rigging Ships, with considerable additions relative to Wire Rigging, Formation of Knots, &c. By CHARLES BUSHELL. Fifth edition. 18mo, cloth, $1 50.

SPECIFICATIONS FOR PRACTICAL ARCHITECTURE. Being a Guide to the Architect, Engineer, Surveyor, and Builder. By FREDERICK ROGERS, Architect. 8vo, cloth, $7 50.

THE TIMBER IMPORTER'S AND SHIP-OWNER'S FREIGHT BOOK. By WILLIAM RICHARDSON. 12mo, cloth, $3.

FROME'S METHOD OF TRIGONOMETRICAL SURVEYING. Fourth edition. Revised and enlarged. By Capt. CHARLES WARREN, R. E., with sixteen full-page Copper-plates, and 115 Wood-cut Illustrations. 8vo, cloth, $8.

D. VAN NOSTRAND, Publisher and Importer,
No. 23 Murray st., and No. 27 Warren st.
*,* Copies sent free by mail, on receipt of price.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS' LATEST PUBLICATIONS.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send either of the following works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States, on receipt of the price.

HARPER'S CATALOGUE mailed free on receipt of Six Cents in postage stamps.

I.

PIKE'S SUB-TROPICAL RAMBLES. Sub-tropical Rambles in the Land of the Aphanapteryx. By NICHOLAS PIKE, United States Consul, Port Louis, Mauritius. Profusely Illustrated from the Author's own Sketches; containing also Maps and valuable Meteorological Charts. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $3 50.

II.

DAWSON'S EARTH AND MAN. The Story of the Earth and Man. By J. W. DAWSON, LL.D., F. R. S., F. G. S., Principal and Vice Chancellor of McGill University, Montreal. With Twenty Illustrations. 12mo, Cloth, $1 50.

III.

THE LAND OF MOAB. The Result of Travels and Discoveries on the East Side of the Dead Sea and the Jordan. By H. B. TRISTRAM, M. A., LL.D., F. R. S., Master of the Greatham Hospital and Honorary Canon of Durham. With New Map and Illustrations. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50.

IV.

NAST'S ILLUSTRATED ALMANAC FOR 1874. With 86 Original Illustrations by THOMAS NAST. Price 25 cents.

V.

FLAMMARION'S ATMOSPHERE. The Atmosphere. Translated from the French of CAMILLE FLAMMARION. Edited by JAMES GLAISHER, F. R. S., Superintendent of the Magnetical and Meteorological Department of the Royal Observatory at Greenwich. With 10 Chromo-Lithographs, and 86 Wood-cuts. 8vo, Cloth, $6 00.

VI.

TYERMAN'S OXFORD METHODISTS. The Oxford Methodists: Memoirs of the Rev. Messrs. Clayton, Ingham, Gambold, Hervey, and Broughton, with Biographical Notices of others. By the Rev. L. TYERMAN, Author of "Life and Times of the Rev. John Wesley," &c. With Steel Portraits. Crown 8vo, Cloth, $2 50. (*Uniform with Tyerman's "Life of John Wesley."*)

VII.

THE BAZAR BOOK OF HEALTH. The Dwelling, the Nursery, the Bedroom, the Dining-Room, the Parlor, the Library, the Kitchen, the Sick-Room. 16mo, Cloth, $1 00. (*Uniform, in style and price, with the "Bazar Book of Decorum."*)

VIII.

CASTELAR'S OLD ROME AND NEW ITALY. Old Rome and New Italy. By EMILIO CASTELAR. Translated by Mrs. ARTHUR ARNOLD. 12mo, Cloth, $1 75.

IX.

LIFE OF ALFRED COOKMAN. The Life of Rev. Alfred Cookman. By H. B. RIDGAWAY, D. D. With Portrait on Steel. 12mo, cloth, $2.

X.

I GO A FISHING. By W. C. PRIME, Author of "Boat Life in Egypt and Nubia," "Tent Life in the Holy Land," "Later Years," "The Old House by the River," &c. Crown 8vo, cloth, $2 50.

THE NEW NOVELS
OF
THE SEASON
Published by
HARPER & BROTHERS, New-York.

Sent by mail, postage prepaid, on receipt of price.

1.

THE NEW MAGDALEN. By WILKIE COLLINS. Illustrated. 12mo, cloth. $1 50. This is the first volume of Harper's Library Edition of Wilkie Collins' Novels. Other volumes will follow at short intervals.

2.

THE TWO WIDOWS. By ANNIE THOMAS, author of "Denis Donne," "Called to Account," "Played Out," "A Passion in Tatters," "The Dower House," "Maud Mohan," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

3.

MISS DOROTHY'S CHARGE. By FRANK LEE BENEDICT, author of "My Daughter Elinor," "Miss Van Kortland," &c., &c. 8vo, paper, $1; cloth, $1 50.

4.

STRANGERS AND PILGRIMS. By Miss BRADDON, author of "Aurora Floyd," "Eleanor's Victory," "Birds of Prey," "Lovels of Arden," "To the Bitter End," &c. Illustrated. 8vo, paper, 75 cents.

5.

A SIMPLETON: A Story of the Day. By CHARLES READE, author of "Hard Cash," "Put Yourself in His Place," "Never Too Late to Mend," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents; cloth, $1.

6.

TOO SOON: A Study of a Girl's Heart. By KATHARINE S. MACQUOID, author of "Patty," &c. 8vo, paper, 50 cents.

HARPER & BROTHERS will send any of their works by mail, postage prepaid, to any part of the United States on receipt of the price.

PERSONS WHO HAVE LOST MONEY LATELY through business men of the highest standing should have read "THE LAWRENCES." Sold by American News Company, New-York. $2, by mail.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

RED OR BRICK-DUST SEDIMENT PRECEDES an acute attack of gout, and is evidence of the blood being poisoned by uric acid. The reason is, the stomach, liver, and kidneys are unable to perform their duties. The great Trousseau pronounced Carlsbad, Vichy, Vals, and other European waters dangerous for such patients, but the Bethesda Mineral Spring Water is a specific in all such cases. Hundreds of such cures is the proof. Full information in pamphlets, and by Dr. A. H. HEATH, offices No. 200 Broadway, New-York.

DR. S. S. FITCH'S RUPTURE TRUSSES ARE the very best in use, being neat, clean, durable, and cheap; 60,000 already sold. Office, No. 714 Broadway, New-York. Send for pamphlet.

PARTIES DESIROUS OF EFFECTING A speedy solution of business contingencies, or wishing to realize promptly on their stock of merchandise and other resources, can obtain a reliable transfer of business, or receive immediate cash advances; guarantees exchanged. Address J. E. R., Box No. 1,866 New-York Post Office.

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

The mails for Europe during the week ending Saturday, Nov. 1, 1873, will close at this office on WEDNESDAY at 9 A. M., on THURSDAY at 12 M., and on SATURDAY at 11:30 and 12.

THOS. L. JAMES, Postmaster.

GOLD PENS.
FOLEY'S CELEBRATED GOLD PENS.
NO. 2 ASTOR HOUSE.
Opposite Herald Office.

R. STUART WILLIS, ATTORNEY AND Counsellor at Law, Notary Public, No. 182 Broadway, Room No. 4, New-York.

## POLITICAL.

### WILLIAM HAW, JR.

Citizens of Yorkville in favor of the nomination of the above-named gentleman for member of Assembly, are invited to attend a meeting, to be held at East-side Hall, corner 86th st. and 3d av., on THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 1, 1873, at 8 o'clock. Eminent speakers will address the meeting.

### TO THE VOTERS OF THE SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.

We, the undersigned, citizens of New-York and of the SEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, well satisfied with the faithful and efficient services of

HON. GEORGE W. CLARKE

during the last session of the State Legislature, cordially indorse his nomination to the Assembly for the ensuing year. We are convinced that Mr. Clarke's high character and known qualifications for the office will, if he is again elected, aid in securing honest and intelligent legislation, both for the City and State.

| | |
|---|---|
| WM. C. RHINELANDER, | A. R. WETMORE, |
| JOHN T. JOHNSTON, | WILLIAM E. DODGE, JR., |
| JOHN A. C. GRAY, | MORRIS K. JESUP, |
| THURLOW WEED, | GARDNER A. SAGE, |
| ERASTUS C. BENEDICT, | JOHN B. IRELAND, |
| HENRY E. DAVIES, | P. H. JONES, |
| HENRY NICOLL, | JOHN D. LAWSON, |
| J. H. GAUTIER, | JOHN J. MORRIS, |

and many others.

EIGHTH SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
Twelfth, Nineteenth, and Twenty-second Wards,
REGULAR AND ONLY
REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
For Senator,
WALTER S. PINCKNEY.
Indorsed by the Council of Political Reform.

RALLY! RALLY!! RALLY!!!
FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION.

A meeting of this Association will be held at No. 159 Hudson st. THIS (Saturday) EVENING, Nov. 1, at 8 o'clock.

JOHN P. FRAZER, President.
VAN D. RICHMOND, Secretary.

A MEETING OF THE NINETEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION will be held THIS EVENING at head-quarters, corner 70th st. and Boulevard. Addresses may be expected from WALTER S. PINCKNEY, Esq., and others. The public are invited to attend.

JOSEPH CUDLIPP, President.
CHAS. F. BRUDER, Secretary.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN AND REFORM NOMINATION.—For Member of Assembly—Seventh Assembly District—GEORGE W. CLARKE.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR ASSEMBLY, NINTH DISTRICT,
GEORGE B. DEANE, Jr.

## POLITICAL.

### WESTCHESTER ANNEXATION.

"Surely in vain the net is spread in the sight of any bird." Yes; but are men as wise? Goethe improved the story of "Reynard the Fox" to make them so, but few men have read and some have forgotten it. It would be amusing if it were not sad to see rich men of Westchester towns telling how they own as much in the City as they do in them, and are yet in favor of annexation. And why not? What they own there is in very large proportion to the whole, while what they own here is but a drop in the great reservoir. Then they talk of tenement-houses and their evils. But they do not and cannot show how annexation will help it. What hinders their tenants from going right out there *now?* The land is cheaper than it will be there after it is a city. They cannot go. *It is too far.* They must live near their work, and the towns becoming city will not be any nearer than now, while the land will be much dearer. What then of pure air and open space and all that? Why, it is mere deception. *The net is spread in the sight of the bird.* It cost twelve millions to bring Croton water to New-York. The new city must have a new supply. It will cost twenty millions—labor is so much dearer now. Our island property must pay fifty-two out of every fifty-three dollars of this expense purely for the new territory, because that is the proportion of values it is to be laid upon. And so with reservoirs, and pipes for distribution, and parks, and all other of the many great charges to be incurred by the whole City for the new part of it. MILLIONS will be added to our City debt for the exclusive benefit of the new territory, and the island must pay fifty-two out of every fifty-three dollars of it. "Surely in vain the net is spread *in the sight* of any bird."

A REPUBLICAN RATIFICATION MEETING
WILL BE HELD
AT COOPER INSTITUTION
ON SATURDAY NIGHT,
FOR THE PURPOSE OF RATIFYING THE STATE AND COUNTY TICKET.

Hon. J. W. Forney, of Philadelphia, Hon. Lyman Tremain, Hon. Edwards Pierrepont, and Hon. Benjamin K. Phelps will address the meeting.

CITIZENS' AND TAX-PAYERS' ASSOCIATION.
EIGHTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
26th to 40th st., east of Madison av.

At a meeting held Oct. 25, Mr.

WILLIAM G. CHOATE

was unanimously nominated for the Assembly, and the undersigned were appointed a committee to present his name to the public. We call upon every man who holds integrity and ability essential qualifications for office who is willing to protest against the tyranny of Caucus which forces men to choose their public servants among candidates in whom they would repose no private trust, to cast aside, for the time, his party ties and vote for Mr. Choate. He is a lawyer of high rank in his profession, a man of spotless integrity, in ability and character alike eminently fitted for a position of public trust.

We ask that your vote and your influence be given to Mr. CHOATE.

WILLIAM E. DODGE,
THOMAS W. CLERKE,
HENRY STEEGER,
FRANCIS C. BARLOW,
JOSEPH N. GALWAY,
JOHN P. CROSBY,
CEPHUS G. THOMPSON,
STEPHEN H. OLIN,
S. VAN RENSSELAER CRUGER,
J. H. MONTGOMERY,
OSCAR E. SCHMIDT,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB,
JOHN C. GRAY,
ALLAN HAY,
HUBERT O. THOMPSON,
ALLAN CAMPBELL,
PRESCOTT HALL BUTLER,
DANIEL F. TYLER,
FREDERICK L. HEWITT,
THOMAS COOPER CAMPBELL,
JAMES KENT,
CHRISTOPHER PULLMAN,
CHARLES E. BUTLER,
WILLIAM H. HEWLITT,
SAMUEL HICKS CLAPP,
EDWARD FULLER,
WM. M. PRITCHARD,

Indorsed by
COUNCIL POLITICAL REFORM,
DEMOCRATIC UNION,
LIBERAL REPUBLICANS,
GERMAN WORKING MENS' ASSOCIATION.

### WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

Mr. HAW is the Republican candidate for Assembly in the Twenty-first District, and he was "extolled at the 'Haw Banquet,'" in Harlem, because he was "Bill Haw," and "faithfully served his friends." The nomination for Assembly was then in prospect, and it followed in due time. In 1870 Mr. Haw was a Commissioner for building the Eighteenth Ward Market. The contract was made for $70,404. Then it was discovered the market had no floor, and this cost $46,500. Then the building was deficient in height, and $16,684 was paid to supply it. Then the plumbing cost $6,977 and a fence $900. Then "extras" were added at $220,622; then others, bringing the cost to $336,163. There was paid to Andrew J. Garvey $10,000 for "repairs and improvements;" also $7,500 to two architects, "on account;" also $2,870 "for stationery for the Commissioners." The Controller submitted the work to Mr. Robert G. Hatfield, the well-known architect, and he certified the floor could be made for $19,250, and the whole market for $157,000. But under Mr. Haw and his compeers it cost $229,000 more. Why should Mr. Haw go to the Legislature? He is not fit to make laws or safe to have power over property. He left the honest trade of builder for the suspicious one of ward politician. The committee that nominated him was fixed up in his own house two nights before the primary meeting. Why hope to escape legislative spoliation when such a man is voted for to engage in it? Than adopt deliberately the lines of Hudibras:

"Doubtless the pleasure is as great
Of being cheated as to cheat."

No. Vote for CHARLES CRARY, and have an honest and able man.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION,
FOR SENATOR,
JOHN F. HENRY,
THIRD SENATORIAL DISTRICT,
(BROOKLYN.)

DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION
FOR MAYOR
OF BROOKLYN,
JOHN W. HUNTER.
Indorsed by the REFORM, LIBERAL, INDEPENDENT, NATIONAL, and GERMAN ORGANIZATIONS.

SIXTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
ONLY REFORM CANDIDATE
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
JOSEPH B. VARNUM.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Judge of the Superior Court,
CLAUDIUS L. MONELL,
Indorsed by the Council of Political Reform, the German Reform Association, and the Liberal Republicans.

UNITED REPUBLICAN AND DEMOCRATIC NOMINATION.—Sixth Senatorial District.
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE HENCKEN, JR.,
PORK-PACKER.

REGULAR DEMOCRATIC REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Justice of Marine Court,
DAVID McADAM.

ANTI-TAMMANY.
REPUBLICAN AND APOLLO HALL NOMINATION.
FOR COUNTY CLERK,
JACOB M. PATTERSON, Jr.

EIGHTH, NINTH, FIFTEENTH, AND SIXTEENTH WARDS—Fifth Senate District,
FOR SENATOR,
JAMES W. BOOTH.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR SENATOR SEVENTH DISTRICT,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards,
JAMES EVERARD.

TWENTY-FIRST ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN
NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM HAW, Jr.

REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
FOR MEMBER OF ASSEMBLY,
EIGHTEENTH DISTRICT,
BERNARD BIGLIN.

PEOPLES', TAX-PAYERS, AND UNITED WORKING MEN'S NOMINATION.
For Senator—Eighth Senatorial District,
ALDERMAN ROBERT McCAFFERTY.

ELEVENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT
REGULAR REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Member of Assembly,
KNOX McAFEE.

FIFTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT.
Regular Republican Nomination.
For Member of Assembly,
WILLIAM S. MURRAY.

COMBINED GERMAN, DEMOCRATIC, AND REPUBLICAN NOMINATION.
For Senator—Eighth Senatorial District,
ALDERMAN ROBERT McCAFFERTY.

FOURTEENTH ASSEMBLY DISTRICT, bounded by 7th and 14th sts., 4th av. and Avenue B.
REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.
FOR SENATOR,
GEORGE HENCKEN, Jr.
FOR ASSEMBLY,
CARL SCHWEDLER.

THE PEOPLE'S CHOICE.
FOR STATE SENATOR—7TH DISTRICT,
18th, 20th, and 21st Wards,
THOMAS A. LEDWITH.

# BOILER EXPERIMENTS.

## WHY EXPLOSIONS OCCUR.

### PREPARING TO DETERMINE THE CAUSES AT SANDY HOOK.

During the last session of Congress a commission was appointed consisting of the following-named gentlemen, viz.: Gen. D. D. Smith, of Washington, President; Charles W. Copeland, of New-York; J. R. Robinson, of Boston; Mr. Crawford, of Pittsburg; Mr. Holmes, of Mount Vernon, Ohio; Capt. Addison Low, of New-York; Capt. De Viney, of Pittsburg, and Mr. Mewshaw, of Baltimore, to conduct a series of experiments and investigations into the causes and conditions of boiler explosions. An appropriation of $100,000 was made to enable them to conduct these experiments in a searching and proper manner. The circumstances leading to this action of Congress, it is understood, arose out of the results obtained by the experiments conducted by Mr. Stevens, of Hoboken, who, several years ago, at the instance of the New-Jersey railroads, made a series of experiments at Sandy Hook upon a number of steamboilers, in order to determine certain theories that had been advanced as to the causes that led to explosions of boilers under certain conditions. The appropriation of $10,000, made by the joint roads, was, however, exhausted before anything like determined and satisfactory results were obtained. And again, although certain conclusions were arrived at by the explosion of one large boiler and the bursting of another, yet nothing, practically, was gained, as, in the absence of any instruments, no record or statistics were obtained which could be relied upon as tending to prove the causes that led to the results then obtained, or to set at rest the opposite theories entertained by engineers upon the subject of steam boilers. For instance, one experiment that was tried at that time was in relation to the theory held by some engineers, that it was impossible to explode a boiler fully supplied with water, it being asserted that under such a condition a mere rupture would occur, which would allow the steam to escape, and so relieve the pressure on the boiler as to prevent an explosion. Two separate boilers of immense size, which had formerly done service in steam-boats, were tested, and one of these was shattered to pieces, and parts of it weighing several tons blown by the force of the explosion to distances of 200 and 300 yards. The other boiler, although heated in precisely the same manner, was only damaged so that one of the plates became ruptured, and allowed the pressure to be decreased, and an explosion prevented. The theories that, on the one hand boilers could be exploded, and on the other that they could not, was thus in a measure left undetermined. Experiments were also conducted by the Franklin Institute during the latter part of 1871, and were considered by the profession to scarcely be of any practical service, as most of the tests were carried out upon small house boilers, the conditions of which would under most circumstances be entirely different from those likely to exist in large boilers used in steam-boats, factories, &c. It was therefore proposed to appoint the present commission and allow them to make their experiments in such an exhaustive manner as to entirely and completely settle the questions which have caused so much disagreement. It is proposed by the Commissioners to conduct, in the first place, a series of experiments at the yard at Sandy Hook upon such boilers as are used in the Eastern States, and afterward another series, in the West, on boilers such as are in operation in the western portion of the continent. The whole of the property and apparatus at Sandy Hook used by Mr. Stevens in his investigations have been turned over by him to the commission, and will materially assist them in their proceedings. Preparations have been made on an extensive scale during the past four months. A large force of workmen have been engaged in filling and constructing the necessary appliances and connections on the Sandy Hook ground, and during next month it is thought the work will be ready for the first experiments. Already a good idea can be formed of the manner in which the operations are to be conducted, as nearly everything is completed with the exception of the placing in position of the instruments required to obtain satisfactory records. There are four large steam boilers in position in the four corners of the yard formerly used in steam-boats, two small vertical boilers in the centre, four ordinary house boilers, and another large circular boiler. All of these boilers are numbered, and are fitted with connections by which water can be pumped into them by merely pulling a wire in the bomb-proof house, which has been erected to protect the Commissioners from injury when witnessing the experiments, and which connects with the steam pumps in the engine-house. Each boiler, too, is filled with an artificial blower or shaft, opening directly under the furnace, which can also be operated by those in the bomb-proof, and who can so regulate the draft as to increase or decrease it at pleasure. Pipes are connected to the boilers, and run into a receptacle or upright pipes in the bomb-proof, by which the temperature of the steam and the water in each boiler can be ascertained. Recording pyrometers, thermometers, and other instruments are now being adjusted in order that a proper reading of the temperature and pressure of the water and steam may be correctly taken. Duplicates of these are also being placed in bomb-proof wells sunk in the ground near the boilers, so that no mistake shall possibly occur as to the records being obtained. At present the only difficulty that remains to be overcome before the experiments are commenced, is the necessity of obtaining some instruments of delicate construction necessary to the work in contemplation. These are in course of construction, and will be, it is thought, ready to be placed in position and adjusted very shortly. Every care appears to have been taken by the Commissioners to insure success, and to conduct their experiments in such a manner that something definite may be learned as to the causes operating to effect explosions, about which there are so many different and diverse opinions. Circulars have been sent to all the scientists and engineers throughout the country, requesting them to forward a statement of their theories and suggestions as to the best method of conducting experiments, together with a description of any or all instruments that they may think necessary to be used.

The commission will make their experiments upon the subjects mentioned below, and, as far as possible, in the order named, as they conceive that they comprise all the theories of steam-boiler explosions now held by scientists and engineers:

The first experiment will be as to explosions caused by the gradual increase of steam pressure.

The theory of many engineers upon this subject is that if the boiler contain its full supply of water it is impossible to explode it by gradual increase of pressure, but that the weakest point would give way and thus allow the steam to escape, and so relieve the pressure that an explosion would be prevented. Others, on the contrary, attribute all explosion to a gradual increase of, or over, pressure.

The second experiment will be upon explosions caused by low water, and overheating of the plates of the water.

Engineers have been hitherto divided in their opinion on this point. Some hold that all true explosions are due to low water; that where the water is low, the upper surfaces of the boiler overheated, and the steam superheated within, anything occurring to agitate the water and throw it up into the superheated steam and over the overheated surfaces of plates would lead to so sudden an increase of pressure as to cause an explosion of the boiler. Others hold that if the water became low and cold water was pumped in, it would only lead to leaks, and so relieve the pressure; or if the water was thrown up there would not be so much steam generated as to endanger the boiler.

The third experiment will relate to explosions caused by deposits of sediment or incrustations on the inner surface exposed to the fire. By some engineers a great many explosions are attributed to a deposit of sediment, while others hold that, when the sediment has settled over the fire, it might lead to small ruptures, but not extend to explosions. The theories have been that when the iron becomes overheated the expansion of the plate would throw off the sediment, and, by the water suddenly coming in contact with the plates, that steam would be so suddenly generated as to cause an explosion. Again, on the other hand, it is contended that the iron plates might be bent or caused to sag down by the fire and superabundant weight, and so cause a rupture, but no explosion.

The fourth experiment will be as to explosions caused by explosive gases within the boiler.

The general belief upon this subject appears to be that an explosion of a boiler that has been badly injured by the force of the explosion is due to some other cause than an ordinary increase of pressure, hence it is thought that at a certain temperature an explosive gas is generated, causing an irresistible combustion of this gas as soon as it comes in contact with the hot plates of the boiler. This is generally believed to arise in connection with the condition produced by a low supply of water, or as some others think, by some elements being contained in the water which are not yet known, but which, under certain circumstances, produce the result above mentioned. It has also been held that it is impossible to make and explode gas in a boiler, even when the water is low, and the surfaces of the boiler very much overheated.

The fifth experiment will be in regard to explosion caused by electrical action.

The belief among some prominent engineers in this regard is that the disastrous explosions of boilers for which no reason could be assigned, were due to electrical action. On the other side, it is argued that a boiler running as it does, connected with the ground, it is impossible that explosions could be caused on this account, as no matter how the electrical action may be, the connection with the ground is such that it would be conveyed away from it.

The sixth test will relate to explosions caused by the percussive action of the water in case of rupture of boilers in the steam chamber.

In general, it is believed that if, during the working of the boiler from a gradual increasing pressure, a rupture should occur above the water level, the reduction of pressure on the water will be followed by a throwing up of the water with such force as to shatter the boiler. On the other hand, it is held that the action in such a case would not be sufficiently violent to cause an explosion of the boiler.

The seventh experiment will relate to explosion caused by the water being deprived of its air.

It is known that water deprived of air may be heated by a slow fire to a temperature above that due the pressure, and a great many explosions have been attributed to that action. It is also said that although a great many experiments have been conducted in this direction, it is impossible that water could be so heated in a boiler such as is used in steam-boats and large factories. It is a well-known fact that water boils at 212°, but would heat up far beyond that in some instances before it would give off steam where it would be given off so suddenly that it would cause an explosion, (if in a boiler,) and a great many explosions are attributed to this cause.

The eighth experiment will be as to explosions caused by the spheroidal condition of the water.

There appear to be a great many different opinions upon this subject, it being held by some that the same action as is noticed by the dropping of water on an overheated stove is caused under certain conditions in boilers; that the water, by the extreme heat of the boiler-plates, is driven away, and that after a short time, during which it runs all around, that it becomes so heated, that it is so suddenly generated into steam, as to effect an explosion. It is held also that this can only be done in the case of small quantities of water, and never in a large quantity, such as is contained in boilers.

The ninth experiment will be regarding the repulsion of water from the fire surfaces or plates.

A theory is held in this respect by those taking one side, that when the fire is very hot, the water may be repelled from the surface of the plates, so that the metal of the boiler may be overheated, and that on the return of the water to the surface by the reduction of temperature on the fire side so much steam is generated as to cause an explosion. Many explosions have been attributed to this cause, and many boilers, when examined after being blown up, have shown signs of overheating. The opposite theory is that the repulsion of the water can only be had in small vessels which have been very intensely heated, and that it never occurs in properly-constructed boilers, there being too large a body of water to be acted on in the manner suggested.

The experiments of the commission will, they hope, determine which of these theories are correct. The Commissioners also desire, by proper experiments, to determine the best form, construction, and dimensions of safety-valves, so that they may be what their name denotes, and operate automatically, so to relieve the boiler that it will be impossible, as long as the valve remains unobstructed, to explode or burst a boiler by gradual accumulation of steam when in ordinary use. Notices have been issued that all parties desiring to have their particular styles of safety-valves examined and tested can send them to Sandy Hook. Nearly a score of these valves have been already received, and they are constantly being sent in.

The preliminary arrangements for the experiments on Sandy Hook have been made under the personal superintendence of Commissioners Copeland, Robinson, and Low.

## OBITUARY.

### HON. WM. A. PORTER.

Hon. William A. Porter, one of the Judges of the Supreme Court of Illinois, who died in Chicago on the 27th ult., was, when a young man, a well-known lawyer in this State, having practiced his profession here for a number of years prior to his removal West. Born in Schoharie County, he settled in Hudson, Columbia County, early in life, and was a partner of the late Hon. Henry Hogeboom, afterward Judge of the Supreme Court of the Third Judicial District. He was, in 1852, elected District Attorney of Columbia County, and during his term of office discharged the duties of the position with signal ability. In 1858 or 1859, he removed to Chicago, and soon after becoming established there he was elected a Judge of the Supreme Court, which office he held at the time of his death. Judge Porter was originally a Whig in politics, but uniting with the Republican Party at its formation has ever since been identified with its interest. As a lawyer of ability, a general friend, a devoted husband and father, a man of strict honor and integrity, and a good citizen, his death will be mourned by a large circle. Judge Porter, was a brother of the late John A. Porter, for many years a professor in Yale College, and one of the founders of the Sheffield Scientific School.

### SIR HENRY HOLLAND, BART., M. D., D. C. L., F. R. S.

The death of this distinguished man was announced in our dispatches from London Wednesday. He belonged to the generation that was in its prime when Scott, Byron, and Wordsworth still flourished, and was the physician or friend, and in some instances both, of Campbell, Moore, Joanna Baillie, Rogers, Lord Grey, Lord Lansdowne, Lord Brougham, Earl Russell, Macaulay, Sydney Smith, Hallam, and others, whose names will go down to posterity, and attended professionally at least three friends of Dr. Johnson—Mrs. Piozzi, (Thrale,) Sir W. Pepys, and Mme. D'Arblay. He was consulted about the last illness of Napoleon I., and prognosticated its fatal termination. He was the friend of Mme. De Staël and Talleyrand. He was with Mr. Canning, Prime Minister of England, during the last two days of his life. It was then that Canning said to him, "I have struggled against this long, but it has conquered me at last." At Holland House he met Sir Philip Francis, the reputed author of the "Letters of Junius." He repeatedly saw Lord Byron in London society, and says of him: "His presence made the fortune of any dinner or drawing-room party for which it could be obtained, and was always known by a crowd gathered round him, the female portion of which generally predominated. I have seen many of these epidemic impulses in London society, but none more marked than this. There was a certain haughtiness in his manner of receiving the homage tendered him, which did not, however, prevent him from resenting its withdrawal." The autobiographical sketch from which this quotation is taken was prepared for his children in 1868, and in it he alludes to this remarkable linking of the associations of several generations thus: "A memento of this passage from one generation to another occurred to me but a few weeks ago, when Lord Stanley happened to be dining alone with me. It astonished him to learn, as in some sort it did myself to relate, that I had frequently attended his great-grandfather (the eleventh Earl of Derby) some forty-five years ago."

Sir Henry was the eldest son of Peter Holland, Esq., and was born at Knutsford, Cheshire, England, Oct. 27, 1788, and had just entered on his eighty-sixth year when he died. He was educated at the University of Edinburgh, where he graduated M. D. in 1811, and soon afterward he made a tour of Greece and the Ionian Islands, of which he published an account in 1815, under the title of *Travels in Albania and Thessaly*. On his return to England, he established himself in London, and soon attained a prominent position in the medical profession. He was appointed Physician in Ordinary to the Princess of Wales, afterward Queen Caroline, in 1814, to Prince Albert in 1840, and to Queen Victoria in 1852. He was made a Baronet in 1853. In 1834 he was married the second time, to Saba, daughter of Sydney Smith. He was successful from the very outset of his professional career, and it was his good fortune to find himself placed in the midst of the most agreeable society in London. He was one of the famous "set" which made Holland House illustrious. His observation of the world was not gained alone by association with the eminent men of England. He made it a constant practice to spend two months every year in foreign travel, even in the period of his greatest professional activity, and there are few interesting countries, except in the far East, which he had not visited. He made eight or nine voyages to the United States, and on the last, in 1869, was accompanied by his son. In the sketch alluded to above he recalls memories of these journeys. "I have come back each year refreshed in health of body and mind, and ready for the ten months of busy practice which lay before me. On the day, or even the hour, of reaching home from long and distant journeys, I have generally resumed my wonted professional work. * * I recollect to have found a patient waiting in my room when I came back from those mountain heights not more than 200 miles from the frontier of Persia, where the 10,000 Greeks uttered their joyous cry on the sudden sight of the Euxine. The same thing has happened to me in returning from Egypt and Syria; the communication in each case being made from points on my homeward journey. Returning from America, I have more than once begun a round of visits from the Euston Station." He speaks of one of his previous visits to the United States in an allusion made to Sydney Smith, in the following language: "One of his warmest admirers was the late President Abraham Lincoln—himself a man of much quaint humor, curiously expressed in tales of Kentucky and Illinois life, which he brought into connection with events seeming to require more serious illustration. Of the six Presidents of the United States whom I have known, including Andrew Johnson, he seemed to me the only one gifted with this faculty. I recollect sitting with him and Mr. Seward over a log fire in the White House, (the Federal forts and Gen. Lee's dismantled villa seen from the windows across the Potomac,) a few hours only after intelligence had been received of the first disastrous battle of Chattanooga. The conversation at first centred on this event; but the cheerful temperament of these two remarkable men gradually translated it to other topics; and the President amused himself and us by some of those racy anecdotes which often convey more of practical truth than any dry reasoning can afford. The possession of this genial humor, unalloyed by any personal asperities, helped greatly that popularity which was mainly due to the honesty and consistency of the man in times of unforeseen and perilous trial to his country." On that visit Mr. Lincoln presented to Sir Henry the map of the seat of war in Virginia which he had used himself for reference in following the movements of the hostile armies, writing his own and his visitor's names on the margin. The habit of making a yearly journey to some foreign country seems to have been fixed upon Sir Henry Holland. On his last visit to this country he was in his eighty-second year, and he went as far as St. Paul, Minn., while he had already traversed 30,000 miles of this continent.

Among his medical works are *Medical Notes and Reflections*, which has been reprinted in the United States, and *Mental Physiology*. Lady Holland, in 1855, published a life of her father, Rev. Sydney Smith.

## JOHN FOLEY'S NEW ROLE.

### HIS "ASSOCIATION"—REAL PURPOSE EXPOSED.

The following letter from Hon. Joel W. Mason to John Foley exhibits "Reformer" Foley in his true colors:

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

*Mr. John Foley, Chairman of Executive Committee of Reform Association, Everett House, New-York:*

DEAR SIR: Yours of the 30th received too late to meet your committee at the time named. Later in the day, however, a gentleman called who is a member of your association and informed me that if I would send check for $500 to the order of R. M. Townsend, Esq., I would, without doubt, be nominated or indorsed by your association for the office of Alderman. I claim to be as much in favor of reform as any man can be, and do not believe that the payment of any sum of money qualifies a man for office, nor do I think it consistent with the principles of reform to countenance the giving of money for the purpose of influencing a nomination or indorsement. Entertaining these views, I must decline to concede to the proposition, but sincerely hope that in so doing I shall not forfeit the respect of any reformer.

Very respectfully yours, JOEL W. MASON.

## OPERATING IN JERSEY LOTS.

In the case of James Shea against John D. Monell and others, already noticed in THE TIMES, a motion was made before Judge Robinson in Common Pleas, Chambers, yesterday, to vacate the order of arrest issued against defendant. The suit was brought to recover the value of the tug-boat Pope Catlin—$16,000, charged to have been obtained from plaintiff as the result of a conspiracy between defendant and others, the part of defendant in the transaction being to certify that the party making the purchase had good title to certain Communipaw lots, which were conveyed to plaintiff in payment. It was claimed on behalf of plaintiff that defendant had certified to the validity of the title, after he had been advised by letter from the Attorney General of New-Jersey that the State claimed title to the lots. On the part of defendant, it was claimed that in the original letter from the Attorney General the word used was "doesn't" instead of "does," as it appears in the copy offered by plaintiff. This copy, it is sworn to on behalf of plaintiff, is in the handwriting of defendant. Judge Van Cott, on behalf of defendant, claimed that the original complaint did not show grounds for an order of arrest, and that plaintiff should not be permitted to introduce additional affidavits in relation to the correspondence with the Attorney General of New-Jersey. Mr. John D. Townsend, who opposed the motion, submitted among his papers copies of several indictments for forgery and false pretenses, which, he alleged, had been found against defendant, growing out of the transaction which formed the basis of the suit.

Judge Robinson took the papers, reserving his decision.

## MIGRATION OF ALABAMA NEGROES.

In its issue of Oct. 28 the Selma (Ala.) *Times* says: "The hegira of negroes from this, Dallas County, has, we learn, commenced. We are informed that a number have already abandoned the plantations in the south-western portion of the county, where there has been nearly a total failure of the crops, and that every day witnesses additional departures. They have turned their faces toward the setting sun and are making their way to the Mississippi bottom. We are glad to hear that the exodus has commenced, not from any ill-will or hostility to the negroes, but because we see no way by which they can live if they remain here the coming Winter. We have been satisfied for several months past, in fact, since the failure of the crops has become a certainty, that the only salvation for the negroes of this section was in the emigration of large numbers of them. Time has but served to strengthen that conviction, and it is now as clear to us as that two and three make five."

## KING'S BRIDGE ROAD OPENING.

The matter of costs to be taxed in the King's Bridge Road opening, already several times before the court, was adjourned yesterday by Judge Barrett to Wednesday next. In the mean time the Judge took under consideration several preliminary objections, including the right of private counsel to appear on behalf of the Controller. The chief objection of the Controller is to Surveyor Boyle's bill, which Judge Pratt fixed at $69,000.

## FOLEY'S INJUNCTION.

The application of John Foley for an injunction against Controller Green to prevent payment of certain clerks, which it is claimed should be paid by the Chamberlain, and for other purposes, the particulars of which have already appeared in THE TIMES, was adjourned over until to-day, on assurance on behalf of the Controller that the payments involved should not be made until a decision of the motion.

## LAW REPORTS.

### DECISIONS.

SUPREME COURT—CHAMBERS—OCT. 31.

*By Judge Barrett.*

Atlantic Savings Bank vs. Hetterich; report confirmed as between Hiler & Fitch and special direction given as to the fund. See opinion.

Bulmer vs. Law; motion for Receiver denied, with $10 costs.

Rocheraan vs. Wallace; Sheriff's bill taxed.

Wilkin vs. Craw; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Lawrence vs. Hess; motion granted on terms. See opinion.

Ostrander vs. Ostrander; the report must be confirmed and judgment of divorce granted with costs.

Bowery National Bank vs. Fincher et al.; motion denied with $10 costs to abide event.

Excelsior Petroleum Company vs. Fowler et al.; motion granted without costs. See memoranda indorsed.

The People, &c., Cheney vs. The Lake Shore and Michigan Southern Railway Company; motion for a mandamus denied with $10 costs.

Sherman vs. Thompson; motion to continue injunction denied, and temporary injunction dissolved, with $10 costs.

Schraans vs. Schraans; motion denied.

Manufacturers' and Merchants' Bank vs. Merchant; motion granted.

Mutual Life Insurance Company vs. Page; motion denied without costs.

Cator vs. Reagen; motion granted plaintiff; costs to abide event.

Ehrenn vs. Ehrenn; report confirmed and divorce granted.

Glover vs. McCullough; motion denied, with leave to plaintiff to renew on further papers.

Couper, Jr., vs. Thomas; motion denied.

In the matter of the guardianship of J. R. McGonigle, infant, &c.; motion granted.

*By Judge Ingraham.*

Murphy vs. Keech; motion granted.

Frisbie vs. Halligan; motion granted.

Lane vs. Fowler; motion granted.

*By Judge Brady.*

McMadden et al. vs. Bates. See opinion.

SUPERIOR COURT—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Van Vorst.*

Baker vs. Kothe; this, with four other motions between the same parties, denied without costs. See memorandum.

Runrt vs. Reith; motion for Receiver denied.

Lord et al. vs. Smith; order of reference.

Heffelsheimer vs. Fladdeman; the defendant's answer should be received, $10 costs to plaintiff, to abide event.

Dusenberry vs. Hoyt; motion granted.

Brown vs. Northrup et al.; order denying motion, defendant to retain possession of the note in question, &c.

Fausaig et al. vs. Hart; motion denied, with $10 costs, to abide event.

James vs. Adams et al.; motion granted.

Dols vs. American Submarine Wrecking Company; motion denied without costs.

Pickersgill vs. Nash et al.; order dissolving complaint and for judgment.

Henderson vs. Henderson. See memorandum with papers.

Haight vs. Moore et al.; motion granted.

Kerr et al. vs. Le Baron; motion denied.

Mason vs. The Roosevelt Hospital; Reading vs. Gray; McDaniels vs. Besson; Averill vs. Patterson; orders granted.

*By Chief Justice Barbour.*

Ham vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; case settled with amendments.

COURT OF COMMON PLEAS—SPECIAL TERM.

*By Judge Robinson.*

Skeff vs. Skeff; divorce granted to plaintiff.

Ripley et al. vs. The Mayor, &c., of New-York; motion denied with costs. See opinion.

Custodus vs. Lass; injunction denied.

UNITED STATES SUPREME COURT.

No. 57.—*Moses* vs. *Keyser*.—Appeal from the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia.—Keyser brought suit to enjoin the payment to Moses of the proceeds of a sale of the furniture, &c., of the Union Hotel, Georgetown, alleging that he was the owner, and that while it had been sold under a deed of trust to secure the payment of $2,070 to Moses, still the latter was indebted to the hotel for board for a much larger sum. The defense was that the hotel bills were overcharged, and that when certain other advances made by Moses were allowed, and the bills reduced to a reasonable figure, there would be a considerable balance due him. The report of the Auditor in the case found a balance due the hotel by Moses of $226 86, and the judgment was accordingly. The appeal maintains the allegations of the defense, and sets up a number of errors in the ruling of the court below.

W. D. Davidge and T. S. Miller for appellants; T. J. Durant and R. Pendall for appellee.

## COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

The receipts of the principal kinds of Produce since our last have been as follows:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Ashes, pkgs | 22 | Flax, bales | 66 |
| Bees-wax, pkgs | 1 | Leather, sides | 3,674 |
| Copper, bbls | 85 | Tallow, pkgs | 291 |
| Cotton, bales | 1,413 | Grease, pkgs | 198 |
| Dried Fruit, pkgs | 10 | Oil-cake, pkgs | 3,381 |
| Eggs, bbls | 1,023 | Pork, pkgs | 14 |
| Flour, bbls | 18,245 | Beef, pkgs | 556 |
| Wheat, bushels | 102,581 | Cut-meats, pkgs | 574 |
| Corn, bushels | 93,850 | Lard, tcs | 604 |
| Oats, bushels | 78,575 | Butter, pkgs | 3,967 |
| Barley, bushels | 21,380 | Cheese, pkgs | 3,806 |
| Grass-seed, bags | 59 | Pea-nuts, bags | 71 |
| Oat-meal, bbls | 100 | Starch, pkgs | 1,025 |
| Beans, bbls | 420 | Tobacco, hhds | 252 |
| Hops, bales | 126 | Tobacco, pkgs | 430 |
| Hides, No | 150 | Whisky, bbls | 1,003 |
| Hides, bdls | 438 | | |

The export clearances hence for European ports, as reported at the Merchants' Exchange, Pine street, were as follows:

By the bark Neptune, for Cork and orders—20,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Filomena, for Cork and orders—20,559 bushels Corn.

By the bark Zia Caterina, for Southampton—25,015 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Domenico, for Cork and orders—23,250 bushels Wheat.

By the ship Alexandra, for Antwerp—6,164 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Ferda, for Cork and orders—31,000 bushels Wheat.

By the bark Investigator, for Dunkirk—4,329 bbls. Crude Petroleum.

By the brig Clara, for Liverpool—1,656 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Brooklynite, for Bristol—3,783 bags Oil cake, 3,000 bbls. Flour, 12 hhds. Tobacco, 300 bags Oil cake, 3,000 Staves.

By the bark Elida, for Queenstown and orders—35,408 bushels Corn.

By the ship B. D. Metcalf, for Antwerp—7,750 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Snow Queen, for Rotterdam—7,100 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the brig Cadet, for Lisbon—22,034 bushels Wheat, 5,700 Staves.

By the bark Finn, for Rotterdam—2,579 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

By the bark Vittoria Rubinacci, for Malaga—49,920 Staves.

By the bark Aeolus, for Bremen—130 bbls. Tallow, 250 bbls. Syrup, 207 bbls. Resin, 600 Reaping-machines.

By the bark Erna, for Bremen—250 bags Clover-seed, 2,219 bbls. Flour, 70 logs Cedar.

By the steamer Cleveland, for Rotterdam—19,924 bushels Wheat, 17,614 bushels Rye.

By the bark Apotheker Diesing, for Rotterdam—150 tcs. Lard, 100 firkins Lard, 310 logs Cedar, 146 bbls. Grease, 200 pieces Hickory, 2,530 bbls. Resin, 6,600 Staves.

By the ship John Gladstone, for Antwerp—6,570 bbls. Refined Petroleum.

BOOTS AND SHOES—Though comparatively steady as to prices on the more desirable styles of work, have been in quite limited demand as a rule, the purchases having been on a very conservative scale, and generally to provide for immediate wants in the distributing line. Yet the leading holders show remarkable confidence, and do not appear unusually eager to place supplies of seasonable work.

COFFEE—Held firmly, but without important movement. Quotations as in our last.

COTTON—Has been in moderate demand for early delivery, with prices quoted as in our last. Sales, 1,597 bales, including 966 bales to shippers, and 631 bales to spinners. There has been a less active movement noted for forward delivery at a reduction of 1-16c.@3-16c. ⅌ ℔. Sales have been reported since our last of 17,100 bales, (of which 4,900 bales were on last evening, and 12,200 bales to-day,) with 700 bales more at the calls, on the basis of Low Middling, with November options closing at 14 11-32c.; December, 14½c.@14 9-16c.; January, 14¾c.; February, 15⅛c.; March, 15½c., and April, 15¾c.@15 13-16c. The receipts at this port to-day were 1,413 bales, including 859 from Norfolk and 524 per railroad. The reported receipts at the shipping ports to-day were 10,944 bales, and for the week 102,021 bales, against 103,800 bales last week, and since Sept. 1 478,096 bales, against 618,683 same time last year. The following quotations are based on Cotton in store, running in quality not more than half a grade above or below the grade named:

*Closing Prices of Cotton in New-York.*

| | Uplands. | Alabama. | N. O. | Texas. |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Ordinary | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| Good Ordinary | 14 | 14⅛ | 14¼ | 14¼ |
| Strict Good Ordinary | 14¼ | 14⅜ | 14½ | 14½ |
| Low Middling | 14½ | 14⅝ | 14¾ | 14¾ |
| Middling | 15 | 15⅛ | 15¼ | 15¼ |
| Good Middling | 16¼ | 16⅜ | 16½ | 16½ |

EGGS—Have been quoted rather steadier in price on less urgent offerings and a moderate demand; quoted at from 25c.@27c. for ordinary to choice stock, chiefly at 26c.@26½c. for very good to strictly prime stock.

FISH—A fair movement has been noted in the leading kinds, with values quoted about as before, including Dry Cod at $4 50@$5 75 ⅌ cwt.; No. 1 Mackerel at $16@$28; No. 2 at $14@$16; No. 3 at $10@$13 ⅌ bbl.; Pickled Herring at $3 50@$6; Smoked Herring at 27c.@30c. for Scale, and 15c.@18c. for No. 1 ⅌ box.

FLOUR AND MEAL—State and Western Flour has been moderately active. The demand has been mainly for superfine, and shipping Extras, the latter chiefly State, prices of which have been quoted somewhat firmer on restricted offerings. No. 2 Flour has also been in request at about steady rates. Most grades of Western Flour have been comparatively slow of sale, and rather unsettled in price; trade and family Extras having been offered with some show of urgency. The sales reported since our last reach 14,850 bbls., of all grades, including No. 2 at $3 50@$5, chiefly at $4 50@$5; inferior to fancy Superfine State and Western at $5 15@$5 85, chiefly at $5 50; inferior to very good Extra State at $6 10@$6 50, mainly at $6 50; very good to very fancy do. at $6 50@$7 25, chiefly at $6 85@$7; poor to choice shipping Extra Western, $6@$6 50, chiefly at $6 25@$6 35; poor to choice shipping brands round-hoop Ohio at $6 10@$6 50, and trade and family Extras within the previous range. Included in the sales were 7,400 bbls. City Mill Extras, chiefly for the West Indies, at the current quotations....Southern Flour has been in less demand and rather less firm; offerings fair. Sales have been reported since our last of 1,040 bbls., in lots, at from $6@$7 25 for ordinary to choice shipping, and $7 25@$11 for ordinary to fancy trade and family Extras; $5 35@$5 90 for inferior stock, ⅌ bbl....Oregon Flour has been in light supply and demand, with Extras quoted from $8 75@$9 25 ⅌ bbl.; sales, 50 bbls. at $9 ⅌ bbl....California Flour, good to choice, Extra, at $8 50@$9 15 ⅌ bbl....Rye Flour has been in moderate demand, at from $4 25@$5 40 for inferior fine to choice Superfine; sales, 370 bbls., chiefly at $5@$5 25 ⅌ bbl....Corn-meal has been in fair request at from $3@$3 65 for inferior to very choice Yellow Western, chiefly at from $3 50@$3 65 for choice and $3 30@$3 45 for fair to very good; $3 55@$3 60 for Golden Star, $3 65 for Golden Ear, $3 50 for Caloric, $2 65@$3 15 for White do., $3 25@$3 35 for Jersey, and $3 85@$4, chiefly at $3 90, for Brandywine. The reported sales since our last have been equal to 700 bbls....Bag-meal has been in demand, in a jobbing way, at $1 14 for Coarse, $1 17@$1 30 for Yellow, and $1 50 for White, ⅌ 100 ℔s....Oat-meal at $6 25@$8 ⅌ bbl....Buckwheat Flour in request within the range of from $3 25@$3 50 ⅌ 100 ℔s.

FRUIT—A moderate demand prevails for foreign at, however, irregular former rates. Sales, 3,500 boxes Layer Raisins at $2 27½@$2 30; 1,400 boxes loose Muscatel do. at $2 65; 100 boxes Valencia on private terms, quoted at 10c.@10¼c.; 100 bbls. Currants at 6c.; 15 cases Citron on private terms, quoted at 28c.; 25 casks Turkey Prunes at 11¾c.@12c.; and 500 cases Figs on private terms, quoted at 10c.@20c.

GRAIN—Spring Wheat has been offered with reserve, and has been in much more confident demand, mostly for export, at an advance of 1c.@2c. a bushel on Chicago, and 2c.@3c. a bushel on Milwaukee stock, the latter having been in most favor with buyers. Winter Wheat has been inactive, yet held more firmly. Sales have been reported, since our last, of 258,000 bushels, at $1 42 for No. 1 Milwaukee Spring; $1 36@$1 39 for ordinary to very choice No. 2 do.; $1 35 for prime No. 2 North-west and very choice Chicago Spring; $1 32@$1 33½ for No. 2 Chicago do., chiefly at $1 33 for good boat-loads; $1 30@$1 32 for No. 3 Spring; $1 29@$1 36 for Iowa Spring....Corn has been in less demand, especially for export, and has been quoted about 1c. a bushel cheaper, closing heavily; sales, 113,000 bushels, at 60½c.@61c. for sail mixed Western, closing at 60½c. for prime samples; 60c.@61c. for do., car lots; 60½c.@61½c. for yellow do., and 59½c.@60c. (nominally) for steamer grades of stock. Prime sail mixed Western, to arrive, was in demand at 60½c., with 61c. asked....Rye quiet, yet quoted steady....Barley held above the views of buyers and inactive....Barley-malt quiet and somewhat nominal....Oats in less request and quoted lower, closing tamely; sales, 38,500 bushels, at 45c.@47½c. for very inferior to choice mixed Western, mainly at 46½c.@47c. for average lots; 48c.@49½c. for white do....Hay, Straw, and Feed in rather slack request, on the basis of yesterday's quotations.

HEMP—Has been quoted about steady, but has been very quiet. American quoted at $115@$120 for Undressed, and $200@$230 for Dressed, ⅌ ton; Manila, 10½c.@10¾c.; Sisal, 9c., gold; Jute, 3c.@3½c., gold; Jute Butts, 1¾c.@1 13-16c., currency, ⅌ ℔.; North River Flax, 16c.@19c.; Western, 14½c.@16c.; Canadian, 15c.@18c. Messrs. Henry H. Crocker & Co. report the stock in first hands here as including 27,120 bales Manila, 31,000 bales Jute, and 85,000 bales Jute Butts, and at Boston 8,500 bales Manila, 3,650 bales Jute, and 10,200 bales Jute Butts. Sales to-day, 450 bales Jute Butts at 1¾c.@1 13-16c. ⅌ ℔.

HIDES—Very dull to-day; prices nominal in most instances; sales, 200 country slaughter on private terms.

HOPS—Have been arriving freely, and have been quoted heavy and drooping, on a restricted inquiry. We now quote: New-Yorks, growth 1873, 43c.@48c.; Eastern, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; Western, growth 1873, 45c.@48c.; Yearlings, growth 1872, 20c.@30c.; Old Olds, growths 1870, 1869, and 1868, 8c.@15c.; Bavarians, growth 1873, 40c.@50c.; English, growth 1873, 40c.@45c.; California, growth 1873, 50c.@55c. ⅌ ℔. The week's receipts of domestics have been 1,285 bales, making the arrivals since Sept. 1, 1873, according to Mr. Emmet Wells, 6,031 bales, against 8,610 bales same time last year, and the week's imports of foreign 1,155 bales, making the total since Sept. 1 at 3,602 bales, against 889 bales same time in 1872. Mr. Emmet Wells remarks: "A feature worthy of notice, and one which involves some little mystery, may be found in the fact that good Bavarians are selling to our brewers at prices which we know to be considerably below the cost of importation."

LATHS, LIME, AND LUMBER—There has been a moderate inquiry noted for Laths on the basis of $1 90@$2 for Eastern ⅌ thousand....Lime has been in rather limited request, including common Rockland at $1 10, and Lump at $1 75 ⅌ bbl.; Portland Cement, $3 50@$5 75; Roman, $4 50@$4 75; Rosendale, $1 75 ⅌ bbl....Lumber has been in very slack demand, and quoted heavy, with Eastern Spruce quoted at $16 50@$18 for cargoes, and $18 50@$20 for lots to order; Southern Pine, $36@$39; White Pine Boards, $27 50@$35; Spruce Boards and Planks, $30@$32; Clear Pine, $65@$75; Oak and Ash, $45@$55; Black Walnut, $100@$180; Shingles within the range of $2@$6. White Oak Staves, hhd., $100@$220; do. Pipe, $140@$280; do. bbls., $60@$135. Sales were reported of two cargoes of Spruce Timber at $17@$18.

LEATHER—Sells very slowly within the previous nominal range as to values, buyers purchasing only such lots of stock as are immediately needed, and being enabled to make favorable terms, especially for cash.

METALS—A very slack movement has been noted in most kinds of stock. Holders have been generally more urgent in their offerings, especially on a cash basis, while the demand from nearly all sources has been comparatively limited, and, for the most part, confined to the scant supplies wanted for immediate use. Values have been generally depressed and irregular....There has been very little inquiry noted for Ingot Copper, prices of which have favored buyers; sales, 100,000 ℔s. Lake at 22c.@22½c. cash. Sheathing and Yellow Metal have been quite dull, and quotations nominal....Scotch Pig-iron has been in very moderate request and irregular in price; 75 tons Glengarnock sold part at $39 50, cash. American Pig-iron has been offered quite eagerly, and prices have been weak and variable, buyers having the advantage very decidedly in all negotiations on a cash basis. Iron Rails have been quiet and depressed. Wrought and Scrap Iron has been dull and heavy. We quote nominally: Eglinton Pig at $39@$40; Glengarnock, $39 50@$41; Coltness, $40@$48; Gartsherrie, $47@$48; No. 1 American Pig at $35@$38; No. 2 do. at $31@$33; Gray Forge, $28; English Rails at $63@$65, gold; American Rails (nominal) at works, $70@$75; Old T Rails, $40@$42 50; Wrought Scrap, $39 from dock....Pig-lead has been sparingly sought after, with foreign quoted at 7c., gold, for ordinary, and domestic at 6⅜c.@6½c. gold; Bar, 9½c.; Sheet and Pipe, 10½c....Spelter is inactive at 7½c.@7¾c., gold, for foreign....Pig-tin has been very quiet, with Straits quoted at 29c.@29½c.; English at 27c.; refined do. at 28c.; Banca, at 33c., gold. Sales, 100 slabs Straits on private terms. Tin Plates quiet and irregular; sales, 500 bxs. Charcoal Plates at $9 75, gold, and 250 bxs. Coke Terne on private terms. Charcoal Plates quoted at $9 50@$10; Charcoal Terne, $9 50@$9 75; Coke, $7 25@$8; Coke Terne, $7@$7 75, gold, ⅌ box. Zinc nominal at 8½c.@8¾c., gold, ⅌ ℔.

MOLASSES—Has been inactive within the previous nominal range as to values. We quote: Cuba Clayed nominal at 21c.@26c.; Muscovado Refining, 22c.@27c.; do. Grocery, 30c.@35c.; Porto Rico, 28c.@50c.; English Islands, 25c.@45c.; New-Orleans, 63c.@75c. for old, and 75c.@80c. for new.

NAILS—Have been quoted nominally as before, on a very slack trade.

NAVAL STORES—Resin dull at about former rates; Strained quoted at $2 85@$2 90 ⅌ 280 ℔s.; sales, 150 bbls. at $2 90....Nothing new in Tar....Spirits Turpentine inactive and lower; quoted at 41c. bid, and 41½c.@42c. asked. Stocks include 56,782 bbls. Resin, 1,562 bbls. Tar, and 2,819 bbls. Spirits Turpentine.

OILS—Crude Whale and Sperm have been very quiet within the previous range, as to values. Manufactured Whale and Sperm dull at old figures. Linseed has been selling slowly on the modified basis of 95c.@96c., in casks. Lard-oil inactive at from 69c.@74c. Menhaden in limited request and quoted down to 37c.@38c. Cotton-seed Oil moderately sought after, with Crude generally quoted at 45c. ⅌ gallon. Other kinds tame and irregular.

PETROLEUM—Crude has been in more request and quoted steady at 5¼c., in bulk; 5,000 bbls. sold on private terms....Refined very quiet; quoted here at 15⅝c.@16c. for early November, and 15½c.@15¾c. for last half of November, with sales of 500 bbls. at 15¾c....Refined, at Philadelphia, quoted at 16c. for early deliveries, and 15½c.@15¾c., last half of November....Refined, in cases, quiet at 20½c.; City Naphtha, 9½c.

PROVISIONS—Pork has been moderately sought after at about steady rates. Sales have been reported of 600 bbls. new Western Mess at $14 90@$15; 105 bbls. Clear Pork at $16 75@$17; and small lots of extra prime at $13 90, with Western prime Mess quoted at $15 50@$16....Dressed Hogs quiet and heavy; City quoted at from 5¾c.@6½c....Cut Meats heavy, with sales reported of 1,000 fresh Bellies at 8c.; 27,000 ℔s. Pickled Bellies, in bulk, 14@9 ℔s., at 8¼c.@10c.; 1,750 Pickled Hams, in bulk, at 8¾c.@9¼c.; 100 Smoked Hams at 10½c.; 1,100 Smoked Shoulders at 7½c.@7¾c. And for prompt delivery at Chicago, 250 bxs. Dry-salted Shoulders at 4⅞c....Bacon held more firmly for early delivery, but quiet. Sales 225 bxs. Long Clear at 8c.@8¼c., the inside price for No. 2; quoted at the close at 8⅛c.@8½c. asked for best quality of stock. For forward delivery, 1,750 bxs. Long and Short Clear, December and January options, sold at 8⅞c.; Short Clear, same options, offering at 7½c., showing an easier market....Lard depressed and lower, on, however, a livelier market. Sales, for early delivery, 2,650 tcs. Western Steam at 7¼c.@7⅜c.; 2,000 tcs. do. (rumored) at 7 5-16c., closing at about 7 3-16c. for full lots; 150 tcs. new do. at 7⅜c.@7¼c., closing at 7 3-16c.@7¼c.; 250 tcs. City Steam at 7¼c., closing with 7⅛c. as the best bid, and 1,000 tcs. Refined at 8c.@8⅛c. For forward delivery sales were reported of 2,500 tcs. Western Steam, November options, at 7¼c.@7⅜c., closing at 7 3-16c.; 1,250 tcs. do., December, at 7½c.@7 9-16c., closing at 7⅜c.@7½c.; 750 tcs. do., February, at 7⅝c., closing at 7⅝c.@7¾c., and 250 tcs. do., March, at 7⅞c. ⅌ ℔....Beef in moderate demand at steady rates; sales 300 tcs. City Extra India Mess at $26....Butter and Cheese generally quiet, and quoted in most instances somewhat easier in price, within the previous range.

RICE—Has been very slow of sale, on the basis of previous quotations. Stock in first hands, 340 casks Carolina, and 19,840 bags East India.

SALTPETRE—Dull and heavy; quoted at 6¼c., gold, for Crude. Stock here, 7,500 bags; at Boston, 2,500 bags.

SEEDS—Have been inactive and nominally unchanged in price. Stock of Calcutta Linseed, 5,400 bags at Boston; none here. Stock of Bombay Linseed at Boston, 6,148 bags.

SUGARS—Raw have been quoted ⅛c. ⅌ ℔. lower on freer offerings of stock, and a comparatively moderate demand. Sales, since our last, 1,325 hhds. and 1,210 bxs., including 745 hhds. about strict fair to strict good refining Cuba at 7¼c.@7⅝c.; 500 hhds. refining do., (late yesterday) within the same range; 80 hhds. Refining do., mixed lots, at 5c.@7¼c.; 700 bxs. Centrifugal on private terms, and (late yesterday) 510 bxs. Clayed at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔. We quote, cash and regular: fair Refining Cuba, 7c.@7⅛c.; good do., 7¼c.@7⅜c.; prime do., 7⅜c.@7½c.; No. 12 Box Clayed stock at 7⅞c.; Centrifugal, Nos. 10 and 13, 7⅝c.@8⅜c. Refined Sugars in very moderate request, with Powdered quoted at 10⅛c.; Granulated, 10⅜c.; Crushed, 10⅜c.; A's at 9½c.@9⅞c.; Yellow, 8½c.@9¾c., ⅌ ℔.

TALLOW, &c.—Tallow quiet and heavy; sales, 92,000 ℔s., at 7c.@7⅛c., quoted at 7¼c.@7⅜c. for prime to choice City. Of Stearine, 100 tcs. sold at 8¼c., and 14,000 ℔s. City at 8c. ⅌ ℔.

TEAS—Have been quoted weak in price, on a very limited call for supplies.

TOBACCO—The general market has been inactive. The demand has been confined within unusually narrow limits. The tendency of prices has been in favor of purchasers in most instances. Sales, 250 hhds. Kentucky at 6½c.@12c.; 100 cases 1871 Sundry Seed Leaf at 9c.@50c.; 330 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Wrappers, 15c.@40c.; 100 cases 1872 Connecticut and Massachusetts Fillers at 6c.; Seconds, 12c.@14c.; 100 cases, 1872 New-York crop, at 10c.; 20 cases 1872 Pennsylvania crop 1872 at 7½c.; 250 cases 1872 Ohio crop, at 7c.@7½c.; 200 bales Havana, 75c.@90c.; 50 bales Yara, on private terms.

WHISKY—Firmer and in fair request. Sales, 200 bbls at 91c., cash; 50 bbls. on private terms; and 90 bbls at 91½c. Also, 100 bbls. Alcohol on private terms.

WOOL—A very moderate inquiry has been noted for supplies, with, however, considerable irregularity as to values, though the principal holders have not been remarkably urgent in their offerings of stock. The call from manufacturers has been, for the most part, confined to small lots wanted for immediate use. The reported dealings have been mostly in low grades, the comparatively firm views of sellers of fine qualities operating against the trade in the latter class. Very little attention has been given to foreign, which has been more or less nominal as to price. The severe and protracted pressure in the money line has been decidedly against the selling interest. The general market closed very dull. The reported sales, during the week, embraced 43,000 ℔s. domestic Fleece within the range of 45c.@52c. for No. 1 to XX; 3,000 ℔s. unwashed, 5,000 ℔s. tub-washed, 2,500 ℔s. Utah, and 4,000 ℔s. washed Australian, on private terms; 13,000 ℔s. domestic Pulled, part at 45c. for Super; 3,000 ℔s. Combing at 58c.; 18,500 ℔s. Scoured, part at 90c.; 27,000 ℔s. Oregon, part at 40c.; 2,500 ℔s. Texas at 35c.; 187 bales and 26,000 ℔s. California Spring at 27c.@35c.; 36,500 ℔s. do. Fall at 18c.@28c.; and 2,000 ℔s. Cape at 35c.

FREIGHTS—Berth freights have been less active. Grain room has been in less request and less firm for immediate shipments. Otherwise rates were well maintained, though business was on a moderate scale. In the chartering line a fair movement was reported at full previous figures, the demand having been mostly for tonnage suited to the Grain trade, with some call for vessels for the Tobacco, Petroleum, and Cotton trades....For Liverpool, the reported engagements since our last have been, by sail, 1,500 bbls. Flour at 4s. 3d. ⅌ bbl.; 150 hhds. and 118 bbls. Tallow at 50s. ⅌ ton, and, by steam, 600 bales Cotton at ⅜d. for compressed; 1,000 bales do., (through freight,) at 11-16d. ⅌ ℔.; 40,000 bushels Grain, prompt shipments, at 13½d. ⅌ bushel; 510 tcs. Lard, at 70s.@72s. 6d.; 35 tons Salted Hides, at 45s. Also, a British ship, 1,239 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For London, by steam, 40 tons Oil, at 70s....For Bristol, by sail, 500 bbls. Flour, on private terms....For a direct port in the United Kingdom, a British bark, 313 tons, hence with about 2,200 quarters Grain, at 10s. ⅌ quarter....For Cork and orders, an Austrian bark, 577 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters Grain, (a recharter,) at 10s. 4½d.; a Norwegian bark, 513 tons, hence with about 3,500 quarters do., at 10s. 4½d.; a Swedish bark, 463 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 3,000 quarters do. at 9s. 9d., and £15 gratuity; an Italian bark, 642 tons, (to arrive,) hence, with about 4,000 quarters do., at 9s. 3d., and £10 gratuity; a bark, with about 3,000 quarters do., from Baltimore, at 8s. 9d. ⅌ quarter; also, three British ships, 1,329, 1,280, and 1,279 tons, and a British bark, 497 tons, with Wheat, reported from San Francisco, on private terms....For Havre, an American bark, 650 tons, (now here,) with Tobacco, from City Point, on private terms; also, an American bark, about 450 tons, with general cargo, on private terms....For Cadiz or Seville, a British bark, 349 tons, hence, with about 12,500 cases Petroleum at 36c....For Genoa, an American bark, with about 1,100 bales Cotton, from Savannah, at 1⅜c. ⅌ ℔....The Italian bark, with Petroleum, for Constantinople, mentioned in our last, gets 45c. ⅌ case and £10 gratuity....For Havana, an American brig, 241 tons, with Lumber, reported from Pascagoula, at $13, currency....For New-York, a British bark, 318 tons, with Sugar, reported from Matanzas, at $4.

## LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

Trade in Beeves continues slow, owing chiefly to the poorness of the quality of the herds forwarded from the west of the Mississippi. These animals, as we have already stated, are so lean and poor as not to be worth wintering, and are of the same class of Beeves, such large numbers of which perished from cold and want of food last Winter out on the Plains. The exportation of Live Beeves has been discontinued for this season, four Steers having been lost on the last shipment from rough weather. The project of forwarding dressed carcasses in refrigerator tanks is also, for the time being, at a standstill, owing to the holder of the patent not having come to terms with the company intending to export such meats. Beeves sold on yesterday and to-day from 9c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., with a few top Steers from 12¼c.@12¾c. ⅌ ℔. These latter rates did not influence the general tone of the market. Weights ranged from 4¾ cwt. to 8¼ cwt. on 53 to 57 ℔s. to the cwt., net. Poor lean Steers were sold at $25 ⅌ head. Milch Cows, being still scarce, have held firm at our last quotations. Veals are free of sale from 9c.@10c. ⅌ ℔.; a few top lots sold freely from 10½c.@11c. ⅌ ℔. Sheep of fair quality sell freely, but as several car-loads of poor Sheep have been forwarded these same have depressed the market for inferior quality stock; extreme range of prices for Sheep being from 4c.@6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; Lambs, from 5½c.@7½c. ⅌ ℔. There was rather a depression in the Hog trade on this forenoon. Live Hogs were worth from 4½c.@4¾c. ⅌ ℔.; City Dressed from 5½c.@6⅜c. ⅌ ℔., with Pigs held for improved rates.

SALES.

Martin Fuller & Co. sold for selves 90 Ohio Steers, from common to good, from 10¾c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; 57 Texas Steers at $25 ⅌ head, dressed weight 4¾ cwt.; 105 common Illinois Steers at 9c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6 cwt.; 33 Ohio Steers, from poor to fair, from 9c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 6 cwt. to 7 cwt. W. B. Gillette sold for self 96 generally coarse Ohio Steers, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight from 7 cwt. to 7¼ cwt., strong; 48 Ohio Steers, from fair to good, from 11c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 8 cwt., scant. Coney & McPherson sold for J. Needy 106 Texan Steers, grazed in Illinois, at 9½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¼ cwt.; for Wathen & Co., 28 Kentucky Steers, from rough to fair, from 10½c.@11½c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Dightman & Co., 82 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 9c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7¼ cwt.; for Ashbrooke & Co., 112 coarse Kentucky Steers, from 10c.@11c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt. Bray & Fitch sold for selves 64 common Illinois Steers at 10c. ⅌ ℔., weight 6¾ cwt. C. Khan sold for Burnside & Co., 60 Kentucky Steers, from common to good, from 10½c.@12¼c. ⅌ ℔., weight 7½ cwt.; for Numby & Co., 96 Kentucky Steers and Oxen, mixed coarse Cattle, from 10c.@12c. ⅌ ℔., average weight 7 cwt.

COMMUNIPAW SHEEP MARKET.

J. N. Pidcock sold 65 Sheep, weight 5,770 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 20 Sheep, weight 3,190 ℔s., at 6¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 35 Lambs, weight 2,290 ℔s., at 7¼c. ⅌ ℔.; 193 Sheep, weight 16,570 ℔s., on private terms. Held on sale, 3 cars of Sheep. Kase & Houver sold 168 Sheep, weight 11,790 ℔s., at 5c. ⅌ ℔.; 22 grass Calves at $7 ⅌ head.

RECEIPTS.

Fresh arrivals at Communipaw Yards for yesterday and to-day: 2,012 head of horned Cattle, 942 Sheep, 3,766 Hogs. Fresh arrivals on yesterday forenoon at One Hundredth street yards: 224 head of horned Cattle.

Fresh arrivals at Weehawken Yards on yesterday forenoon: 80 head of horned Cattle.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Cattle—The receipts to-day were only 17 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 5,882 head, or 346 cars, against 411 cars for the same time last week. There were no sales, and the yards are bare of stock. The feeling is still improving. Sheep and Lambs—The receipts to-day were 300 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 14,800 head, against 12,200 head for the same time last week; the market was firm at yesterday's prices. Canada Lambs, $5@$6 50; Canada Sheep, $4 75@$5 25; Western Sheep, $4@$4 50. Hogs—The receipts to-day, including reported arrivals, were 5,400 head, making the total supply for the week thus far 41,700 head, against 28,200 head for the same time last week. The market was slow and dragging at 10c.@15c. ⅌ cwt. decline from yesterday's prices; sales of 1,500 head Ohio and Michigan Hogs, ranging from 180 ℔s. to 250 ℔s. at $4@$4 20.

## THE STATE OF TRADE.

CHICAGO, Oct. 31.—Flour in fair demand at lower rates; sales of Extra Spring at $4 75@$5 75. Wheat dull and lower, at $1 for No. 1 Spring, regular; $1 04½ for North-western; No. 2 Spring, 99¼c.@99¾c., cash or November; $1 00¾@$1 00⅞, Dec.; No. 3 Spring, 93c.; Rejected, 82c. Corn lower, at 36c.@36⅛c. for No. 2 Mixed, cash or November; 37⅜c.@37¾c., December; Rejected, 35c. Oats dull and declined, at 29½c. for No. 2, cash; 30½c., December; Rejected, 26½c.@26¾c. Rye quiet and unchanged at 60c.@61c. for No. 2. Barley dull and lower at $1 23½@$1 25 for No. 2 Fall; 92c.@93c. for No. 3 Spring. Provisions quiet and weak. Pork dull and lower at $11 75@$11 87½, cash; $11 37½@$11 50 December, $12 February. Lard dull and a shade lower at 6⅞c.@7c. cash, 6¾c.@6⅞c. December, $6 95 January. Meats quiet; most of the sales were on private terms. Green Meats; no sales. Whisky dull and nominal at 88½c.@89c. Freights—Corn, to Buffalo, 6½c.@7c. Receipts—7,500 bbls. Flour, 108,000 bushels Wheat, 76,000 bushels Corn, 54,000 bushels Oats, 4,000 bushels Rye, and 32,000 bushels Barley. Shipments—4,000 bbls. Flour, 138,000 bushels Wheat, 88,000 bushels Corn, 97,000 bushels Oats, 85,000 bushels Rye, and 7,000 bushels Barley.

ST. LOUIS, Oct. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat quiet and unchanged; sales of No. 2 Spring at $1; No. 3 Fall, $1 26; No. 2 Red Winter, $1 55. Corn dull and declined at 38c.@38½c. for No. 2 Mixed at east side, on track; 39c.@39½c. for Regular; 38¾c. November. Oats firmer at 32c.@32¾c. for No. 2, in Elevator. Barley dull and unchanged at 95c. for No. 3 Spring; $1 50 for choice Wisconsin. Whisky steady at 90c. Pork—Sales of small lots at $13 50. Dry-salted Meats lower; sales of round lots of Clear Rib Sides at $5 15, loose; $5 25 bid for 1,000,000 ℔s. Bacon—Only a small order trade. Lard—Only peddling lots sold. Hogs quiet at $3 50@$3 75. Cattle in improved demand; sales of Common to Medium at $2@$2 75; Fair to Good Wintered Texas, $3@$3 75; Fair to Extra Native Steers, $4@$4 85. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 19,000 bushels Wheat, 26,000 bushels Corn, 9,000 bushels Oats, 6,000 bushels Barley, 2,000 bushels Rye, and 2,400 Hogs.

OSWEGO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Flour declined 25c. ⅌ bbl. on all grades; sales of 1,400 bbls. at $7 25 for No. 1 Spring; $8 25 for Amber Winter; $9 for White Winter; $9 50 for Double Extra. Wheat quiet; choice White Canada held at $1 70; No. 1 Milwaukee Club at $1 40. Corn quiet at 56c.@57c. Barley quiet; sales of 5,000 bushels Bay Quinte on private terms. Corn-meal—Sales at $1 15 for bolted, and $1 10 for unbolted, ⅌ cwt. Mill-feed unchanged; Shorts, $17@$18; Shipstuffs, $19; Middlings, $20@$22 ⅌ ton. Canal Freights—Barley, 6½c. to Albany; 7½c. to New-York; 11½c. to Philadelphia; Lumber, $2 25 to the Hudson; $4 25 to New-York. Railroad Freights—Flour, to Philadelphia and Boston, 60c.; to New-York, 50c.; to Albany, 42c. Receipts—2,500 bushels Wheat, 15,300 bushels Corn, 17,800 bushels Barley, 512,000 feet of Lumber. Shipments—3,500 bbls. Flour, 19,700 bushels Barley, 218,000 feet of Lumber.

BUFFALO, N. Y., Oct. 31.—Lake and Rail Imports for the last twenty-four hours—7,000 bbls. Flour; 179,382 bushels Wheat, 27,815 bushels Corn, 153,837 bushels Oats, 4,840 bushels Barley. Canal Shipments—262,194 bushels Wheat, 143,932 bushels Corn, 10,525 bushels Oats, 3,985 bushels Barley. Railroad Imports—10,800 bushels Wheat, 21,720 bushels Corn, 22,700 bushels Oats. Canal Freights declined a shade on Corn; Wheat, 13c.; Corn, 11¼c.; Oats, 7½c. The Grain market is dull; Wheat a little firmer but little doing. Sales of a small lot of Duluth No. 1 Spring at $1 28; 2,000 bushels Milwaukee No. 1 Spring, on private terms. Corn more active; sales of 110,000 bushels No. 2 Mixed Western at 48½c.@49c.; 7,300 bushels Western Barley at $1 40; 2,000 bushels do. at $1 37½. Other articles unchanged.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Wool flat and nominal; Ohio, Pennsylvania and West Virginia Double Extra and above, 50c.@51c.; Extra, 48c.@50c.; Medium, 43c.@45c.; Coarse, 40c.@42c.; New-York, Michigan, Indiana, and Western Fine, 43c.@46c.; Medium, 43c.@45c.; Coarse, 40c.@42c.; Combing washed, 57½c.@60c.; Combing unwashed, 38c.@42c.; Canada Combing, 60c.; Fine unwashed, 29c.@31c.; Coarse and Medium unwashed, 25c.@31c.; tub-washed, 45c.@50c.; Colorado washed, 20c.@25c.; Colorado unwashed, 18c.@20c.; Extra and Merino Pulled, 35c.@40c.; No. 1 and Superfine Pulled, 38c.@40c.; Texas Fine and Medium, 25c.@28c.; Texas Coarse, 20c.@22c.; California Fine and Medium, 28c.@30c.; California Coarse, 26c.@28c.

CINCINNATI, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and steady at $7. Wheat quiet at $1 30@$1 35. Corn quiet; new, 40c.; old, 42c.@44c. Rye quiet and unchanged. Oats, 33c.@43c. Barley dull and unchanged. Butter in fair demand and firm. Provisions dull. Pork, $12 25@$12 50; sales at $12 35@$12 50. Lard dull; jobbing sales of Kettle at 7¼c.; Steam buyers at 6⅞c.; held at 7c. Bulk Meats dull; Winter-cured shoulders at 6¼c. new, fully cured, offered at 6c.; Clear Rib Sides dull at 5⅞c.; Clear Sides, 5⅞c. Bacon dull; jobbing sales of Shoulders at 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides—sales of 80 hhds. at 6¼c.; Clear Sides—Sales at 6½c. Whisky steady at 86c.

PHILADELPHIA, Oct. 31.—Quercitron Bark—No. 1 commands $35. Cloverseed dull at $8 25@$8 50. Timothy ranges from $2 75@$3. Flaxseed dull at $1 95@$2. Flour dull; Superfine, $4 50@$5 50; Extras, $5 25@$6 25; Wisconsin and Minnesota Extra Family, $7@$7 37½; State, Ohio, and Indiana do., $7 25@$8; high grades, $8 50@$10. Wheat in demand for choice grades; others neglected; Red, $1 58; Amber, $1 52@$1 66; No. 1 Spring, $1 37@$1 40. Rye steady at 85c. Corn in improved demand; Yellow, 63c.; Mixed Western, 62c.@63c. Oats dull; Western White, 46c.@48c.; Mixed, 44c.@47c. Petroleum dull and nominal. Whisky steady; Western Iron, 94c.

BALTIMORE, Oct. 31.—Flour dull and heavy. Wheat steady and unchanged. Corn quiet; Southern White, 78c.@80c.; do. Yellow, 65c.@68c.; Mixed Western, 63c.@64c. Oats steady and firm; Southern, 48c.@52c.; Western Mixed, 48c.; do. White, 49c. Rye quiet at 80c.@88c. Hay unchanged. Provisions dull. Mess Pork, $15 75@$16. Bulk Meats—Shoulders, 6¾c.@6⅞c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6c.@6¼c. Bacon—Shoulders and Clear Rib Sides, 8¼c.@8¾c. Sugar-cured Hams, 13c.@14c. Lard, 7½c.@8c. Coffee unchanged. Whisky quiet at 94c. Western Butter unchanged.

MILWAUKEE, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat steady; No. 1, $1 07½; No. 2, $1 03¼, cash; $1 03½, November; $1 04½, December. Corn dull; No. 2 Mixed, 39c. Oats quiet at 29c. for No. 2. Rye dull at 64c. for No. 1. Barley irregular at $1 45 for No. 2 Spring. Lake Freights—Wheat to Buffalo, 8c.; to Oswego, 13c. Receipts—5,000 bbls. Flour, 132,000 bushels Wheat. Shipments—5,000 bbls. Flour, 134,000 bushels Wheat.

LOUISVILLE, Oct. 31.—Flour quiet. Grain dull. Wheat at $1 15@$1 30 on arrival. Corn—60c.@65c. shelled and sacked. Oats—Sacked, 47c.@50c. Rye—77c.@80c. on arrival. Barley—$1 15@$1 30. Provisions quiet and nominal. Pork—$13 50@$14. Bacon—Shoulders, 7½c.; Clear Rib Sides, 6¾c.@7¼c.; Clear Sides, 7½c. Sugar-cured Hams, 11c. Bulk Meats nominal. Lard—Tierce, 8c.@8¼c.; Keg, 9c.; Steam, nominal. Whisky quiet at 87c.

DETROIT, Oct. 31.—Flour dull and unchanged. Wheat steady; Extra, $1 46½@$1 47; No. 1 White, $1 40@$1 42; Amber Michigan, $1 34. No sales of Corn or Oats. Freights—To Buffalo, 4½c.; to Oswego, 8½c. Receipts—5,000 bushels Wheat, 8,000 bushels Corn, 1,000 bushels Oats. Shipments—22,000 bushels Wheat.

CLEVELAND, Oct. 31.—Grain unsettled and irregular; prices nominal. Petroleum steady and unchanged.

## THE COTTON MARKETS.

NEW-ORLEANS, Oct. 31.—Cotton in fair demand; Middling, 15⅞c.; Low Middling, 15c.; strict Good Ordinary, 14½c.; Good Ordinary, 13½c.@14c.; net receipts, 1,217 bales; gross, 2,238 bales; sales, 4,500 bales, mostly yesterday afternoon; stock, 59,930 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 22,838 bales; gross, 26,909 bales; exports to Great Britain, 10,915 bales; to the Continent, 5,467 bales; France, 2,673 bales; coastwise, 2,380 bales; sales, 23,500 bales.

CHARLESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14½c.; Low Middling, 14⅛c.@14¼c.; Strict Good Ordinary, 13½c.@13¾c.; net receipts, 2,706 bales; exports to Great Britain, 1,005 bales; sales, 600 bales; stock, 31,174 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 16,936 bales; gross, 17,616 bales; exports to Great Britain, 5,583 bales; coastwise, 6,783 bales; sales, 7,900 bales.

GALVESTON, Oct. 31.—Cotton—Demand good; Good Ordinary, 13⅝c.; Texas Ordinary, 11⅞c.; net receipts, 1,245 bales; sales, 250 bales; stock, 17,444 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,763 bales; exports to Great Britain, 2,147 bales; coastwise, 1,341 bales; sales, 4,188 bales.

MOBILE, Oct. 31.—Cotton quiet; Middling, 14¾c.; Low Middling, 14½c.@14¼c.; strict Good Ordinary, 13⅞c.; net receipts, 1,196 bales; exports, coastwise, 1,017 bales; sales, 600 bales; last evening, 800 bales; stock, 16,653 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 7,278 bales; exports, to Great Britain, 4,484 bales; sales, 6,500 bales.

SAVANNAH, Oct. 31.—Cotton steady; Middling, 14¾c.; net receipts, 1,505 bales; exports coastwise, 3,828 bales; sales, 1,190 bales; stock, 53,115 bales. Weekly—Net receipts, 24,965 bales; exports coastwise, 14,705 bales; to the Continent, 2,039 bales; sales, 13,036 bales.

## FOREIGN MARKETS.

LONDON, Oct. 31.—12:30 P. M.—The rate for Money at the Stock Exchange on Government securities is 6¼ ⅌ cent. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 1867s, 96⅜; 10-40s, 91¼. Erie Railway Shares, 38½. French securities are excited and flat both here and in Paris.

3 P. M.—Paris dispatches quote Rentes 56f. 65c.

3:30 P. M.—The amount of Bullion gone into the Bank of England on balance to-day is £90,000.

4:30 P. M.—To-morrow will be the semi-annual settling day at the Bank of England, and the Stock Exchange will be closed. Consols for money, 92⅜@92½; for the account, 92½@92⅝. United States 5-20 Bonds, 1865s, old, 93½; 10-40s, 91; new 5s, 90½.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31—12:30 P. M.—Cotton—The sales of the week have been 55,000 bales, including 5,000 bales for export and 3,000 bales on speculation. The stock in port is 532,000 bales, including 98,000 bales American. The receipts of the week have been 63,000 bales, including 2,000 bales American. Actual export, 8,000 bales. The stock afloat is 79,000 bales, including 50,000 bales American. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8 7-16d.; do. do. deliverable December, at 8⅜d.; do. on the basis of Low Middling deliverable December, at 8 7-16d. Breadstuffs—The receipts of Wheat for the past three days have been 31,000 quarters, including 17,000 American. The receipts of Corn for the past three days have been 5,000 quarters, including 3,000 American.

1 P. M.—Cotton—The market is dull and unchanged. Sales, 10,000 bales, including 2,000 bales for speculation and export. Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped October and November, at 8 7-16d.; do. do., shipped November and December, at 8⅜d.; do., on the basis of Low Middling, deliverable November, at 8½d.

2:30 P. M.—Breadstuffs—The market is firm. Wheat, 12s. 9d.@12s. 10d. ⅌ cental for average California White; 12s. 3d.@13s. 6d. for Club do.; 11s. 5d.@12s. for Red Western Spring, and 11s. 10d.@12s. 2d. for Red Winter. Flour, 27s.@28s. ⅌ bbl. for Western. Corn, 32s.@32s. 3d. ⅌ quarter. Provisions—Beef, 75s. ⅌ tierce for new Mess. Lard, 40s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Sales of Uplands on the basis of Good Ordinary, shipped November and December, at 8⅜d.

5 P. M.—Trade Report—The market for Yarns and Fabrics at Manchester is dull, with downward tendency. Produce—Refined Petroleum 14½d.@15d. ⅌ gallon.

3 P. M.—Cotton—Of the sales to-day, 6,000 bales were American.

Evening—Common Resin, 9s. ⅌ cwt. Linseed-oil, £32 9s.@£33 ⅌ ton. Spirits Turpentine, 33s. 6d.@34s. for Crude.

LONDON, Oct. 31—5 P. M.—Tallow, 41s. ⅌ cwt.

Evening—Spirits Turpentine, 32s. 6d. ⅌ cwt.

ANTWERP, Oct. 31.—Petroleum, 33f. for fine Pale American.

HAVANA, Oct. 31.—Exchange quiet; on United States, 60 days, currency, 52@54 premium; short sight, 56@58 premium; on London, 80@82 premium; on Paris, 60@62 premium.

## THE REAL ESTATE MARKET.

At the Exchange yesterday, (Friday,) Oct. 31, under a Supreme Court decree in foreclosure, Alfred T. Ackert, Esq., Referee, E. H. Ludlow & Co. sold the four-story brick store and lot, 25 by 100, No. 9 Murray street, north side, just west of Broadway, for $55,000. The property was sold subject to the right of dower of Mrs. Wm. H. Paine, and was purchased by Laban C. Stewart for John Pain, plaintiff in the legal action. Messrs. Ludlow & Co. also sold, under a similar court decree, same referee, two lots, each 25 by 102.2, situate on East Seventy-fifth street, south side, 300 feet west of First avenue, one to James Shields for $2,300, and the other to Frederick E. Meyer for $2,050. A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co., by order of the Supreme Court, under the direction of Philo T. Ruggles, Esq., Referee, sold an unfinished four-story high-stoop brown-stone-front house and lot,—latter 25 by 90—located on Madison avenue, east side, 75.5 feet south of Sixtieth street, for $14,600, over and above incumbrances amounting to $29,760, making the total price realized $44,360. The purchaser was Erastus Brainard, guarantor of the second mortgage on the property. No other sales were made; the legal sale by James M. Miller of four lots on Second avenue, south-west corner of Eighty-sixth street, being adjourned to to-day, while in regard to the sale by Joseph McGuire of a house and lot on West Fifty-seventh street, west of Ninth avenue, nothing was done, the Referee not putting in an appearance.

The auction held at White Plains, Westchester County, on Thursday, by Jere. Johnson, Jr., at which the property owned by Mr. Edward Wilson was offered, was quite well attended, and fifty-four plots, containing about 150 City lots, are reported to have been sold for $17,685, as see detailed report annexed.

Concerning the sales proposed for next week, a complete list will be published in this column, as usual, on Monday next.

TO-DAY'S AUCTIONS.

The auctions announced for to-day are as follows:

By James M. Miller, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, R. C. Beaman, Esq., Referee, of four lots on East Eighty-sixth street, south-west corner of Second avenue, together forming a plot in size 100 by 102.2.

By W. C. Hoffman, at the Exchange, adjourned Supreme Court foreclosure sale, Wheeler H. Peckham, Esq., Referee, of the valuable property on Eighth avenue, north-west corner of Twenty-third street, known as the Grand Opera-house, now owned by the Erie Railway Company.

By R. V. Harnett, at the Exchange, Supreme Court foreclosure sale of a house and lot on West One Hundred and Thirty-second street, south side, 260 feet east of Sixth avenue. Lot 18.9 by 99.11.

By J. M. Gibson, at Jersey City, N. J., on the premises, at 2 o'clock, sale by order of the Court of Chancery, of the property Nos. 78 and 80 Hudson street, Jersey City, between Morris and Essex streets, embracing a plot of ground 51.2 by 100, with buildings thereon, known as Kemp's foundry.

### EXCHANGE SALES, FRIDAY, OCT. 31.

NEW-YORK.

*By E. H. Ludlow & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 4-story brick store and lot, No. 9 Murray st., n. s., between Broadway and Church st., lot 25x100 | $55,000 |
| 1 lot, East 75th st., s. s., 300 ft. w. of 1st av., 25x102.2 | 2,300 |
| 1 lot, East 75th st., s. s., 325 ft. w. of 1st av., adjoining above, same size | 2,050 |

*By A. J. Bleecker, Son & Co.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 1 unfinished 4-story high-stoop brown-stone house and lot, Madison av., e. s., 75.5 ft. s. of 60th st., lot 25x90 | 44,360 |

### SUBURBAN AUCTION, THURSDAY, OCT. 30.

WHITE PLAINS, WESTCHESTER COUNTY.

*By Jere. Johnson, Jr.*

| | |
|---|---|
| 2 plots, corner Wilson and Tarrytown avs.; Mr. Simmington | $1,125 |
| 1 plot on Tarrytown av., adjoining above; Mrs. Kerwin | 430 |
| 1 plot on Tarrytown av., adjoining above; Mr. Brainer | [illegible] |
| 1 plot on Tarrytown av., adjoining above; A. Mead | 425 |
| 1 plot, corner Tarrytown and Mills avs.; A. O'Rourke | 455 |
| 4 plots on Mills and Wilson avs.; Mr. Simmington | 590 |
| 4 plots on Mills and Wilson avs., adjoining above; L. Crews | 970 |
| 2 plots on Mills and Wilson avs., adjoining above; F. Shay | 970 |
| 2 plots on Mills and Wilson avs., adjoining above; P. Raymond | 450 |
| 3 plots on Mills and Wilson avs., adjoining above; L. Boyland | 460 |
| 1 plot on Wilson av. and Bronx River; Mr. Mander | 1,360 |
| 2 plots on Wilson av. and Bronx River, adjoining; B. Smith | 450 |
| 1 plot on Wilson av. and Bronx River; Mr. Foye | 740 |
| 2 plots on Wilson av. and Bronx River; Mr. Dayton | 350 |
| 3 plots on Wilson av. and Bronx River; Mr. Mills | 870 |
| 1 plot, corner Tarrytown and Wilson avs.; O. Buckingham | 1,320 |
| 1 plot, corner Tarrytown and Wilson avs.; Mr. Simmington | 600 |
| 3 plots on Tarrytown av., adjoining; Mr. Mills | 400 |
| 1 plot on Tarrytown av., adjoining; C. Sinclair | 1,110 |
| 4 plots on Tarrytown av., adjoining; Mr. Mead | 300 |
| 1 plot, corner Tarrytown av. and Public Road; Mr. Odell | 1,200 |
| 4 plots on New Public Road, rear above; Mr. Odell | 425 |
| 4 plots on New Public Road, adjoining; Mr. Wilkinson | 1,280 |
| | 1,120 |

### RECORDED REAL ESTATE TRANSFERS.

NEW-YORK.

*Thursday, Oct. 30.*

| | |
|---|---|
| Canal st., s. s., 50 ft. w. of Mott st., 25x100.2 | [illegible] |
| Cannon st., n. s., 120 ft. s. of Houston st., 20x100 | 8,300 |
| Ludlow st., e. s., 88.6 ft. s. of Delancey st., 74x87.6 | 90,000 |
| Market st., e. s., 50 ft. s. of Madison st., 25x87.8 | 16,000 |
| Worth st., No. 13, 25x100 | 30,000 |
| 6th st., n. s., 300.9 ft. w. of Avenue D, 44.11x90.10 | [illegible] |
| 19th st., n. s., 324.6 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.6x92 | 15,000 |
| 19th st., n. s., 302 ft. w. of 2d av., 22.6x92 | [illegible] |
| 22d st., s. s., 295 ft. w. of 1st av., 20x47.6 | 10,400 |
| 28th st., s. s., 150 ft. w. of 10th av., 25x98.9 | [illegible] |
| 33d st., s. s., 300 ft. e. of 10th av., 25x98.9 | [illegible] |
| 42d st., s. s., 358.4 ft. e. of 2d av., 16.8x98.9 | [illegible] |
| 49th st., s. s., 208 ft. e. of 10th av., 44x100.5 | [illegible] |
| 77th st., s. s., 275 ft. e. of 2d av., 25x102.2 | [illegible] |
| 121st st., n. s., 64.9 ft. e. of 2d av., 34.10x71.9 | [illegible] |
| 128th st., n. s., 231 ft. e. of 4th av., 18x99.11 | [illegible] |
| Avenue B, s. w. cor. 6th st., 40.2x80.1 | [illegible] |
| Avenue B, w. s., 126 ft. n. of 86th st., 18x100 | [illegible] |
| 8th av., w. s., 67.5 ft. n. of 52d st., 22x80 | 36,500 |
| 10th av., e. s., 49.11 ft. s. of 149th st., 25x100 | 4,700 |

LEASES RECORDED.

| | |
|---|---|
| Bowery, No. 15, upper part of house, 5 years, per year | [illegible] |
| 16th st., Nos. 113 and 115, East, 10 years, per year | [illegible] |
| 5th av., No. 548, 1st floor, 4 5-6 years, per year | 2,000 |

COUNTRY REAL ESTATE.

RICH FARMING LANDS! FOR SALE VERY cheap! The best investment! No fluctuations! Always improving in value! The wealth of the country is made by the advance in real estate. Now is the time! Millions of acres of the finest lands on the continent, in Eastern Nebraska, now for sale—many of them never before in market—at prices that defy competition. Five and ten years' credit given, with interest at six per cent. The land grant bonds of the Company taken at par for lands. They can now be purchased at a large discount. Full particulars given. New guide with new maps mailed free by addressing O. F. DAVIS,
Land Commissioner Union Pacific Railroad,
Omaha, Neb.

FOR SALE—AT A GREAT BARGAIN ON CENTRAL Railroad, New-Jersey, desirable property at West Elizabeth, five minutes from station, house and lot; two story and Mansard roof, with twelve rooms; well and cistern, water-pumps in kitchen; bath-room, cellar under whole house; lot 50x170. Terms to suit purchaser; but little cash wanted. Address OWNER, Box No. 132 Times Office.

ORANGE, N. J.—COUNTRY HOUSES, LAND, and village lots for sale; a great variety. Also, furnished and unfurnished houses to let for season or year, by WALTER E. SMITH, formerly Blackwell & Smith, Orange, corner Main and Cone sts.

EXECUTOR'S SALE OF VALUABLE GRAIN AND GRASS FARM, containing 116 acres, and 100 acres of pasture and timber lands, on New-Jersey Westline Railroad, thirty miles from this City. Description, terms, and trains, inquire of JACQUES, 208 Broadway.

I HAVE FOR SALE OR EXCHANGE FOR PRODUCTIVE City property, an excellent plantation in Georgia; also one in Virginia; will pay cash for difference in value.
W. N. GRISWOLD,
No. 744 Broadway, Astor place.

A HOME IN THE COUNTRY.—CENTRAL NEW-Jersey Land Improvement Company have houses, lots, and land by the acre for sale at all points on the line of the Central Railroad of New-Jersey. Apply to A. D. HOPE, or ELSTON MARSH, No. 119 Liberty st.

DWELLINGS TO LET.

$60 PER MONTH.—TASTY HOUSE AND grounds, 40 minutes by Central Railroad, near depots; pavements, police, steam fire department, frequent late trains, low fares; high, well-drained, and healthy location; wide halls, piazzas, call-bells, gas, hot and cold water, heater, storm-doors, &c.; one acre laid out, bearing small and large fruits, shade, &c.; attractive place, worth $15,000; will sacrifice; payments easy. Inquire at West Elizabeth Depot, near by, or address OWNER, Post Office Box No. 136, Elizabeth, N. J.

TO LET—FLAT IN WEST 15TH ST.; GOOD NEIGHborhood; a fine suite, consisting of seven rooms, with modern improvements; gas, bath-room, and water-closet; range, hot and cold water, stationary tubs, marble wash-basins, dumb waiter, &c.; each suite has its own private hall, entirely shut off from the main halls; rent, $75 per month.
J. DENHAM & CO.,
No. 266 West 23d st.

A WIDOW OWNING A FURNISHED THREE-story brown-stone house, good location, would let it to a small family of adults, and would like board for herself, two children, and nurse; would occupy the two rooms on second floor; rent, $100 per month, and board as above. Address A., Post Office Box No. 1,634.

TO LET—ON 12TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AV. AND University place, a three-story high-stoop brick dwelling, 22 feet front. D. M. SEAMAN, No. 14 Pine st.

STORES, &C., TO LET.

OFFICES TO LET
IN
TIMES BUILDING.
SPLENDID OFFICES TO LET IN THE FIRE-PROOF TIMES BUILDING.
Apply at TIMES COUNTING-ROOM.

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

THE LIFE OF EMMA WILLARD. By JOHN LORD, LL. D., author of the "Old Roman World," "Ancient States and Empires," "Modern History for Schools," &c. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO., Nos. 549 and 551 Broadway. 1873.

The greatly-improved systems of female education, so strikingly developed within the last half century, are much indebted to the life and labors of Mrs. Willard, and Dr. Lord has set forth that life and those labors, and given them a permanent place in history. Her pupils everywhere will receive with pleasure this record of those noble and successful efforts which filled their minds with knowledge, and shaped their characters after the best models; and the public at large will be glad to know that the author of a higher system of female education than any which existed before her time is to take her proper place in history. The following extract from the volume before us expresses the opinions and sentiments of a friend who knew her well, and who had full opportunities of estimating the value of her labors:

"Mrs. Willard brought to her great work a mind as clear and comprehensive as the light of noonday, and a spirit as soft and gentle as the shades of evening. Her enthusiasm in the improvement and elevation of her sex filled her soul and inspired her life. For this she lived—for this she labored, and the fruits of that life and of those labors are scattered broadcast through the whole country and through two generations.

Her great and special gift was her power of influencing and controlling others. This was not done by little arts and petty devices; wisdom and justice were the foundations of her government—sympathy and love the sources of her power. It is the attribute of genius to impress itself upon others, and, if Mrs. Willard be judged by this standard, she certainly had few equals. Her pupils everywhere bear the impress of their great educator. Trained to exact and severe thought, they analyze with logical accuracy. Inspired with the sentiment that life has duties which must be done, they do not waste it in frivolities. Having been taught by precept and example that home is the sphere and throne of woman, they fill that home with the precious joys of intelligence, peace, and love. Mrs. Willard has now gone to her rest, and taken her place in history among the great minds and noble hearts of the nation. The time and place of her death were alike suggestive.

In the fullness of age she approached the termination of life with the calmness of Christian philosophy, and the faith of a true believer. When the last hour came, the final struggle was marked by fortitude and resignation, and the twilight of one life was but the morning rays of another. The place of her death was the old seminary of Troy. Here, half a century ago, she founded an institution which has been an honor to our age and country. Here she taught the true philosophy of living and dying—works done in faith, and faith made practical in works. Here she inspired thousands of her own sex, for the common benefit of us all, with an ardent love of knowledge, with a profound reverence for the great truths of religion, and with the aspiration of duty to be done and here she impressed on them the nobility of her own nature.

Her grave has been fitly chosen. It is in the Oakwood Cemetery, on a beautiful knoll, overlooking the Valleys of the Hudson and the Mohawk. Below lies the City of Troy, marking in solemn contrast the habitations of the living and the dead. The City of Troy, which she loved, and which has greatly honored her, is entitled to her ashes; but the whole country has her fame, and posterity will gather in the many fruits of her labors. When the enthusiasts in the cause of female education shall visit her grave, they will not strew it with the flowers that fade and perish, but with the garlands of affectionate memories that will never die."

THE LAND OF MOAB—TRAVELS AND DISCOVERIES ON THE EAST SIDE OF THE DEAD SEA AND THE JORDAN. By H. B. TRISTRAM, M. A., LL. D., F. R. S., Hon. Canon of Durham, with a chapter on the Persian Palace of Mashita by Jas. Fergusson, F. R. S., with maps and illustrations by C. L. Buxton and R. C. Johnson. New-York: HARPER & BROTHERS. 1873.

The region that lies immediately on the east of the Dead Sea has always been of interest to the Bible reader. But it was not till the recent discovery of the Moabite stone, with its page of history parallel to one so far back as to be narrated in the Book of Kings, that special attention began to be directed to the land. The discovery of the famous monolith was almost accidental, but it was regarded as the pledge that research would be well rewarded, and accordingly, three years ago, under the auspices of the Palestine Exploration Fund, Prof. Palmer and Mr. Tyrwhitt Drake, having completed a perilous examination of the deserts of the Tih, passed up the Dead Sea as far as the River Arnon, and thence went through the country eastward in search of Phenician inscriptions. The land south of the Arnon, which is the true land of Moab, was not visited, and in consequence the British Association in 1871 voted a grant of money for the purpose of undertaking a geographical exploration of the country. This second expedition started last year, and the book before us is the record of its proceedings. As results of the journey, the author claims the recovery of several ancient sites; the verification of Machærus, the scene of John the Baptist's imprisonment and martyrdom; the discovery of Zoar, with the valuable illustration it affords of the careful accuracy of Scriptural narrative, and the finding of a palace of Chosroes, a Persian King of the Sassanian dynasty. The work is illustrated with some admirable engravings, from photographs taken by two members of the expedition, and portray some exceedingly beautiful architectural carvings and decorations, as they are still to be found among the ruins. Since the appearance of Mr. Layard's work on Nineveh we do not remember to have met with a more interesting volume on the East than this. The descriptions convey a very vivid idea of the nature of the country and its treasures, as well as of the people who occupy it, and the perils that are to be encountered by the stranger in passing through it. There are also some details of the fauna and flora of Moab. The expedition does not seem to have been very successful in discovering any Phenician inscriptions, though there is an abundance of Nabathæan of a date apparently older than the Roman conquests.

Dr. Tristram's idea respecting the "Moabite stone," or monolith of King Mesha, is, that its removal to the place where it was found is of comparatively late date, and that it was probably exposed as recently as the time of the great earthquake which, in 1837, destroyed so many of the old buildings of Syria, and with them thousands of the inhabitants. More confidently does he express the conviction that the ruins of Machærus indicate the precise spot where the martyrdom of John the Baptist took place. There are still two dungeons of the fortress left, and it may not be unlikely that one of those is that wherein the demands of Herodias were gratified. The history of the place is interwoven with that of the last struggles of the Jews against Rome, and the site appears to have been quite accurately described by Josephus, and hardly less so by Pliny, who only inadvertently puts it to the south instead of the east of the Dead Sea. Of the wall of the citadel, said to have been 160 cubits high, and to have embraced the royal palace, there are no evidences except the foundations and a pile of stones. A well of great depth still remains, as, too, a deep, oblong cemented cistern, with its vaulted roof. "There is," says Dr. Tristram, "a weird-like desolation about this ruin as it stands out spectrally 3,800 feet above the Dead Sea." And we can well understand the all-absorbing interest with which he and his party stood there over the scene of one of the great tragic events of New Testament history.

Scarcely less interesting, though in a different way, must have been the discovery of the Palace of Mashita, begun under the reign of Chosroes, who, in the seventh century, overran the whole of Northern Syria and Asia Minor with the Persian armies. The fretted work and decorations of this structure must have been most elaborate and beautiful. The birds and beasts, of which there are upward of fifty figures represented on these carvings, are correctly drawn, and not, as in Arab sculpture, melting into fruits or flowers. They generally appear as drinking together on opposite sides of a vase, and comprise lions, winged lions, buffaloes, gazelle, panthers, lynx, peacocks, partridges, parrots, men, &c., and in one place a man with a basket of fruit, in another a man's head only, with a dog below. All these figures are inclosed in cornices and moldings of conventional patterns, the interstices filled in with beautiful adaptations of leaves.

In a chapter at the end of the book Mr. James Fergusson has given a valuable history in connection with this great Persian palace, with a restoration of the façade, and some fine illustrations, showing the extreme beauty of the carvings, which for grace and minuteness rival some of the highest ornamentation of the decorated Gothic. The chief object of the expedition, however, was geographical, but it seems to have afforded sufficient evidence of the existence in Moab of a rich field of archæological research. Two members of the party are still in Syria, and further discoveries may doubtless be looked for. At present the surface only has been examined, yet, as Mr. Seymour proves, the architectural treasures are great, and Dr. Tristram has further shown that, with the evidence he gives us of historical sites, recourse to excavations might possibly lead to important results. It is admitted that the earthquake of which we have spoken threw down a large number of ruins. It is not improbable that inscribed tablets may have been buried with them, and if so, the work before us will prove not only a most interesting volume for perusal but a valuable guide to the future explorer.

NARRATIVE OF THE MISSION TO RUSSIA IN 1866 OF THE HON. GUSTAVUS VANE FOX, ASSISTANT SECRETARY OF THE NAVY. From the journal and notes of J. F. LOUBAT. Edited by JOHN D. CHAMPLIN, JR. New-York: D. APPLETON & CO. 1873.

In April, 1866, a weak attempt was made upon the life of the Emperor of Russia. In the following month Congress decided that the usual congratulatory message, which had been already delivered through our Minister at St. Petersburg, should be supplemented by a special resolution. One was passed, and Mr. Fox was appointed to carry it to the Emperor, crossing the Atlantic on board the monitor Miantonomoh. This book is an account of the journey, the winings and dinings, the toast-drinking and receptions, and all the wonderful things that came before the eyes of Mr. Fox and his associates, of whom Mr. Loubat was one. Why the book has been so long delayed, or why, being delayed, it has been published at last, we do not know. It is a simple narrative, more full than history requires, and less complete in some matters than we should have desired to find it. But as a simple statement of an unique mission, it is well that somebody has put it into a definite form. At the time when the work it records took place, only seven years ago, the Miantonomoh was chosen for the mission as somewhat of a curiosity in naval architecture. Reading Mr. Loubat's notes concerning her, one cannot but be struck at the progress that has been made in vessels of war in the short intervening time. The voyage was made in the most suitable period of the year, and the monitor was accompanied by two wooden frigates—the Ashuelot and the Augusta—the passage across being completed in ten days and eighteen hours. We are willing to make allowance for a few exaggerations due to a very just enthusiasm, but the record of the trip, although interesting, is not of much value in a scientific point of view. The chief value of the handsome volume before us is as a record of an event which will long serve as an evidence of the cordial relations between the United States and Russia, and of the desire on our part to express them. There are also some fair likenesses in the book, which increase its interest, and add to its claims for a place on the library table.

THE IRISH ON THE PRAIRIES, AND OTHER POEMS. By REV. THOMAS AMBROSE BUTLER. New-York: D. & J. SADLIER & CO. 1873.

Contributions to the Dublin *Nation* and some other prints are here gathered together, with a few other pieces into a volume, which, though small, measure the rhymes of a life-time. For some were written in the years of youth and early manhood, and others in the noon of life. We congratulate Mr. Butler on the limited amount of his productions; for they are none the worse for being few. The torrent of "poetry" that "poets" and publishers are ever pouring down upon us is so great in quantity and so very poor in quality, that as each successive volume falls upon our table we touch it only with a pang of despondency. It is a pleasant relief to find anything that is not wearisome from its worthlessness, or which possesses any claim to the title of poetry outside of the use of words which rhyme, and not that always. Our thanks are therefore due to Mr. Butler for having afforded us this pleasure. When we say that we have not found that any of his poems are absolutely bad, we have paid him a higher compliment than he will perhaps credit us with, for we have thereby raised his book above a numerous crowd of contemporary works. But it deserves a better tribute than this. Father Butler has a correct ear for rhythm, and all his measures are melodious and free. There are many sparks of true poetry, interspersed among them, with an abundant outpouring of Irish patriotism, and here and there—whisper it softly—an Irish bull.

Although printed and published in New-York, the "poems" have their home in Kansas. Some were produced in the author's "lonely happy home beside an Irish chapel in the shadows of the hills of Wicklow," but it is from Leavenworth they started into the wide world of literature. Thus there is every reason why their picture of Western life should be true to reality, as we believe it is. But love as he may the freedom and wealth of the prairies, the warm-hearted Irishman still clings in his soul to the home of his fathers, the spot where his being began, to

"The cot on the hill midst the hedges, whose walls
were as white as the snow,
The valleys, with vesture of verdure, where silvery
rivulets flow.

The meadows, where butter-cups mingle with daisies
at birth of the May,
The woods, where the blackbirds are piping their
notes through the length of the day.

The mountains, in majesty standing as sentinels
guarding the vales,
With brows that are furrowed by streamlets and
wrinkl'd by wintery gales!"

And if we mistake not, the pictures that he paints will still leave in the minds, at least of his Irish readers, a thought that the advantages of the old home are not to be too lightly esteemed, even in face of the bright seducements of the West. Occasionally the author allows himself to be carried into some extreme expression by the warmth of his feelings, but these instances are rare and pardonable. The book ought to have many readers, and, especially among our Irish friends, many admirers.

THE DEW OF YOUTH, AND OTHER LECTURES TO YOUNG MEN AND YOUNG WOMEN ON EARLY DISCIPLINE AND CULTURE. By Right. Rev. THOMAS W. CLARK, D. D., LL. D., Bishop of the Diocese of Rhode Island. Boston: LEE & SHEPARD. 1874.

As may be judged from the title, this little volume is intended to convey good advice and to establish a standard of moral integrity. The general tone and tendency of the author's ideas are sound, and young men and women will find in his pages much useful advice and very salutary instructions. Many portions are worthy of the highest commendation, and it is certain that, if those to whom these lectures are specially addressed would take their teaching to heart, and act strictly up to the standard law laid down, society would very soon be freed from the evils that now make it a scandal to our civilization. The commercial atmosphere would be purer, and the national character for honor and morality would be elevated.

### *STRANGE AFFAIR IN LIVINGSTON COUNTY.*

The Lima *Recorder* gives an account of a singular shooting affair that occurred in that village about 11 o'clock last Sunday night. J. A. Lindsley, Esq., and his wife were awakened from sleep by a pistol-shot in their room. Mr. Lindsley sprang from the bed and proceeded to grapple with the intruder. Before he succeeded in doing so a second shot was fired, striking the bed where Mrs. Lindsley had just left it. The first charge took effect in the head of the bedstead, a few inches above Mr. Lindsley's head. During the struggle that ensued the revolver was again discharged, the ball passing through the would-be murderer's hat. A dark lantern used had become extinguished at the first shot, and when a light was brought, it was discovered that the attack was made by an adopted daughter of Mr. Lindsley, named Lizzie Ford. The first words Mr. Lindsley heard were, "If you stir, you are a dead man." She was disguised in Mr. Lindsley's hat and vest, and had on a pair of false whiskers. She had placed a large bottle of chloroform open on the stand near the bed, and its fumes had nearly overcome Mr. Lindsley when assistance arrived. The girl was armed with a revolver, a surgeon's catlin with an eight-inch blade, and a bottle of chloroform. She states that these were purchased for her by a young man in Lima. Mr. and Mrs. Lindsley state that Lizzie had been subject to attacks of apparent insanity, and that she showed signs of it last Saturday. She has been pronounced insane by Drs. Ellis and Bennett.

### *A JUDGE'S REBUKE.*

The Ellsworth (Me.) *American* says that a few days ago while the case of Swazey et al. vs. Estes was on trial, several of the witnesses were discussing at the dinner table at the City Hotel, in that city, the merits of the case, in the presence and hearing of his Honor Judge Barrows and several of the jurors, when his Honor deliberately rose from his seat and addressed the company. He portrayed the impropriety of the discussion, and strongly enforced the necessity of keeping the springs of justice pure and the minds of the jury free from all extraneous influences. There was silence on that subject thenceforward.

## *THE DUKE OF HAMILTON'S MARRIAGE.*

### A CHAPTER OF PERSONAL HISTORY.

The Duke of Manchester, who, with his son, Lord Manderville, left Canada for Europe last week, without visiting the United States, probably hastened home at the news of his daughter's engagement to the Duke of Hamilton. There are few Americans, who have been much abroad of late years, who are not familiar with some of the history and exploits of the present holder of this celebrated historic title, over which Thackeray has thrown an additional interest by introducing the Duke of Queen Anne's time as a prominent figure in *Esmond*. "Whether," say the Brothers Chambers, "from its being the premier peerage of Scotland, the figure which the family has made in history or politics, or the circumstance that, failing the Brunswick line, it is the next Protestant branch of the royal family in succession to the crown of Scotland, it is certain that no title carries with it more of the veneration of the country than that of Hamilton." It is to be feared that this veneration can scarcely have extended to the persons of the last two Dukes. To the grandfather of the present Duke, notwithstanding the respectability of his habits, may not improbably be ascribed a good deal of the decadence of the house. A man of most prodigious pride, he thought nothing less than royal blood worthy of alliance with the House of Hamilton, and when the announcement of the Queen's marriage was made to him, he expressed the opinion that her Majesty would have done better to have looked nearer home—alluding, it was understood, to his own son. By his wife, Miss Beckford, daughter of the celebrated author of *Vathek*, he had two children. The fate of both has been most lamentable, and their children have, with a single exception, turned out miserably. The daughter married—no doubt in fulfillment of the ambitious views of her father—the late Duke of Newcastle, who will be remembered in this country as the Minister accompanying the Prince of Wales here. This marriage was dissolved on account of the misconduct of the Duchess, then Countess of Lincoln, with the Earl of Orford. This lady still lives, but in complete obscurity. There is a story current, for whose truth we cannot vouch, of how she met her eldest son under circumstances the most distressing that can be conceived. This said eldest son would be penniless, by reason of his extravagance, excepting for the property he enjoys through his wife, the illegitimate daughter of the late Mr. Hope, who inherited an immense fortune from his father, of the great Amsterdam house of Hope & Co., which he left to the mother (whom he eventually married) of the Duchess of Newcastle. With one exception, the career of the Duke's brothers has been most discreditable, and their names have been repeatedly before the public in connection with vice and extravagance. His only sister made a wretched marriage with Lord Adolphus Vane Tempest, whom some will remember at Washington during the war. So much for the Duke of Hamilton's aunt and cousins. His father, the late Duke, wished, it is said, to have married early in life an exemplary lady, one of Queen Victoria's most intimate and valued friends, but although of a very ancient family this lady (who afterward married a Duke) was not deemed a fitting match for the Duke by his father, who vehemently opposed their union. Consequently, to satisfy the latter, he at length married the Princess Marie of Baden, a first cousin of the late Emperor Napoleon. This marriage led to his almost entirely residing abroad, a circumstance arising probably in no slight degree from the fact that the Duchess was not granted a precedency, which she deemed her due, at the English Court, over all other Duchesses. Paris, therefore, became peculiarly agreeable to her. It is well known that at the outset of the Second Empire great difficulty was experienced in getting ladies of the right sort to come to the Tuileries. Here the Duchess of Hamilton was of great use to her cousin. The Duke's splendid lineage was such as even the Faubourg St. Germain was bound to admit, while, however they might sneer at the Duchess' descent from the Corsican Attorney, there was no denying her being of the royal house of Baden. The Duke and Duchess consequently became regular residents at Paris, and there the Duke died, under most distressing circumstances, in 1863. He had been supping at the Maison Dorée, and had a wager with Mr. Howard as to the number of *petits verres* which they could drink. The unfortunate Duke fell as he was leaving the house, and was carried home only to die. A brawl in which the present Duke and his brother were concerned, some years later, in company with some ladies of the *demi monde*, in the same street, provoked some crushingly severe comments from the *Pall Mall Gazette* as to the scene they had selected for such proceedings. Since the death of their father the career of the family has been all down hill. In 1869 the present peer's only sister, Lady Mary, made a miserable match with the Prince of Monaco, and presently became actually a fugitive from her husband. His only brother, Lord Charles, became at the same time a fugitive from his creditors, and has frequently figured in the bankruptcy courts. As to the Duke himself, he is the best pigeon the great Mr. Padwick ever had to pluck. The late Marquis of Hastings was a mere *bagatelle* compared with the premier Duke of Scotland; Duke of Brandon, too, in England, with some half-dozen princely seats in the two countries, all unentailed; Hamilton Palace in Scotland, and Hamilton House in London. How the astute Padwick must have chuckled and rubbed his hands as he swept his Grace into his capacious net. The result has been that Hamilton House has been sold to the son of a successful iron master—Sir Ivor Guest, while Hamilton Palace is principally occupied by that very clever gentleman Mr. Padwick, himself. Some years ago a now venerable Duke, revered by all who know him, a neighbor of his Grace of Hamilton, hearing that the young Duke was at his ancestral home—a very rare occurrence—and desirous to encourage him in what seemed a new departure in a right direction, went over to visit him. On being shown in he found to his consternation that the Duke was away for the day, and that Mr. Padwick, the visitor's particular *bête noir*, was *locum tenens*. At first his Grace was ice, but gradually he thawed under the influence of the wondrous spendthrift-catcher, and afterward "confessed a charm" in the manner, and said that the devil was not so black as he was painted. The mother of the Duke of Hamilton's bride, the Duchess of Manchester, is a Hanoverian lady of great ambition, to whom report has not been always uniformly kind, and it will no doubt be widely expected that in marrying a spendthrift of the Duke's habits and repulsive appearance, her daughter is to be sacrificed to the ducal coronets of Hamilton and Brandon. The Duchess of Manchester was Mistress of the Robes to the Queen under one of Lord Derby's Governments. Her Grace, it is said, was perfectly determined that have this appointment—the feminine "Blue Riband"—she would, and when Lord Derby was out of office she wheedled the promise from him, which he was very reluctantly obliged to keep when the time arrived. While holding the appointment, the Duchess was lost in the Highlands, when staying at a country town, and Mr. John Bidwell, of the Foreign Office, who died the other day, wrote a squib on the event, parodying "The Lay of the Last Minstrel." The opening lines ran

"The wind was cold, the way was long,
The Duchess seemed so young and strong,
The Mistress of the Robes was she
In the last Derby Ministry."

### *THE BAZAAR OF THE NATIONS.*

Chicago has a grievance. Boston has proposed to go thither with its Bazaar of the Nations, to be located in the Exposition Building, and to divide the profits arising from sales between the Young Men's Christian Associations of the Hub and Chicago. Hence follows general discontent in the latter city, especially among the retail dealers. Their complaints the papers are all giving voice to, the *Post*, for example, saying: "The merchants who protest against the occupancy of the Exposition Building for the purposes of a bazaar, give good reasons why it should not be held. They have contributed as exhibitors, and in other ways to the success of the exposition, they have contributed to the Young Men's Christian Association, and will continue so to contribute, but trade is dull, the panic has pinched them, and they have looked forward to the holiday trade as to the oasis in the Winter waste of dullness. The proposed bazaar will take largely from their chances, and thus work injury to the trade of regular merchants. The value of the work done and doing by the Young Men's Christian Association is not disputed. It is hoped that the organization may continue to thrive, but we would be loth to see it prosper in a business venture of an ephemeral character to the detriment of the established business places of the city. The means by which the organization has hitherto been sustained are still open to it, and its last venture cannot be looked upon except as a zealous effort to secure the profits in all honesty belonging to the business men who are permanently established in our midst, and who aid in giving us our commercial supremacy."

### *LONG ISLAND MORALITY.*

The following is suggestive:

WHITESTONE, Oct. 25, 1873.

This is to certify that within the present year I was approached by one Chas. Williamson, Clerk of the Board of Village Trustees, who then held in his possession unsigned certain warrants ordered issued by the Board of Trustees to the order of sundry persons to whom the village was indebted, soliciting me to approach such parties, pending his signature of such warrants, and offer to buy the same at a discount, in view of their pecuniary necessities, and to divide with him the profits to be made in such a transaction. And I further certify that I not only refused to so co-operate to the detriment of my neighbors, but at the time exposed him to one of the parties entitled to receive one of the said warrants.

JABEZ L. BULLUS.

## *FINANCIAL AFFAIRS.*

SALES AT THE STOCK EXCHANGE—OCT. 31.

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—10 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 600 | Western Union.... | 50 | 800 | Bost., H. & E..s3. | 1½ |
| 1000 | do........ | 49¾ | 300 | Lake Shore.....c. | 61½ |
| 300 | do........ | 49⅞ | 200 | do........ | 61⅝ |
| 200 | do........ | 50 | 200 | do........ | 61⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 49⅞ | 200 | do........ | 61⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 49¾ | 100 | do........c. | 61⅝ |
| 600 | do........ | 49⅞ | 100 | do........ | 61⅝ |
| 2100 | do........ | 49½ | 100 | do........ | 61½ |
| 900 | do......c. | 49½ | 800 | do........ | 61⅝ |
| 800 | do........ | 49⅝ | 700 | do........ | 61¼ |
| 300 | do........ | 49⅝ | 500 | do........ | 61⅜ |
| 200 | do......c. | 49⅝ | 100 | do........ | 60⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 49½ | 600 | do........c. | 60¾ |
| 100 | do........ | 49⅜ | 100 | do........ | 60¾ |
| 100 | do......c. | 49¼ | 200 | do........ | 60¾ |
| 400 | do........ | 49¼ | 200 | do........c. | 60½ |
| 500 | do........ | 49⅛ | 100 | do........ | 60⅝ |
| 300 | do........ | 49 | 300 | do........ | 60¼ |
| 200 | do........ | 48¾ | 200 | Erie........s3. | 45 |
| 500 | do........ | 49 | 100 | do........ | 45 |
| 500 | do........ | 48⅞ | 500 | do........s60. | 43½ |
| 1000 | do......c. | 48⅞ | 600 | Rock Island.....c. | 87½ |
| 300 | do........ | 48¾ | 100 | do........ | 87½ |
| 200 | Pacific Mail.....c. | 28 | 100 | do........ | 87¼ |
| 400 | do........ | 27¾ | 100 | do........ | 87 |
| 100 | do........ | 27¼ | 100 | do........c. | 86 |
| 100 | do......s3. | 27½ | 100 | N. W. Pf........ | 54½ |
| 100 | do........ | 27½ | 500 | do........ | 54 |
| 100 | do........ | 27½ | 100 | do........ | 54½ |
| 100 | do........ | 27 | 100 | N. W........b10. | 33 |
| 100 | N. Y. C. & Hud..... | 84 | 50 | do........ | 33½ |
| 100 | do........ | 83¾ | 100 | do........c. | 36 |
| 600 | do........ | 83⅝ | 200 | do........ | 33 |
| 450 | do........ | 83⅝ | 200 | do........ | 33¼ |
| 1600 | do........ | 83¾ | 300 | St. Paul........ | 23¼ |
| 100 | do......s3. | 83¾ | 225 | do........ | 24 |
| 100 | do......s3. | 83⅝ | 100 | do........ | 24¼ |
| 10 | do........ | 84 | 200 | do........c. | 24¼ |
| 100 | do......c. | 83⅝ | 200 | do........ | 24 |
| 300 | do........ | 83¾ | 200 | do........ | 23 |
| 100 | do......s5. | 83⅞ | 300 | St. Paul Pf........ | 46 |
| 200 | do........ | 83¼ | 50 | do........ | 46½ |
| 200 | do........ | 83⅞ | 200 | Tol. & Wab.....c. | 37 |
| 200 | do........ | 83⅛ | 200 | do........ | 37 |
| 300 | do........ | 83⅜ | 100 | do........ | 36⅞ |
| 600 | do........ | 83 | 100 | do........ | 36⅝ |
| 100 | do......b3. | 83 | 100 | do........ | 35½ |
| 100 | do......b5. | 82⅞ | 100 | Ohio & Miss........ | 23 |
| 300 | do........ | 83 | 400 | do........ | 23 |
| 200 | do........ | 83 | 25 | do........ | 23 |
| 100 | do........ | 82⅞ | 100 | do........ | 23⅛ |
| 200 | do........ | 82¾ | 200 | do........ | 22⅞ |
| 200 | do........ | 82⅝ | 100 | do........ | 22⅝ |
| 1000 | Union Pacific..... | 16⅛ | 400 | do........ | 22½ |
| 300 | do......b3. | 16 | 100 | C., C. & I. C........ | 18½ |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—10:15 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $4,000 | U. S. 6s, R., '81. | 111¼ | $5,000 | U. S. 5s, '81, C. | 107 |
| 20,000 | do....b. c. s3. | 111 | 5,000 | do....b. c. | 106⅛ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '62....b. c. | 106¼ | 10,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, N.... | 110½ |
| 15,000 | U.S.5-20C., '65. | 107½ | 4,000 | do.... | 110¼ |
| 3,000 | U. S. 6s, Cur., b. c. | 108½ | 7,500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... | 112½ |
| 10,000 | U. S. 5s, 10-40 R....b. c. | 107 | 10,000 | do.... | 112¼ |

FIRST BOARD—10:30 A. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $5,000 | S. Car. 6s, n., Jan. & July.. | 10 | 200 | N. Y. C. & H..b. c. | 82½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. St. 7s, B., Reg.... | 103⅛ | 100 | do........ | 82⅜ |
| 3,000 | do........ | 103 | 300 | do........ | 82½ |
| 1,000 | N. Y. C. 6s, '83. | 89 | 100 | do........ | 82¾ |
| 1,000 | do....b. c. | 88 | 200 | do........ | 82⅝ |
| 5,000 | Mich. So. S. F. | 101 | 200 | do........ | 82⅞ |
| 1,000 | do........ | 100¼ | 100 | do........ | 82½ |
| 2,000 | do........ | 100 | 100 | do........c. | 82½ |
| 1,000 | C. Pac. G. bds. | 85½ | 600 | do........ | 82¼ |
| 6,000 | do........ | 85 | 100 | do........ | 82¾ |
| 11,000 | U. Pac. 1st.... | 70 | 200 | do........ | 82⅝ |
| 1,000 | U. P. 7s, L. G. | 60½ | 300 | do........ | 82⅞ |
| 20,000 | do........ | 58 | 100 | do........ | 82⅝ |
| 1,000 | U. P. 10s, Inc. | 40 | 300 | do........ | 82⅜ |
| 1,000 | D., L. & W. 2d. | 98 | 30 | do........ | 83 |
| 5,000 | C.R.I.& P.7s,c. | 98 | 100 | do........ | 82⅜ |
| 1,000 | do....b3. | 98 | 200 | do........ | 82¾ |
| 4,000 | N. J. C. 1st. n. | 101 | 100 | do........ | 82⅝ |
| 5,000 | P., F.W.&C.1st. | 101 | 100 | do........c. | 82⅝ |
| 2,000 | do........ | 100 | 100 | do........ | 82⅞ |
| 10,000 | M. & St. P. 1st, La C. Div.... | 80½ | 600 | do........c. | 82⅞ |
| 1,000 | C., C.&I.C.1st.c. | 72 | 100 | do........ | 83 |
| 20,000 | B., H. & E. 1st. | 20 | 100 | do........ | 82⅞ |
| 5 | Imp. & Traders' B. | 160 | 400 | do........ | 82⅝ |
| 300 | Fourth Nat. Bank. | 99 | 100 | do........ | 82⅜ |
| 50 | Ninth Nat. Bank. | 89 | 200 | do........ | 82½ |
| 100 | Consol. Coal. b30. | 40 | 200 | do........ | 82¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 39¾ | 100 | do........c. | 82⅞ |
| 25 | Del. & H. C...b. c. | 100½ | 400 | do........ | 82¼ |
| 10 | American Ex. | 50 | 100 | do........ | 82¾ |
| 100 | United States Ex. | 50 | 500 | do........ | 82 |
| 10 | do....b. c. | 52 | 400 | do........ | 81⅞ |
| 200 | Pac. M. S. Co..b. c. | 27 | 200 | L. S. & M. S..b. c. | 60⅝ |
| 100 | do......c. | 27 | 300 | do........ | 60⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 27¼ | 100 | do........ | 60⅜ |
| 100 | do......c. | 26¾ | 300 | do........c. | 60⅜ |
| 100 | do......c. | 27 | 100 | do........c. | 60⅞ |
| 100 | do......s10. | 27⅛ | 100 | do........c. | 60⅝ |
| 100 | Harlem.......b. c. | 102 | 200 | do........ | 60⅛ |
| 200 | do........ | 101½ | 100 | do........ | 61 |
| 100 | do........ | 102¼ | 100 | do........ | 60⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 102 | 300 | do........ | 60½ |
| 400 | do........ | 101 | 200 | do........ | 61 |
| 100 | do......s30. | 101 | 100 | do........c. | 60¼ |
| 100 | Panama Railroad. | 82½ | 200 | do........ | 60¾ |
| 50 | N. J. Cen....b. c. | 86 | 300 | do........ | 61 |
| 20 | Del., L. & W..b. c. | 84 | 100 | do........ | 60¾ |
| 400 | West. U. T...b. c. | 48½ | 300 | do........ | 60½ |
| 400 | do........ | 48¼ | 100 | do........ | 60⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 48¼ | 100 | do........ | 60½ |
| 500 | do........ | 48⅛ | 100 | do........ | 60¼ |
| 300 | do........ | 48 | 100 | do........ | 60⅝ |
| 300 | do........ | 47¾ | 100 | do........ | 60¾ |
| 100 | do........ | 47½ | 200 | do........ | 61 |
| 300 | do........ | 47½ | 700 | do........ | 61 |
| 200 | do........ | 47⅞ | 100 | do........ | 60¾ |
| 800 | do......c. | 47¼ | 400 | do........ | 60½ |
| 300 | do........ | 47½ | 400 | do........ | 60⅜ |
| 600 | do........ | 47½ | 1000 | do........ | 60 |
| 200 | do........ | 48 | 100 | do........ | 59¾ |
| 1000 | do........ | 48¼ | 400 | do........ | 59½ |
| 800 | do........ | 48⅛ | 100 | do........ | 59⅝ |
| 300 | do........ | 47⅞ | 100 | do........ | 59¼ |
| 500 | do........ | 47¾ | 600 | do........ | 59½ |
| 200 | do......c. | 47¾ | 200 | do........ | 59⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 47¾ | 300 | do........c. | 59⅛ |
| 200 | do........ | 47⅞ | 400 | Ohio & Miss..b. c. | 22⅝ |
| 200 | do........ | 47½ | 300 | do........ | 22¾ |
| 200 | do........ | 47¾ | 800 | do........ | 22½ |
| 100 | do........ | 48 | 100 | do........ | 22¾ |
| 400 | do........ | 48⅛ | 600 | do........ | 22⅝ |
| 300 | do......c. | 48⅛ | 100 | do........ | 22½ |
| 200 | do......c. | 48¼ | 400 | do........ | 22¼ |
| 200 | do........ | 47⅞ | 100 | do........ | 22⅛ |
| 100 | do........ | 48 | 100 | N. Y., N. H. & H., b. c.......s3. | 117 |
| 600 | do........ | 47½ | | | |
| 200 | do......c. | 47 | 100 | Chi. & R. I...b. c. | 86¼ |
| 200 | do........ | 46½ | 100 | do........ | 86½ |
| 300 | do........ | 46¼ | 100 | do........ | 85⅝ |
| 300 | do........ | 46½ | 100 | do........c. | 86½ |
| 400 | Erie........b. c. | 45 | 100 | do........ | 86⅜ |
| 100 | do......c. | 45 | 200 | T., W. & W..b. c. | 35 |
| 200 | Erie Pf......b. c. c. | 64½ | 100 | do........ | 35½ |
| 100 | H. & St. Jo...b. c. | 17 | 200 | do........c. | 35¼ |
| 100 | M. & St.P.Pf..b. c. | 45 | 100 | do........ | 35 |
| 200 | do........ | 44½ | 200 | do........ | 34⅝ |
| 600 | Mil. & St. P...b. c. | 23 | 200 | do........ | 35 |
| 400 | do........ | 23⅛ | 100 | do........c. | 34⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 23 | 100 | do........c. | 34⅞ |
| 300 | Chi. & N. W..b. c. | 32 | 200 | do........c. | 34⅞ |
| 100 | do......s3. | 31½ | 100 | do........ | 35¼ |
| 300 | do........ | 32 | 100 | do........ | 35 |
| 100 | C.& N.W.Pf.b. c. c. | 54 | 100 | do........ | 34⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 54¼ | 400 | do........ | 34⅝ |
| 100 | do......c. | 55 | 100 | do........ | 35 |
| 200 | Union Pac..b. c. c. | 15⅝ | 500 | do........ | 35⅛ |
| 100 | do........ | 15½ | 100 | do........c. | 35¼ |
| 300 | do........ | 15¾ | 100 | do........b3. | 35½ |
| 1100 | do........ | 15⅞ | 100 | do........c. | 35¼ |
| 100 | do......c. | 15⅞ | 100 | do........c. | 35 |
| 800 | do........ | 16 | 300 | do........ | 34⅞ |
| 200 | do........ | 15⅞ | 100 | do........c. | 34½ |
| 200 | do......s3. | 15⅞ | 300 | do........c. | 34¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 16 | 100 | C., C. & I. C..b. c. | 17½ |
| 100 | do......c. | 15⅞ | 300 | do........ | 17 |
| 100 | do......c. | 15¾ | 100 | do........ | 17½ |
| 200 | do........ | 15½ | 100 | do........ | 17 |
| 400 | do........ | 15⅝ | 200 | do........s3. | 17½ |
| 50 | C., B. & Q...b. c. c. | 85 | | | |

GOVERNMENT STOCKS—12:15 AND 2:15 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $500 | U. S. 5-20 C., '64......small. | 107½ | $5,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '67.... | 112¼ |
| 2,000 | U. S. 5-20 C., '65, n....2¼. | 109¾ | 10,000 | do.... | 112⅜ |
| 2,000 | do....2¼. | 109⅞ | 14,500 | do....2¼. | 112¼ |
| 1,000 | U. S. 5-20 R., '67.... | 110¾ | 4,000 | do.... | 112½ |
| 1,500 | do....c. | 111 | 1,000 | do....b. c. | 112¼ |
| 20,000 | do....2¼. | 110¾ | 51,000 | U. S. C.6s.2¼. | 108½ |
| | | | 25,000 | do....b. c. | 108⅞ |

SALES BEFORE THE CALL—12:30 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 200 | Western Union.... | 46¾ | 30 | N. J. Central..... | 86½ |
| 300 | do......c. | 46¾ | 170 | do........ | 86 |
| 100 | do........ | 46⅞ | 200 | Lake Shore........ | 59⅝ |
| 900 | do........ | 47 | 100 | do........ | 59⅝ |
| 100 | do......c. | 47 | 100 | do........ | 59⅞ |
| 400 | do........ | 47¼ | 100 | do........ | 59⅝ |
| 300 | do........ | 47 | 400 | do........ | 60 |
| 100 | do........ | 46¾ | 100 | do........c. | 60⅛ |
| 100 | do........ | 46⅞ | 100 | do........ | 60 |
| 100 | do........ | 56¾ | 100 | do........ | 59¾ |
| 200 | do........ | 46⅝ | 100 | do........c. | 59¾ |
| 100 | do......c. | 46¾ | 100 | do........c. | 59½ |
| 200 | do........ | 46½ | 100 | do........ | 59⅝ |
| 100 | Pacific Mail.....c. | 26 | 100 | do........ | 59½ |
| 100 | do........ | 26¼ | 300 | do........ | 59 |
| 100 | do........ | 26⅛ | 100 | do........ | 58¾ |
| 200 | do........ | 26¾ | 300 | do........c. | 58⅝ |
| 100 | do......c. | 26⅛ | 200 | do........ | 58½ |
| 100 | do........ | 27 | 300 | do........ | 58⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 26½ | 200 | do........ | 58¾ |
| 300 | do......b3. | 26⅛ | 200 | do........ | 58⅜ |
| 100 | do......c. | 26⅛ | 100 | do........ | 58⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 26⅛ | 300 | Erie Railway........ | 44¾ |
| 200 | Union Pacific..... | 15¾ | 100 | North-western.....c. | 32¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 15½ | 700 | do........b3. | 32½ |
| 600 | do........ | 15⅝ | 100 | do........c. | 32¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 15⅜ | 100 | Rock Island........ | 85½ |
| 200 | do........ | 15⅝ | 12 | do........ | 86 |
| 400 | do........ | 15½ | 100 | do........ | 85½ |
| 300 | N. Y. C. & Hud..... | 81½ | 100 | St. Paul........ | 23⅜ |
| 200 | do........ | 81¼ | 100 | do........ | 23¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 81 | 100 | do........ | 23 |
| 100 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | St. Paul Pref........ | 44¼ |
| 300 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........ | 44½ |
| 200 | do........ | 81½ | 100 | Panama........ | 80 |
| 100 | do........ | 81⅛ | 200 | Del., Lack.& W.c. | 83½ |
| 200 | do........ | 81½ | 40 | do........ | 84 |
| 100 | do........ | 81⅜ | 100 | Bost., H. & Erie.... | 1½ |
| 400 | do........ | 81½ | 100 | Ohio & Miss........ | 22¼ |
| 500 | do......c. | 81⅝ | 100 | do........ | 22½ |
| 200 | do........ | 81⅝ | 600 | do........ | 22¼ |
| 200 | do........ | 81⅝ | 100 | do........ | 22 |
| 400 | do........ | 81¾ | 100 | C., C. & I. C....c. | 17½ |
| 100 | do........ | 81¾ | 500 | do........ | 17 |
| 100 | do......c. | 81⅞ | 300 | Tol. & Wabash.... | 34 |
| 200 | do......c. | 81¼ | 100 | do........ | 34¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 81¾ | 200 | do........ | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........c. | 34⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........ | 34½ |
| 300 | do........ | 81⅜ | 300 | do........ | 34¼ |
| 600 | do........ | 81½ | 200 | do........ | 34⅛ |
| 200 | do........ | 81¼ | 100 | do........c. | 34¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 81½ | 100 | do........ | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do........ | 81⅛ | 200 | do........ | 34½ |
| 100 | do........ | 81⅛ | 200 | do........ | 34⅜ |
| 200 | do......c. | 81 | 100 | do........ | 34 |
| 300 | do........ | 80⅞ | 300 | Han. & St. Jo.... | 16½ |
| 300 | do........ | 80¾ | 200 | do........c. | 16½ |
| 100 | do........ | 80⅝ | 300 | do........ | 16 |
| 300 | U. S. Express.... | 47¼ | 100 | Con. Coal........ | 38½ |

SECOND BOARD—1 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| $3,000 | Mo. St. 6s.... | 85 | 10 | Panama R....b. c. | 83 |
| 3,000 | U.Pac.R.1st.... | 70 | 100 | do....b3. | 80 |
| 15,000 | do........ | 69 | 100 | U. Pac. R....b. c. | 15½ |
| 1,000 | U.Pac.10s,Inc. | 36 | 100 | do........ | 15⅝ |
| 12,000 | C. Pac. G'd bds | 84 | 200 | do........ | 15⅜ |
| 1,000 | M. & St. P. 8s, 1s.......b. c. | 103 | 100 | do........ | 15⅝ |
| 30 | Ninth Nat. Bank. | 90 | 100 | C.& P. Guar..b. c. | 73½ |
| 20 | D. & H. Canal Co. | 101 | 100 | L.S.&M.S.R.b. c. c. | 58½ |
| 50 | do........ | 102½ | 100 | do........ | 58¾ |
| 135 | do........ | 102 | 100 | do........ | 58½ |
| 200 | C'nCoal of Md.b. c. | 38 | 200 | do........ | 58⅛ |
| 200 | W. U. Tel....b. c. | 46⅛ | 200 | do........ | 58½ |
| 500 | do........ | 46½ | 100 | do........ | 58 |
| 200 | do........ | 46⅛ | 500 | do........ | 58¼ |
| 200 | do........ | 46 | 600 | do........ | 58 |
| 200 | do........ | 45⅞ | 200 | do........ | 58⅜ |
| 900 | do........ | 46 | 300 | do........ | 59 |
| 1000 | do........ | 45⅞ | 500 | do........b3. | 58¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 46⅛ | 200 | do........c. | 59⅛ |
| 300 | do........ | 45⅞ | 1100 | do........ | 59¼ |
| | | | 200 | do........c. | 59¼ |
| 600 | West. U. Tel.... | 45⅞ | 50 | C.&N.W'n R. b. c. | 32¾ |
| 200 | do........ | 45⅞ | 100 | do........ | 32 |
| 100 | do........ | 46 | 50 | C. & N. W'n Pf.... | 56 |
| 400 | do........ | 46¼ | 50 | C.&R.I.Railroad.. | 84⅞ |
| 100 | do........ | 46⅛ | 200 | do........b. c. | 84½ |
| 50 | do........ | 46 | 135 | do........ | 85¼ |
| 100 | Pac.Mail S. Co.. | 26⅛ | 100 | M.& St. P.R.b. c. | 22¾ |
| 200 | do....b. c. | 26⅜ | 300 | do........ | 22½ |
| 300 | N.Y.C.&H.R..b. c. | 80¾ | 1000 | do........ | 22¼ |
| 200 | do........ | 80¾ | 100 | T.,W.&W'n R.b. c. | 33 |
| 400 | do........ | 80½ | 100 | do........ | 33¼ |
| 400 | do........ | 80⅝ | 100 | do........ | 33½ |
| 200 | do......s3. | 80½ | 100 | do........s3. | 33⅜ |
| 500 | do........ | 80½ | 100 | do........ | 33⅝ |
| 100 | do......c. | 80⅝ | 200 | do........ | 33⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 80¾ | 100 | do........ | 33⅞ |
| 300 | do........ | 80⅞ | 200 | do........ | 33⅞ |
| 200 | do........ | 81 | 20 | Del., L. & W'n R.. | 83 |
| 100 | do........ | 81¼ | 200 | do........ | 82½ |
| 200 | Erie Railway.... | 44⅝ | 200 | do........ | 82 |
| 200 | do....b. c. | 45 | 100 | do........b. c. | 81 |
| 300 | do........ | 44⅞ | 500 | O. & Miss. R. b. c. | 22½ |
| 100 | do........ | 45 | 700 | do........ | 22¼ |
| 100 | Harlem Railroad. | 100¾ | 100 | do........ | 22⅛ |
| 100 | do........ | 100⅛ | 500 | do........ | 22⅜ |
| 200 | do....b. c. | 100⅞ | 200 | H.&St.Jo.R.b. c. | 16½ |
| 500 | do........ | 100 | 300 | do........ | 16 |
| 100 | do........ | 100⅛ | 200 | St.L.K.C.&N.Pf.b.c. | 21 |
| 200 | do........ | 100⅛ | 100 | C.,C.&I.C.R.b. c. c. | 16½ |
| 200 | do......s3. | 100 | 300 | do........ | 16½ |
| 300 | U.S. Express.b. c. | 47¼ | 100 | do........ | 16¾ |

SALES FROM 2:30 TO 3 P. M.

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 800 | West. Union.... | 47 | 500 | Erie Railway.s60. | 43 |
| 100 | do......c. | 47¼ | 100 | do........ | 44¾ |
| 1100 | do........ | 47¼ | 500 | Lake Shore........ | 59¼ |
| 1500 | do........ | 47⅜ | 100 | do........ | 59 |
| 200 | do........ | 47¼ | 200 | do........ | 58⅞ |
| 200 | do........ | 47 | 200 | do........ | 58¾ |
| 300 | do........ | 46¾ | 100 | do........ | 58¼ |
| 500 | do........ | 46½ | 100 | do........ | 58⅝ |
| 600 | do........ | 46⅝ | 300 | do........ | 58½ |
| 100 | do........ | 46⅞ | 100 | do........s10. | 58⅝ |
| 400 | do........ | 46⅝ | 100 | do........ | 58¾ |
| 900 | do........ | 46⅝ | 700 | do........ | 58⅝ |
| 320 | do........ | 46 | 1000 | do........ | 58⅜ |
| 100 | do........ | 46 | 200 | do........ | 58¼ |
| 500 | do........ | 46 | 700 | do........ | 58⅛ |
| 800 | do........ | 46 | 200 | Union Pacific.... | 15¼ |
| 1000 | do........ | 46⅛ | 400 | do........ | 15¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 46⅛ | 500 | do........ | 15⅛ |
| 60 | do........ | 47 | 500 | do........ | 15¼ |
| 4000 | U. P. 1st M.... | 69 | 100 | do........ | 15½ |
| 20 | U. S. Express.... | 51 | 200 | North-western.... | 31⅜ |
| 100 | Pac. Mail........ | 26¾ | 100 | do........ | 32 |
| 600 | do........ | 27 | 300 | do........ | 31½ |
| 100 | N. Y. C. & Hud.... | 81¼ | 100 | Rock Island........ | 85½ |
| 200 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........ | 85¼ |
| 100 | do........ | 81¼ | 100 | St. Paul Pf........ | 44 |
| 300 | do........ | 81¼ | 100 | St. Paul........c. | 23 |
| 200 | do......s3. | 81⅛ | 100 | do........ | 22½ |
| 200 | do........ | 81¼ | 100 | Tol. & Wab....b3. | 34 |
| 600 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........ | 34 |
| 200 | do........ | 81⅛ | 200 | do........ | 34½ |
| 200 | do........ | 81¼ | 100 | do........ | 34½ |
| 100 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........ | 34⅛ |
| 300 | do........ | 81 | 100 | do........ | 34⅛ |
| 200 | do........ | 80⅞ | 100 | do........ | 34 |
| 300 | do........ | 81⅛ | 100 | do........c. | 33⅞ |
| 600 | do........ | 81 | 100 | do........ | 33⅝ |
| 400 | do........ | 80⅞ | 25 | D., L. & W........ | 81½ |
| 200 | do........ | 80¾ | 400 | do........ | 80½ |
| 400 | do........ | 80⅞ | 200 | do........ | 80 |
| 200 | do........ | 80½ | 200 | Han. & St. Jo.... | 16½ |
| 500 | do........ | 80⅝ | 175 | do........ | 16 |
| 200 | do........ | 81 | 500 | Ohio & Miss........ | 22⅝ |
| 100 | do........ | 81½ | 100 | C., C. & I. C....c. | 17 |
| 100 | Harlem........ | 101 | | | |

FRIDAY, Oct. 31—P. M.

The financial situation to-day is not fairly reflected in the continued downward course of the Stock Exchange. The rumors of mercantile failures current early in the day were not realized, and some of these rumors, we are quite sure, were pointed at prominent firms who have few obligations outstanding other than their open accounts with the Importers and Domestic Commission people, on which they have a claim for indulgence, if required, by the exigencies of the panic. The fact that large liberties are taken with such names in Wall street is unfortunate in a season of excitement like the present, but this circumstance became founded upon the failure of a great and widely-expanded house yesterday, proves nothing as against the credit of mercantile firms of first respectability who are pursuing a legitimate trade, and whose wealth is not locked up in mill property or real estate.

The apparent terrible depression on the Share list at the Stock Exchange, is the result, in part at least, of the prevailing *Bearish* temper among the great majority (numerically speaking) of the Brokers. They find their profit in jobbing for the *short* account, because there is a large amount of Stocks thrown upon the market by the panic, still to find a resting place. And the same parties are also favored by the prevailing suspicion that even a larger amount is locked up temporarily in the Grinnell Bankruptcy, although we have reason to suppose that this is somewhat exaggerated. It is difficult to know what proportion of the precipitate and heavy sales of the New-York and Western Roads and of Western Telegraph, registered and reported from the Exchange Board, was pressed for the want of Money or from dire necessity, but, as remarked yesterday, we deem it safe to conclude that four-fifths of the transactions grow out of contracts made since the reopening of the Exchange on the 3d ult., and of more recent contracts on *short* account. The fact remains, however, that prices to-day were pressed to lower figures than in the worst days of the panic in September.

The sales of Gold show comparative steadiness, 108¼@108⅜ ₱ cent., while Exchange is lower than yesterday, not over 96½@96¾ ₱ cent. for 60 days London, and 97¾@98 ₱ cent. for sight.

Closing Quotations—Oct. 31.

| | Thursday. | Friday. |
|---|---|---|
| United States New 5s.......... | 108¼ | 108 |
| U. S. 5-20s, May and November. | 108¼ | 108 |
| U. S. 5-20s, January and July.. | 112¼ | 112¼ |
| American Gold.......... | 108⅜ | 108¼ |
| Bills on London, 60 days.......... | 106¼ | 106 |
| N. Y. Central and Hudson..... | 83¾ | 81⅛ |
| Chicago and Rock Island..... | 87⅝ | 84¾ |
| Pacific Mail.......... | 28⅜ | 26⅞ |
| St. Paul Common.......... | 23¾ | 22⅝ |
| Ohio and Mississippi.......... | 23⅛ | 22⅜ |
| Western Union.......... | 50 | 46⅝ |
| Erie.......... | 45¼ | 44¾ |
| Union Pacific.......... | 16⅜ | 15⅝ |
| Lake Shore.......... | 61⅝ | 58⅜ |
| Toledo and Wabash.......... | 36¾ | 33⅝ |
| Harlem.......... | 103⅜ | 101¼ |
| North-west.......... | 33½ | 31⅜ |

The Public Funds of the United States were a fraction weaker than yesterday, and the Railroad Mortgages were depressed on the Central Pacifics to 84 ₱ cent., and the Unions sold below 70 ₱ cent. The following are the bids, as nearly as we can make the figures, at the close of the day on the various Public Funds of the United States:

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 6 ₱ cent. reg., '81.. | 111 | 5-20 reg., '67........ | 110½ |
| 6 ₱ cent. coup., '81.. | 112 | 5-20 coup., '67........ | 112¼ |
| 5-20 reg., '62.. | 105½ | 5-20 reg., '68........ | 111 |
| 5-20 coup., '62.. | 106½ | 5-20 coup., '68........ | 112 |
| 5-20 coup., '64.. | 107½ | 10-40 reg........ | 106⅛ |
| 5-20 coup., '65.. | 108 | 10-40 coup........ | 106½ |
| 5-20 reg., n. i., '65.. | 109½ | 5s coup., '81........ | 108 |
| 5-20 coup., n. i., '65.. | 109⅞ | 6s Currency........ | 108¾ |

UNITED STATES TREASURY,
NEW-YORK, Friday, Oct. 31, 1873.

| | |
|---|---|
| Gold receipts.......... | $1,389,517 26 |
| Gold payments.......... | 623,751 28 |
| Gold balance.......... | 48,952,474 87 |
| Currency receipts.......... | 511,583 79 |
| Currency payments.......... | 551,593 83 |
| Currency balance.......... | 3,808,764 82 |
| Customs.......... | 269,000 00 |

PHILADELPHIA STOCKS—OCT. 31.

*Telegraphed to Messrs. E. D. Randolph & Co.*

| | Bid. | Asked. |
|---|---|---|
| City 6s, old.......... | 96 | 96½ |
| City 6s, new.......... | 100⅞ | 101 |
| Camden and Amboy.......... | 114 | 115 |
| Pensylvania Central.......... | 89½ | 89¾ |
| Reading.......... | 101 | 101½ |
| Lehigh Valley.......... | 54 | 54½ |
| Catawissa Preferred.......... | 38 | 38½ |
| Philadelphia and Erie.......... | 15 | 15½ |
| Lehigh Navigation.......... | 23 | |
| Lehigh Gold Loan.......... | | 80½ |

The Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company will pay promptly the coupons on their first and second mortgage bonds, due Nov. 1, at their office in Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad streets. The regular quarterly dividend on the stock of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri has just been paid by the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company.

The Treasury Office paid out $446,000 Gold Interest to-day, and took in $269,000 Gold Customs.

The following is a statement of business at the United States Assay Office, at New-York, for the month ending Oct. 31, 1873:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits of gold: | | |
| Foreign coins.......... | $6,770,000 00 | |
| Foreign bullion.......... | 1,611,000 00 | |
| United States bullion.......... | 330,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, (re-deposits).......... | 34,000 00 | |
| Jeweler's bars.......... | 25,000 00 | —$8,770,000 00 |
| Deposits of silver, including purchases: | | |
| Jeweler's bars.......... | $6,000 00 | |
| Foreign coins.......... | 25,000 00 | |
| Foreign bullion.......... | 2,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, (contained in gold).......... | $4,500 00 | |
| United States bullion, (re-deposits).......... | 186,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, Lake Superior.......... | 43,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, Nebraska.......... | 10,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, Colorado.......... | 70,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, Montana.......... | 500 00 | |
| United States bullion, Utah.......... | 113,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, Nevada.......... | 115,000 00 | |
| United States bullion, New Mexico.......... | 6,000 00 | — 560,000 00 |
| Total deposits.......... | | $9,330,000 00 |
| Amount payable in bars.. | $330,000 00 | |
| Amount payable in coins. | 9,000,000 00 | —$9,330,000 00 |
| Gold bars stamped.......... | $417,810 25 | |
| Silver bars stamped.......... | 354,941 65 | — $772,751 90 |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, gold.. | $5,913,719 69 | |
| Transmitted to United States Mint, Philadelphia, for coinage, silver. | 254,081 94 | —$6,167,801 63 |

The following is a statement of receipts and disbursements at the office of the United States Assistant Treasurer, New-York:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Sept. 30, 1873, by balance.......... | | $59,208,384 15 |
| Receipts during the month: | | |
| On account of Customs.. | $8,146,522 43 | |
| On account of gold notes.. | 2,304,500 00 | |
| On account of internal revenue.......... | 151,380 03 | |
| On account of act June 8, 1872, certificates.......... | 1,545,000 00 | |
| On account of Post Office Department.......... | 1,941,931 19 | |
| On account of transfers.. | 17,111,091 49 | |
| On account of patent fees.. | 1,413 25 | |
| On account of miscellaneous.......... | 337,703 21 | |
| On account of disbursing accounts.......... | 10,690,753 73 | |
| On account of Assay Office | 9,058,934 30 | |
| On account of interest accounts, viz: In coin.. | 891,568 99 | —52,199,924 62 |
| Total.......... | | $111,408,308 77 |
| Payments: | | |
| Treasury drafts.......... | $37,576,119 57 | |
| Post Office drafts.......... | 1,706,915 16 | |
| Disbursing accounts.......... | 14,912,289 63 | |
| Assay Office.......... | 8,666,397 33 | |
| Interest accounts, viz.: | | |
| In coin.......... | 3,237,333 83 | —56,101,035 52 |
| Balance.......... | | $55,307,273 25 |
| Balance to credit Treasurer United States.......... | $45,191,316 09 | |
| Balance to credit disbursing accounts.......... | 9,278,340 77 | |
| Balance to credit Assay Office.......... | 837,616 39 | —55,307,273 25 |
| Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1872.......... | | $11,314,166 05 |
| Receipts for Customs in the month of October, 1873.......... | | 8,146,522 43 |
| Decrease, 1873.......... | | $3,167,643 62 |

The week's imports of foreign dry goods have been to the specie value of $1,358,683; amount marketed, $1,092,339.

Announcement is made that the November coupons on bonds of the companies forming the Vermont division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Line will be paid in gold, those payable in this City by Messrs. Fairbanks & Co., No. 311 Broadway.

## BANKING AND FINANCIAL.

☞ REAL ESTATE MORTGAGE BONDS,
COUPON OR REGISTERED, INTEREST 7 PER CENT.,
Guaranteed by the
EQUITABLE TRUST COMPANY,
$1,000,000 CAPITAL.
For sale at the office of the Company,
No. 76 Cedar-st., New-York.
JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

☞ COUPONS DUE NOV. 1 ON BONDS OF THE Lamoille Valley, Montpelier and St. Johnsbury and Essex County Railroad Companies, composing the Vermont Division of the Portland and Ogdensburg Railroad Line, will be paid IN GOLD at the First National Bank, Boston, and at the office of FAIRBANKS & CO., No. 311 Broadway, New-York. Interest on registered bonds will be paid in Boston only.

☞ AARON G. CRANE,
No. 93 Cedar st.,
Dealer in Elizabeth City and New-Jersey Securities, offers for sale securities to parties who wish to reinvest proceeds of bonds of Elizabeth City, &c., due and paid to-day, Nov. 1, 1873.

## *HOT BLOOD IN INDIANA.*

### THE COUNTY-SEAT WAR IN WAYNE COUNTY —A JAIL ATTACKED BY DISGUISED ARMED MEN.

A telegram from Richmond, Ind., to the Cincinnati *Times*, dated Oct. 29, gives some details of the disturbance in Centreville on the morning of that day. The correspondent says:

"About 3 o'clock this morning the citizens were aroused from sleep by the violent and prolonged ringing of the Court-house bell, and, this failing to alarm the people, the fire-bells added their incessant clang. Hundreds of people went from the windows to the doors of their mansions, peering out into the starlight night, but, seeing no evidence of a conflagration, almost all returned to listen for an hour to the loud alarm bells. Those who dared the cold and went to the depot, found an engine and two cars chartered by the commissioners awaiting the gathering of a crowd to proceed to Centreville, where exaggerated reports were told of the bombardment of the jail building by an infuriated mob, and of the killing and wounding of a party of Deputy Sheriffs, who had barricaded themselves in the building, and had been fired upon with loaded cannon and every other conceivable weapon of war. About 100 persons, variously attired, boarded the train, and together with Sheriff Study, started for Centreville to quell the riot. * * * From the besieged party of Deputies we learn the following facts of the siege: At 10:30 o'clock Lew. Samuels, Len. Scott, William Alexander, Fred. Peele, Frank Davenport, Doc Watson, and another were besieged in their quarters in the Sheriff's residence by a crowd of masked and otherwise disguised persons, who demanded that the centre doors be at once opened. Upon the deputies refusing to obey the order the mob commenced swearing and threatening acts of greater violence. After an hour's parley the spokesman of the mob gave the Deputies twenty minutes to surrender. This they did not do, when an old iron six-pounder, mounted on wooden wheels, was brought in front of the building and fired—probably a blank charge, as it did no execution. Lew. Samuels, Len. Scott, and another of the deputies escaped through a back window, and on foot fled to Richmond, when the alarm bells were rung to call out recruits. At 3:30 the mob, after more demands to surrender, brought the cannon to bear upon the front door and fired. The report of the ordnance was distinctly heard here, five miles distant. This time the gun was loaded with iron scraps, old nails, bolts, and other débris of a blacksmith shop. The effect was to entirely shatter the heavy door, through which breach the yelling mob hurled themselves; but Alexander Peele, Watson, and Davenport had retreated into the jail in the rear, and again barricaded themselves in the iron cells. At the moment of the discharge of the cannon nearly 100 shots were fired from small arms from every direction, several balls passing in close proximity to the brave boys guarding the county property with their lives. Now commenced another parley, the mob demanding that the jail door be opened or they would murder the defenders, only one of whom, Watson, urged a surrender, and even threatened to open the door, but the revolvers of the other three had a salutary effect upon his courage. The mob at last gave the deputies five minutes in which to surrender, or they would blow open the iron doors with the cannon now brought into the hall and leveled at the jail doors. The mob declared they would not injure those who would lay down their arms and submit to being searched for the jail keys. This indignity the deputies refused, but finally, being confronted by an armed mob of sixty men, with loaded cannon, they proposed to surrender, provided they were allowed to leave their fortress bearing their arms, and without search. These terms were agreed to, and the heroic fellows marched out of their stronghold. The mob at once surrounded them, and marched to the edge of the village, where, with three cheers for the dastardly outrage, they disbanded, just as the train from Richmond, bearing recruits, steamed up to the little station-house, ten minutes too late for an account of bloodshed or a big foot-race. The deputies marched at double quick, four abreast, on to Richmond, but returned at once to join the reserve corps, who, after a long search, found the cannon, which a portion of the force brought back to this city in triumph, and dragging it through our muddy streets, placed it in the new Court-house yard, where it now frowns threateningly.

From the County Commissioners we learn, upon their returning here, that they have done everything in their power to satisfy the unreasonable demands of the Centerville people, even proposing to remove only the jail-building proper, and to leave the fine residence of the Sheriff for some charitable institution to be founded there. Commissioner Wiggins has received anonymous letters warning him to desist in his efforts to remove the jail or he will be murdered. Many other prominent men are threatened with death unless the jail is left where it don't belong. The Commissioners are sending wagons to Centerville this afternoon for the old material, and there will probably be further trouble, and perhaps somebody hurt, as an armed force of deputies now hold possession of the property there, and others are to reinforce them. All will be fed from this place, provisions being unobtainable there.

### *CHASING THE DEER.*

The Painted Post *Times* of Oct. 29 says that deer are quite plenty in that section this Fall, and tells the following of the fate of one of them: "On Thursday last a deer ran through the main street of our village, pursued by a yelling crowd. She ran up Water street, and in endeavoring to run through the Foundry lane, ran with great force against the *Times* Office, and then crossed over to Chemung street, up which street she ran to near the railroad bridge above E. S. Borland's, where she was caught by a dog that held her until W. G. Covert came up and cut her throat."

## *FOREIGN NOTES.*

At a recent meeting held at Oxford, resolutions against the Game laws were defeated by large majorities.

The yield of the Australian gold mines is increasing. During the first nine months this year England imported $35,517,405.

The twelve hundredth anniversary of the foundation of Ely Cathedral has just been celebrated. The festival was the greatest that has ever taken place in that ancient City.

It is reported that the Queen Dowager of Prussia loses 700,000 thalers by the failure of the famous banking-house of Quistorp at Berlin, and that a Prince of the Royal Family will suffer to a greater extent.

The Countess Bernstorff, the widow of the late German Ambassador to the British Court, has been presented with a very valuable bracelet, richly set with pearls and diamonds, as a souvenir of her long sojourn in that country.

The German expedition for the exploration of the Libyan desert is expected to start from Europe about the end of November, and from Egypt early in December, and it is thought that the first reports may accordingly be looked forward to about Christmas.

The Australian colonies are flourishing under a free trade policy. The Colonial Treasurer for New South Wales has just made his financial statement, announcing a large surplus, and a rapidly increasing revenue. No taxes are retained except for revenue purposes.

A committee has been formed for organizing a pilgrimage from Nice to Jerusalem and the holy places. The pilgrimage will extend over three months, and each person taking part in it will have to contribute 1,800 francs. The pilgrimage will be confined to men.

A steam yacht of 117 tons, after coaling at Port Glasgow, has sailed for Belfast and Dublin, thence to Cape Coast, to witness the events likely to take place in connection with the Ashantee war. The yacht is owned by Capt. Nolan and commanded by Capt. Johnstone.

The Roman *Official Gazette* publishes the returns of the sales of ecclesiastical estates during the month of September. The amount realized was 4,287,105 francs, and in the previous portion of the year 35,910,134 francs. The total amount disposed of since October, 1867, down to the present date, is 430,107,698 francs.

A telegram from Geneva says that the Brunswick Government has offered a compromise to the City of Geneva in the matter of the Duke Charles' property. The Government proposes to abstain from legal proceedings provided Geneva will consent to renounce its claims upon all property of the late Duke situate in Brunswick.

A determined stand has been taken by the Austrian Jesuits against the State. Father Beel, general of the order, has directed the members in Innspruck not to conform to the demands of the Government in regard to the theological faculty. The Jesuit professors will leave the University, and their places will be supplied by lay professors.

"Brown Bess," whose name had almost died out of the annals of modern warfare, has been awakened from mere oblivion by the peculiar requirements of the Ashantee War. Supplies of the antiquated weapon with the flint lock are being sent out to Sir Garnet Wolseley, as being best adapted to the use of his faithful allies the Fantee warriors.

The Silesian *Press* learns that in consequence of the increasing chances of a Monarchical restoration in France, which is suspected to signify an early war of revenge, orders have been given by the German military authorities for completing the proposed armaments with greater speed than was originally contemplated. The Count De Chambord's letter may alter this.

At a recent meeting of the Anglo-Belgian Prize Fund Association, the Lord Mayor, who occupied the chair, alluded to the strong feeling of friendship that exists between Belgium and England, and said that if the former were attacked by any European power England would rise as one man in her defense. The sentiment seemed to receive the hearty approval of the meeting.

Upon the question of education in Ireland the result of the conference held by the Roman Catholic Bishops has sufficiently transpired. They pledge themselves to the denominational system, and propose that the Roman Catholic University, with training colleges and seminaries affiliated to it, and in which the degrees will be conferred by Papal authority, shall be constituted the chief seat of education in the country.

From Sheffield we learn that the high price of coal is causing collieries to be acquired by the principal manufacturing firms at enormous prices. In addition to the purchase of Carhouse Collieries by Messrs. John Brown & Co. for £137,000, and of the Oaks by another firm for £240,000, one of the leading steel houses has bought two collieries near Sheffield for an amount which is rumored to be very large.

One James Mahony, who, from the number of convictions proved against him, may be classed as a professional thief, was sentenced lately by the Chairman of Lewes Quarter Sessions to seven years' penal servitude and five years' police surveillance for his last felonious exploit. He pathetically begged for another chance, and suggested that by tossing up it should be decided whether he was to have fourteen years, twenty-one years, or nothing.

At Chiddingfold, where the body of the late Bishop Wilberforce rested for two hours on its way from Abinger to Lavington, the rector has caused a slab of red Robin Hood stone to be inserted in the wall at the spot, bordered with Petworth marble. The following is the inscription: "Near this spot, at eventide, on Monday, July 21, 1873, rested the body of Samuel Wilberforce, on its last journey home to Lavington. By a fall from his horse he was called suddenly from unwearied labor to eternal rest."

A model village is in course of completion at Clapham, London, for clerks, artisans, laborers, and others of small means. For the first seventy houses there were 200 applications. All are built on the most approved sanitary and architectural principles. Schools, a lecture hall, baths, and wash-houses, play and cricket grounds, and churches, are provided for. The houses are commodious, and each has a garden. The rent of a house of nine or ten rooms is from $90 to $100. The situation is one of the best in London.

The *Diritto* publishes a letter from Aden, dated the 28th ult., which expresses a belief that British diplomacy is opposed to the occupation of Berbera by the Egyptians. Another letter from Aden of the 4th inst. states that the Sultan of Makala has sold to the Rajah of Gabeto half of the country, of which a quarter had previously been disposed of to the British Government by the preceding Sultan. The Governor of Aden has sent a man-of-war to Makala to demand the annulment of the sale or the payment of a large indemnity.

In order to avoid the delay and extra expense involved in taking home guns from distant foreign stations to England for slight repairs, an arrangement has been made for having such repairs executed at stations selected for the purpose in distant places. Two factories have up to the present been established—one at Esquimalt, Vancouver's Island, for the purpose of the fleet in the Pacific Ocean, and the other at Hong Kong for the fleet in the China seas, both of which are to be available for the repairs required for guns in the neighboring British possessions.

The countenance given by the Commander in Chief in India to the development of the art of rifle shooting has already been productive of good results, and both in the native and European armies rifle-prize contests now form no mean part of the year's programme. The Wimbledon meeting of the Bombay Presidency was brought to a close at Poona on the 13th ult., after lasting six days. The championship of the meeting was secured by Color Sergt. Tuck, of the Fifty-sixth Regiment; but the prize given by Lord Napier, of Magdala, was wrested from the Europeans by Havildar Shaik Hussan, of the First Belooch Regiment.

The *Pungolo* of Naples, which is quoted by the *Piccolo* with full confidence, says: "On the 19th inst. a Custom-house guard was taken to the Hospital of Conocchia, and, as death was supposed soon after to have occurred, he was laid in the mortuary chamber by the side of others who had died of the cholera. A few hours after he recovered, and to his surprise and dismay, realized his position. He had strength enough to shout and make himself heard, and, on being liberated and properly attended to, recovered so far that he has since presented himself to his commander."

## FINANCIAL.

# VERMILYE & CO.

## BANKERS,

**10 and 18 Nassau-st., New-York.**

DEALERS IN ALL ISSUES OF GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
FIRST-CLASS RAILROAD AND MUNICIPAL BONDS ALWAYS ON HAND FOR INVESTMENT.
BUY AND SELL ON COMMISSION RAILWAY STOCKS, BONDS, AND GOLD.
INTEREST ON DEPOSITS.

WASH'N R. VERMILYE, DONALD MACKAY,
JAS. A. TROWBRIDGE, LATHAM A. FISH.

George Opdyke & Co., Bankers, No. 25 Nassau-st., New-York, like an incorporated Bank, receive deposits subject to check at sight, with the additional advantage to Depositors of Interest on daily Balances.

# WOOD & DAVIS

## BANKERS,

*No. 31 Pine st., New-York.*

ALLOW INTEREST ON CURRENT ACCOUNTS, EXECUTE ORDERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, RAILROAD BONDS and STOCKS, and GOLD.

C. D. WOOD. SAML. D. DAVIS.

# TURNER BROTHERS,

M. C. Turner, T. C. Turner, J. Turner, R. Turner, } **BANKERS,** { A. Turner, G. M. Turner, J. S. Decker.

**No. 14 Nassau-st., New-York,**

Transact a general Banking business, (checks pass through Bank Clearing-house,) allow interest on Balances, issue Certificates of Deposit, draw Sight Exchange and make Telegraphic Transfers, pay coupons for Municipal and other Corporations, and keep Books of Registry and Transfer. Orders executed at Gold and Stock Exchanges for cash only.

AGENCY OF THE
BANK OF BRITISH NORTH AMERICA,
No. 52 Wall st.

COMMERCIAL CREDITS issued for use in Europe, China, and Japan, the East and West Indies, and South America. Also, Circular Letters of Credit for Travelers, available in all parts of the World.

Demand and Time Bills of Exchange, payable in London and elsewhere, bought and sold at current rates. Also Cable Transfers.

Demand Drafts on Scotland and Ireland, also on Canada, British Columbia, and San Francisco. Bills collected and other Banking business transacted.

JOHN PATON, Agent.

# New-York Central and Hudson River

7 PER CENT. BONDS OF '71, FREE OF TAX,
INTEREST APRIL AND OCTOBER, AND
*New-York and Harlem*
CONSOLIDATED BONDS OF '72,
7 PER CENT. COUPONS, MAY AND NOVEMBER,
FOR SALE by
WILLIAM T. MEREDITH & CO.,
No. 54 Exchange place.

TO THE HOLDERS AND OWNERS OF THE First Mortgage Bonds of the Central Branch Union Pacific Railroad Company, (formerly called the Atchison and Pike's Peak Railroad Company:)

Notice is hereby given that the President and Board of Directors of said Company will, on the 8th day of November, 1873, at 10 o'clock in the forenoon, make application to the Supreme Court of the State of New-York, at a Special Term thereof, then to be held at the Chambers of said Court, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, in the First Judicial District of said State, for an order confirming the appointment by said President and Board of Directors of Richard H. Bowne and Benjamin C. Wetmore as Trustees under the mortgage deed bearing date May 1, 1865, given by said Railroad Company to John E. Williams and Benjamin W. Bonney, to secure the payment of said bonds, in the place of said Benjamin W. Bonney, deceased, and said John E. Williams, resigned.

Dated New-York, Oct. 22, 1873.
By order of the Board.
THOS. M. SOTHER, Secretary.
STERLING & WALDEN, Attorneys, No. 9 Pine st., New-York.

OFFICE OF THE CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD COMPANY, NO. 59 LIBERTY-ST., NEW-YORK, Aug. 4, 1873.

CHICAGO AND ALTON RAILROAD PREferred First Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds.—Notice is hereby given that we have this day designated by lot, thirty bonds, numbered as follows: 51, 309, 66, 569, 422, 30, 111, 19, 522, 349, 215, 565, 120, 385, 288, 590, 190, 593, 12, 197, 567, 204, 262, 375, 27, 240, 497, 181, 360, 356, of $1,000 each for redemption. According to the terms of the mortgage, interest thereon will cease Nov. 1, 1873. The undersigned are ready to pay them with interest, so far as accrued, on presentation and surrender.

S. J. TILDEN, No. 12 Wall st.
L. H. MEYER, No. 21 Nassau st.

JOHN MUNROE & CO.,
BANKERS, NO. 8 WALL-ST., NEW-YORK.
ISSUE CIRCULAR LETTERS OF CREDIT ON MUNROE & CO., PARIS, AND ON THE CONSOLIDATED BANK, LONDON.

BROWN BROTHERS & CO.,
NO. 59 WALL-ST.,
ISSUE COMMERCIAL and TRAVELERS' CREDITS AVAILABLE in all PARTS of the WORLD.

INSURANCE SCRIP.

ATLANTIC MUTUAL INSURANCE SCRIP wanted by WM. C. GILMAN, No. 46 Pine st.

OFFICE OF THE CUMBERLAND AND PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD CO., No. 71 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED WILL RECEIVE PROposals for the surrender of the Second Mortgage Bonds of this Company to the amount of $20,000 (twenty thousand dollars) in cash, for the Sinking Fund, at the office of the Company as above, up to 12 o'clock, noon, on the 12th November proximo.

Proposals should be addressed to the "Trustees of the Second Mortgage Bonds, Cumberland and Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 71 Broadway."

F. H. WOLCOTT,
HENRY STURGIS RUSSELL,
Trustees under the mortgage.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD COMPANY, TREASURER'S DEPARTMENT, PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 1, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE Stockholders that the fourth installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1872, will be due and payable at the office of the Company between Nov. 1 and 28, 1873.

An installment of twenty-five per cent. on the allotment of new stock of 1873 will be due and payable at the same time and place. The remaining installment of twenty-five per cent. will also be received from such stockholders as may desire to pay in full for their shares.

EDMUND SMITH, Treasurer.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF CONTROLLER OF THE CURRENCY, WASHINGTON, Sept. 23, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO ALL persons who may have claims against THE NATIONAL BANK OF THE COMMONWEALTH, in the City of New-York, that they are called upon to present the same and to make legal proof thereof to ISAAC H. BAILEY, Receiver, at the office of said bank, in the City of New-York.

JOHN JAY KNOX, Controller of the Currency.

MANUFACTURERS' AND MERCHANTS' BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 28, 1873.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION FOR DIRECTORS OF this bank will be held at the banking-rooms, Nos. 561 and 563 Broadway, on TUESDAY, Nov. 11, prox., at noon. Polls will close at 1 o'clock P. M.

THEO. D. WARREN, Cashier.

NOTICE.—OAKES AMES, ONE OF THE TRUSTEES under the first mortgage indenture of the road of the Union Pacific Railroad Company, having deceased, and the surviving Trustee and the said corporation having failed to unite in the appointment of a successor, a meeting of the bondholders under said mortgage, for the purpose of filling such vacancy, pursuant to the terms thereof, will be held at Room No. 35 Drexel Building, corner of Wall and Broad sts., New-York City, on WEDNESDAY, Dec. 3, 1873, at 12 o'clock M.

E. H. ROLLINS, Secretary Union Pacific Railroad Company.

THE ANNUAL ELECTION OF THE TRUSTEES of the Fishkill and Dutchess Iron Ore Company, will be held at the office of the Company, No. 58 Broadway, Room No. 12, on TUESDAY, Nov. 4, 1873, at 12 o'clock noon. GEO. C. GAGE, Secretary.

MONEY TO LOAN IMMEDIATELY ON BOND and mortgage in New-York, Brooklyn, and New-Jersey, $5,000 to $100,000. References: Hon. John J. Cisco, Jacob D. Vermilye, Esq., Robt. H. Lowry, Esq. Apply to SAMUEL S. WOOD, Jr., No. 155 Broadway.

## FURNITURE.

AT THE PRIVATE RESIDENCE, NO. 329 West 22d st., fine furniture imported from Paris, for sale at less than the original cost paid for in Europe, exclusive of duties and freight charges. The house itself, a fine brown four-story building, to lease; rent, $1,700 per annum. No agents.

## DIVIDENDS.

NEW-JERSEY MIDLAND RAILROAD COMPANY.

TREASURER'S OFFICE, No. 25 NASSAU ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 18, 1873.

The Coupons of the **Consolidated Mortgage Bonds** of this Company, falling due Nov. 1 next, will be paid on and after that date at this office.

The transfer-books of the **Registered Bonds** will close on the 25th inst. and reopen Nov. 10. Holders of the **First and Second Mortgage Bonds** of this Company may fund the same in the Consolidated Gold Bonds on advantageous terms by application to the Treasurer, at this office, and any holders of such First or Second Mortgage Bonds will confer a favor by sending their names and address to the Treasurer. H. R. LOW, Treas.

EXECUTIVE OFFICE, WESTERN UNION TELEGRAPH COMPANY, NEW-YORK, Oct. 29, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN TO THE holders of the coupon currency bonds of this company that in consequence of rumors that counterfeits of said bonds are in circulation, it is deemed advisable for the protection of the public, as well as of the company, to require the presentation of the bonds, with the coupons due Nov. 1. Payment of the coupons will be made at the office of the Treasurer of the company, No. 145 Broadway.

By order of the Executive Committee.
WILLIAM ORTON, President.

OFFICE OF UNITED STATES EXPRESS COMPANY, No. 82 Broadway, NEW-YORK, Oct. 22, 1873.

THE DIRECTORS OF THE UNITED STATES Express Company have declared a Quarterly Dividend of $2 per share, payable at the general office of the Company, No. 82 Broadway, New-York, on and after Nov. 3, prox.

The transfer-books will close, at the Union Trust Company of New-York, at 2 o'clock P. M. on FRIDAY, the 24th inst., and remain closed until Wednesday, Nov. 5. GEO. G. FARNHAM, Treasurer.

OFFICE OF THE TOLEDO, WABASH AND WESTERN RAILWAY COMPANY, No. 13 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 25, 1873.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN THAT THE Dividend of Three and One-half (3½) per Cent. on the preferred stock of this Company due Nov. 1, will be paid at the offices of the Company, on and after that date. The transfer-books will close at the close of business on the 28th inst., and open on the morning of Nov. 2.

The coupons of the bonds of this Company due Nov. 1 will be paid on presentation at the Metropolitan National Bank on and after that date.

I. D. COX, President.

COMMERCIAL WAREHOUSE COMPANY OF NEW-YORK, No. 29 WILLIAM ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 13, 1873.

THE BOARD OF DIRECTORS HAVE THIS day declared a Quarterly Dividend of Two and One-half per Cent. on the capital stock of the Company, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from Oct. 31 until Nov. 3.

JAMES CLYNE, Secretary.

MECHANICS' AND TRADERS' NATIONAL BANK, (CORNER BOWERY AND BROOME STS.,) NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FIVE PER CENT. ON CAPITAL stock has been declared payable on and after the 1st day of November next, free of taxes. The transfer-books will be closed from date to Nov. 1, 1873.

By order GEO. W. YOULE, Cashier.

THE NATIONAL MECHANICS' BANKING ASSOCIATION OF NEW-YORK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1873.

THE PRESIDENT AND DIRECTORS HAVE this day declared a Dividend of Four per Cent., payable to stockholders, free from all taxes, on and after Nov. 1.

The transfer-books will be closed from date to 1st proximo. M. F. READING, Cashier.

INDIANAPOLIS AND ST. LOUIS RAILROAD COMPANY.

The coupons of the First Mortgage Bonds of this Company, due on Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that date at the office of Winslow, Lanier & Co., No. 27 Pine st., New-York. EDWARD KING, Treasurer.

UNION NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 24, 1873.

DIVIDEND.—THE DIRECTORS OF THIS BANK have declared a Dividend of Five (5) per Cent., free from taxation, payable on the 1st day of November next, to which date the transfer-books will remain closed. JAS. M. LEWIS, Cashier.

STATE OF MICHIGAN, STATE TREASURER'S OFFICE, LANSING, Oct. 27, 1873.

THE INTEREST DUE NOV. 1, 1873, ON THE bonds issued by the State of Michigan, will be paid at the American Exchange National Bank, in the City of New-York. V. P. COLLIER, State Treasurer.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.

COUPONS OF THE PREFERRED FIRST Mortgage Sinking Fund Bonds of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, falling due Nov. 1, 1873, will be paid on and after that date at our office, No. 59 Liberty st. M. K. JESUP & CO.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE FIRST Mortgage bonds of the Port Royal Railroad Company, guaranteed by the Georgia Railroad and Banking Company, will be paid on and after that date, at the American Exchange National Bank.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, ON THE DENVER and Rio Grande (narrow gauge) Railway Bonds, will be paid on and after that date at the banking-house of Rütten & Bonn, No. 52 Exchange place.

WM. S. JACKSON, Treasurer.

THE NOVEMBER COUPONS OF THE REAL estate mortgage bonds negotiated and guaranteed by the Equitable Trust Company, will be paid on and after the 1st day of November, at the New-York office of the Company, No. 76 Cedar st.

JONATHAN EDWARDS, President.

THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE NATIONAL BANK, NEW-YORK, Oct. 21, 1873.

A DIVIDEND OF FOUR PER CENT., FREE OF taxes, has been declared on the capital of this bank, payable on and after Nov. 1. The transfer-books will be closed from this date and reopen on the 3d of November. E. WILLSON, Cashier.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons of the St. Louis City Real Estate Bonds of the Pacific Railroad of Missouri will be paid at the National Bank of Commerce in New-York.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

ATLANTIC AND PACIFIC RAILROAD COMpany.—The coupons of the First and Second Mortgage Bonds of the Atlantic and Pacific Railroad Company, due Nov. 1, 1873, will be paid at the office of the Company, No. 3 Broad st.

CLINTON B. FISK, Treasurer.

THE SOUTHERN RAILROAD ASSOCIATION, lessee of the Mississippi Central Railroad, will pay at its office, No. 20 Nassau st., New-York, on and after the 1st proximo, the coupons then maturing on mortgage bonds issued by the Mississippi Central Railroad Company. H. S. McCOMB, President.

COUPONS ON OHIO AND MISSISSIPPI Railway Company's Sinking Fund Bonds, and Semi-annual Sinking Fund on same, due Nov. 1, will be paid on and after that day at the office of the Company, No. 261 Broadway, New-York.

W. M. WALTON, Secretary.

THE COUPONS DUE NOV. 1, 1873, ON THE FIRST mortgage bonds of the Sioux City and St. Paul Railroad Company, will be paid on and after that date at the Metropolitan National Bank, in the City of New-York.

HORACE THOMPSON, Treasurer.

## SAVINGS BANKS.

CITIZENS' SAVINGS BANK,
OF THE CITY OF NEW-YORK.
Present rate of interest Six per cent.

Every Jan. 1 and July 1 interest is computed on the amount in bank, for the number of calendar months the same has been on deposit next previous to those days.

Banking hours every day from 10 to 3, and on MONDAYS and SATURDAYS, from 10 A. M. to 7 P. M.

Bank No. 58 Bowery, south-west corner of Canal st.

SEYMOUR A. BUNCE, Secretary. E. A. QUINTARD, President.

Deposits made on or before Nov. 1 will bear interest from that day.

NEW-YORK SAVINGS BANK, 8TH ST., CORner 14th st.—Interest, Six per Cent., commencing the first of each month.

ASSETS, $3,184,632 45; SURPLUS, $261,919 14.

RICHARD H. BULL, President.
C. W. BRINCKERHOFF, Secretary.

MUTUAL BENEFIT SAVINGS BANK,
No. 166 Nassau st., opposite City Hall, New-York.
INTEREST commences on the 1st of every month.
BANK OPEN DAILY from 10 to 3 o'clock; also, MONDAY and SATURDAY EVENINGS, 4:30 to 6:30 o'clock.

## TEACHERS.

AN EXPERIENCED CLASSICAL, MATHEmatical, and English teacher, scholar, and gold-medalist of foreign university, desires employment as teacher or tutor; prepares for college, (English or American;) City reference of highest class. Address EXPERIENCE, Box No. 45 *Times* Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

MRS. TAVERNER GRAHAM, ELOCUTIONIST, No. 14 East 14th st.

"We found her an accomplished and learned teacher."—Misses GREEN, No. 1 5th av. "Your teaching seemed always to instill principles rather than mechanical rules. For that I prize it."—Mrs. WALKER ROBERTS, No. 148 Madison av. Private pupils, classes for ladies or gentlemen, schools, &c., address as above.

A LADY ACCUSTOMED TO TEACHING, but capable in the ways of a refined household, desires a situation either as Principal of a school, resident governess, or housekeeper in some gentleman's family; references exchanged. Address TEACHER, Boston Highlands Post Office, Mass.

WANTED—TEACHER FOR A CLASSICAL SCHOOL, to teach English, German, and Mathematics; good references required. Address L. B., Box No. 23, Uptown *Times* Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## DANCING.

A. DODWORTH'S
CLASSES FOR DANCING,
NO. 212 5TH AV., CORNER 26TH ST.,
ARE NOW OPEN FOR THE SEASON.

Twice a week—Mondays and Thursdays, Tuesdays and Fridays, Wednesdays and Saturdays.

Once a week—Saturday mornings and Friday evenings.

Gentlemen on Monday and Thursday evenings.

Send for a circular.

AT TRENOR'S ACADEMY OF DANCING, Lyric Hall, No. 723 6th av., now open. Pupils can attend at their convenience, and are taught to waltz separately. Send for a circular.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$2,500 WANTED—TO ENGAGE IN A LEGITimate manufacturing business; references unexceptionable and security adequate. Address CHASE, Box No. 182 *Times* Office.

GROCERY FOR SALE ON LEADING THOROughfare in Brooklyn, doing a large business, well stocked and fixtured. Apply to GEO. W. McCHESNEY, Wholesale Grocer, No. 192 Chambers-st., after 3 P. M.

## MARBLE MANTELS.

STEWART'S SLATE MANTELS, MARBLE AND Wood Mantels. Rich and elegant designs at the lowest prices. 220 and 222 West 23d-st., bet. 7th and 8th av.

## INSTRUCTION.

# M. W. Lyon's Collegiate Institute,

NO. 5 EAST 22D ST., CORNER OF BROADWAY.

**Rooms**—Unsurpassed. **Supervision**—Personal. **Assistants**—Experienced. **Teaching**—Thorough. **Government**—Kindly. **Pupils**—Manly.

**Patrons**—Of from 5 to 17 years' connection:

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| H. M. Alexander, | John Brooks, | Ed. Kirkland, |
| Jno. Auchincloss, | Wm. E. Bunker, | John L. Melcher, |
| John Adriance, | Nath'l W. Chater, | Wm. Morrison, |
| Jas. B. Adriance, | Benjamin Curtiss, | James Somerville |
| Dr. Ed. G. Bartlett, | Parker Handy, | Homer H. Stuart |

ST. JOHN'S HALL
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR
Young Ladies and Children,
REV. THEODORE IRVING, LL. D., RECTOR,
No. 21 West 32d st.

The aim of this school is to give the highest Christian culture, and to afford a most thorough and extensive English education.

Great care will be had that each pupil acquires a *practical knowledge* of the French language.

Early in November, a *special class in English Literature*, with readings from the best authors, will be formed by Dr. Irving, for ladies who have completed their studies, but would like to avail themselves of the advantages of such a course.

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND LITTLE GIRLS,
NO. 167 MADISON AVENUE.

BELLES-LETTRES CLASS for advanced pupils, with special reference to Literature, History, &c. Attendance from 10 to 12:15, French included.

ACADEMIC COURSE, thorough and complete.

PRIMARY DEPARTMENT, with INFANT class for little girls who are learning to read. Object lessons.

French, German, Drawing, Light Gymnastics, &c.

MR. & MRS. ELISEE CHARLIER, Principals.

N. B.—The LECTURES will begin early in November. Former pupils always welcome.

D'AERTS INSTITUTE.

Miss M. A. E. PHILLIPS' Boarding and Day School for young ladies has removed to the larger and more elegantly-arranged building, No. 26 East 50th st., (between Madison and 5th avs.,) near Central Park. A select number of pupils, limited to fourteen, will be received into the family and enjoy the privileges of a refined and beautiful home. References: Rev. Samuel Hanson Cox, D. D., LL.D., Rev. Henry Ward Beecher, Rev. Ferd. C. Ewer, D. D., and many others. A Kindergarten Department for little children. Application may be made by letter or personally, as above.

MLLE. ROSTAN'S
ENGLISH AND FRENCH BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL FOR YOUNG LADIES,

No. 21 West 52d st., near 5th av. and Central Park, Will reopen WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24; a thorough English course with unsurpassed facilities for acquiring a practical knowledge of the French and other modern languages; home comforts and home privileges are the distinguishing features of this school; the musical department under the direction of Prof. S. B. MILLS, and other instructors of acknowledged talent, offers peculiar advantages to those who desire to make music a special study.

COLLEGIATE ACADEMY.

S. A. FARRAND and D. S. EVERSON, Principals. 729 6th av., opposite Reservoir Park. Reopens Sept. 24. Great pains are taken to teach boys HOW TO STUDY. THE PRINCIPALS DEVOTE THEIR WHOLE TIME TO GIVING PERSONAL INSTRUCTION.

Among their patrons are

| | |
|---|---|
| T. S. Hastings, D. D. | H. R. Montgomery, D. D. |
| Howard Crosby, D. D. | Prof. H. B. Smith, D. D. |
| T. Gallaudet, D. D. | Prof. C. Short, LL. D. |
| J. O. Murray, D. D. | Prof. C. A. Joy, Ph. D. |
| E. H. Chapin, D. D. | W. A. Hammond, M. D. |
| H. D. Ganse, D. D. | E. W. Lambert, M. D. |
| G. L. Prentiss, D. D. | J. L. Campbell, M. D. |

CHARLIER INSTITUTE
FOR BOYS AND YOUNG GENTLEMEN,
NOS. 126 AND 128 EAST 24TH ST.
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL.
NINETEENTH YEAR BEGINS SEPT. 22.

College, business, West Point, Annapolis, French, German, Spanish, &c. Primary department, gymnasium. Twenty-five teachers. PROF. ELIE CHARLIER.

MOUNT WASHINGTON
COLLEGIATE INSTITUTE,
NO. 40 WASHINGTON SQUARE.

Dr. GEO. W. CLARKE, Principal, prepares pupils of all ages for business or college.

ANTHON GRAMMAR SCHOOL,
NO. 252 MADISON AV., (38th st.)
School hours, 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.

Departments—Primary, Junior, and Senior English, Junior and Senior Classical, Modern Languages, and Drawing.

Twentieth annual circular sent on application.

MRS. GEORGE VANDENHOFF,
BOYS' SCHOOL.

Mrs. George Vandenhoff will open her Boarding and Day School for boys at No. 106 West 42d st., close to Reservoir Park, Sept. 18.

Number of boarding pupils limited to eight.
School hours from 9:30 A. M. to 2:30 P. M.
Application may be made as above.

MISS HAINES
AND
MLLE. DE JANON

Respectfully announce that a class for training KINDERGARTEN TEACHERS will commence Nov. 3, by Mrs. KRAUS, late Miss MARIA BOELTE. Also, a class for MOTHERS, and a WEEKLY CLASS, for training YOUNG LADIES for work among the poor.

Application to enter either class can be made at No. 10 Gramercy Park, after 2 o'clock P. M.

MRS. LEVERETT'S,
NO. 32 WEST 18TH ST.

English and French School for young ladies and children. Now organizing, Oct. 7, a primary class for young children, with object lessons, from 9 to 12 o'clock, and classes for young ladies in art, history, and literature.

MRS. GARRETSON,
NO. 58 WEST 47TH ST., N. Y.,

will reopen her English, French, and German Boarding and Day School for young ladies and children on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24, 1873. Applications may be made personally or by letter as above.

MISS STEERS'
BOARDING AND DAY SCHOOL
FOR YOUNG LADIES AND CHILDREN,
No. 12 East 47th st.,

will reopen Sept. 22. School carriages will be sent for pupils without charge.

MLLES. CHARBONNIER,
NO. 36 EAST 35TH ST.,
(Formerly No. 42 Avenue du Roule, Neuilly, Paris.)

French Protestant Boarding and Day School for young ladies. French classes for ladies three times a week.

MLLE. L. SEE AND MME. C. MEARS
No. 222 Madison av., New-York,

Beg to announce that their French classes in conversation and literature will commence MONDAY, Nov. 3. Hours, 12 to 1 P. M. and 3 to 4 P. M.

MRS. WILLIAMES',
No. 26 West 39th st., near 5th av.

English and French Boarding and Day School. Classes and lectures commenced.

MISS COMSTOCK,
NOS. 32 AND 34 WEST 40TH ST
RESERVOIR SQUARE.

Fall term will commence Sept. 24.

JACKSON MILITARY INSTITUTE,
Tarrytown, N. Y. Established 1857.
Address Rev. F. J. JACKSON, M. A., Principal.

PREPARATORY SCIENTIFIC SCHOOL for the schools of Science, Technology, Mines, Architecture, &c. ALFRED COLIN, late Engineer Corps United States Navy and Professor at Naval Academy, No. 1,267 Broadway, near 32d st.

HOME INSTITUTE FOR YOUNG LADIES, TARrytown, N. Y., combining home care with a thorough course of study in the English branches, the languages, and music. Miss M. W. METCALF, Principal.

MRS. ROBERTS AND MISS WALKER will reopen their English and French Day School for young ladies and children, No. 148 Madison av., on WEDNESDAY, Sept. 24.

MRS. J. M. CALDWELL, BOARDING AND DAY School for young ladies and children, Kindergarten. Boys under twelve received. No. 1,311 Park-av., between 85th and 86th sts.

THE MISSES GRAHAM, SUCCESSORS OF THE Misses Green, will reopen their school for young ladies at No. 1 5th-av., first house from Washington square, on THURSDAY, the 25th of September, 1873.

CHAPPAQUA MOUNTAIN INSTITUTE.—A boarding school for both sexes under the care of the Society of Friends; full term commences 9th month, 8th, 1873. Address S. C. COLLINS, Principal, Chappaqua, N. Y.

ST. PAUL'S SCHOOL, LEWISBORO', WESTchester County, for young ladies and small boys. Terms, $300 per annum. Circulars of JAMES M. BATES, No. 155 Broadway.

BOARDING-SCHOOL FOR BROTHERS and Sisters.—Pleasant location, home comforts, superior advantages; moderate terms. Address E. L. BANCKER, Principal, Patchogue, Long Island.

MISS M. F. DUVERNET WILL RESUME HER French, English, and German classes for little and older girls, at her residence, No. 46 West 32d st., Sept. 15. A limited number of boarders received.

BOYS' SCHOOL.
Trenor's Hall, 6th av., bet. 41st and 42d sts.
M. W. WARREN.

IRVING INSTITUTE, TARRYTOWN, ON HUDSON.—Superior advantages for boys; studies resumed Sept. 17. Circulars of ARMAGNAC & ROWE, Principals.

MRS. MARY RODGERS GRIFFITTS WILL reopen her French and English Day School for young ladies and children, at her new residence, No. 23 West 48th-st., on MONDAY, Sept. 29.

DR. BERTHET'S FRENCH, ENGLISH, CLASSIcal, Mathematical Boarding and Day School for boys opens Sept. 22; No. 52 West 54th st. Prospectus at Lockwood's, No. 812 Broadway.

ELIZABETH COLLEGIATE SCHOOL.—A home for boys, Elizabeth, N. J.
REV. J. C. WYCKOFF.

SCHOOL FOR GIRLS—FROM SIX TO TWENty-one years of age, No. 117 East 36th st.
IDA M. ELIOT. ANNA C. BRACKETT.

DR. SACHS' CLASSICAL SCHOOL FOR boys, No. 53½ West 32d st., reopens Sept 15; German a specialty.

YONKERS (ON HUDSON) COLLEGIATE INstitute.—High School for young ladies. Send for circulars. T. J. JACKSON, Principal.

A FEW YOUNG LADIES, AS BOARDING PUpils, are received by the Misses BUCKNALL, at their suburban residence, New-Brunswick, N. J.

$200 TO $250 PER YEAR.—HEMPSTEAD INSTITUTE, Long Island. E. HINDS, A. M.

WM. H. LEGGETT'S
SCHOOL FOR BOYS, NO. 1,214 BROADWAY.

MILITARY BOARDING SCHOOL, WHITE Plains, N. Y. Principal O. R. WILLIS, Ph. D.

MISS F. B. PRIEST'S SCHOOL, NO. 229 East 19th st., will reopen TUESDAY, Sept. 23.

THE MISSES HUSBARD'S SCHOOL, NO. 30 East 28th st., will reopen Sept. 22.

## AUCTION SALES.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE IN BANKRUPTCY.—Notice is hereby given, that the undersigned, the assignee of the estate of THE COLUMBIA PAPER COMPANY, of the town of Chatham, in the County of Columbia, and State of New-York, bankrupt, will sell at public auction at the office of said company, on the premises hereinafter described, on the 28th day of November, 1873, at 11 o'clock in the forenoon, all the real and personal property belonging to the estate of said bankrupt, free and clear of all liens and incumbrances, which is located near Chatham village, in the said town of Chatham, and consists of a farm or tract of land of about one hundred and fourteen acres, under a high state of cultivation, with a large, handsome dwelling-house, tenant-house, barn and out-buildings, and an improved water privilege, having a head and fall of twenty-three feet, and a large new stone print paper mill, 275 feet in length by about forty-five feet in width, and two stories in height, excepting the machine-room, with a boiler and two chemical buildings attached, and a large two-story office containing five large rooms, beside closets, elegantly fitted up at an expense of three thousand dollars; and, also, all the machinery and fixtures in said mill, consisting of all the necessary machinery and appliances for manufacturing white, Manilla, or other paper from wood, straw or other fibrous substances, in complete running order, comprising the most approved machinery for subduing and bleaching such substances. The said mill, which has been completed but a few months, was erected and fitted up at a cost of over one hundred and twenty thousand dollars, and the fixtures and machinery contained therein are nearly new.

The following is a list of said machinery:

- One 62-inch Cylinder Machine with three cylinders and five 36-inch dryers.
- Two 36-inch Roll-bar Beating Engines.
- One 40-inch Whitening Engine.
- One 40-inch Washing Engine.
- One 36-inch Wet Machine.
- Three Whitening Vats.
- One large Stone Chlorine Vat.
- Three large Stone Chlorine Receivers.
- Three Iron Alkali Tanks.
- Two large Iron Receivers.
- Three Rotating Boilers, 22 feet long by 6 feet in diameter.
- One Wood Chipper.
- One Straw Cutter.
- Two Steam Pumps.
- Two Steam Boilers, 16 feet long, 5 feet shell, and sixty 4-inch flues, with large improved iron fronts. Steam Pumps attached.
- One Steam Boiler, 15 feet long, 5 feet shell, seventy-two 3-inch flues.
- One Steam Boiler, 12 feet long, 4½ feet shell, sixty-two 2½-inch flues.
- Two Steam Engines, forty and thirty-five horse power, respectively.
- Three Turbine Water Wheels.
- Three large Water Tanks.
- One large and two small platform scales, (Fairbanks,) besides all necessary Belting, Shafting, Gearing, Pulleys, Fixtures, Tools and Implements for running said mill.

The undersigned will also sell at the same time and place a license, belonging to the said estate, for subduing wood and other fibrous substances into pulp for the manufacture of paper, to the amount of ten tons per day, in accordance with a process invented or discovered by William E. Woodbridge, of Little Falls, N. Y., known as the "Woodbridge Process," secured to said Woodbridge by letters patent of the United States of America. Said license continues during the life of said patent, and any patent for any improvement on said process invented or discovered by said Woodbridge, and was purchased by said company about fifteen months since, at a cost of thirty thousand dollars.

The above property is very desirable for anyone wishing to engage in the manufacture of white, print, Manilla, or any other description of paper.

The said mill is but a mile distant from the depots at Chatham village of the New-York, Harlem, the Harlem Extension, the Hudson and Boston, and the Albany and Boston Railroads, and the latter road runs through the said farm within a few rods of said mill.

TERMS OF SALE.

The above property (excepting said license) will be offered as a whole; but if a favorable bid shall not be obtained the assignee reserves the right to sell said farm and said mill and machinery separately, reserving out of the farm the lot on which said mill stands, and the portion of the land adjoining said lot on the south, which lies between the creek and the raceway leading to said mill, together with the use of said water-privilege and the right of way by the usual route to and from the land so reserved to the public highway.

Ten per cent. of the purchase money must be paid on the day of sale, and the balance thereof within twenty days thereafter.

The assignee will receive proposals from persons wishing to purchase said farm and mill property and said license, together or separately, at private sale; but such private sale, if made, will be subject to the approval of the Judge of the District Court of the United States for the Southern District of New-York, on proof made to such Judge that the same will be for the best interests of the creditors of said estate.

For further particulars apply to the assignee or his attorneys.

Dated Oct. 30, 1873.
RICHARD A. ROBERTSON, Assignee,
No. 98 Broadway, New-York.
ELY & SMITH, Attorneys for Assignee,
No. 191 Broadway, New-York.

GOVERNMENT SALE.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE, FORT LEAVENWORTH, Kan., Oct. 15, 1873.

Will be sold by public auction, under the direction of Capt. John Livers, Military Store-keeper United States Army, at the Government warehouse of clothing and equipage, Fort Leavenworth, Kan., on WEDNESDAY, Nov. 26, 1873, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following-named articles of clothing, by order of the Quartermaster General United States Army:

15,467 Uniform Coats, 6,117 Great Coats, Infantry; 3,351 Sack Coats, lined; 3,516 Sack Coats, unlined; 42,735 Uniform Jackets, 74,943 Felt Hats, 10,000 Hat Cords and Tassels, 7,539 Hat Sockets, 102,989 Hat Feathers, 414,306 Brass Hat Trimmings, 384 Light Artillery Caps, 294 Red Hair Plumes, 326 Red Bands and Tassels, 957½ Brass Cap Trimmings, 18,293 Forage Caps, 11,470 Forage Cap Covers, 153 Sashes, 9,387½ pairs Shoulder Scales and Button and Slides, 73,555 pairs Chevrons, assorted; 63,493 yards of Lace; 600 pairs Trousers, Foot; 343 pairs Boots, sewed; 3,498 pairs Bootees, sewed; 60 Blankets, woolen; 296 Blankets, painted; 7 Pillow Cases; 150 Books, assorted; 499 Morning Report Blanks. Also, a lot of unserviceable articles of clothing and equipage, by order of the Department Commander.

Terms of Sale—Cash in United States currency. No checks will be received. Cash at the time of bidding for all purchases below $25; a deposit of twenty-five per cent. will be required on all sums above that amount. This rule will be rigidly enforced to insure purchases being called for. Goods in packages will be sold by invoice mark, and neither quantity nor quality will be guaranteed.

Every effort will be made to give a correct description and to select a fair sample by which to sell, but purchasers must examine and buy at their own risk.

Goods will be sold again for account of and at the risk and expense of buyers, if not called for within five days from last day of sale.

No claims for errors will be allowed after the goods have been removed.

J. G. CHANDLER,
Major and Quartermaster U. S. A.

THE WHITNEY SEWING-MACHINE COMPANY.—In Bankruptcy.—Assignee's Sale at Public Auction.—Pursuant to an order of the District Court of the United States for the District of New-Jersey, made the 21st day of October, A. D. 1873, the undersigned will sell at Public Auction to the highest bidder, on WEDNESDAY, the 5th day of November, 1873, at 1 o'clock in the afternoon, at the premises recently occupied by the Company, in the Dale Mills, at Paterson, N. J., the machinery, tools, fixtures, and finished and unfinished sewing-machines of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company, bankrupts.

Terms may be known on application to the undersigned at Paterson.

JUSTIN SNOW,
THOS. N. DALE,
Assignees in Bankruptcy of the Whitney Sewing-machine Company.
PATERSON, N. J., Oct. 22, 1873.

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.—THE UNDERSIGNED WILL sell at public auction on SATURDAY, Nov. 22, 1873, at 11 o'clock A. M., at No. 254 Broadway, Room No. 8, in the City of New-York: One-sixth interest in "R. Falconer tract of Pennsylvania Oil Lands;" two shares "Associate Petroleum and Mining Company;" Patent No. 42,789, for evaporating liquids; interest in Loftus Patent, No. 60,759; and all right, title, and interest in and to the assets of Thomas Oxnard, set forth and described in the schedules of said Oxnard, in bankruptcy, filed in the United States District Court for the Southern District of New-York, on the 29th day of January, 1873. ALONZO GREEN,

Assignee in Bankruptcy of THOMAS OXNARD, No. 4 Warren st.

Dated Nov. 1, 1873.

EDWARD M. BROWN, Auctioneer.

BY BROWN & SECCOMB—THIS DAY, (SATurday,) Nov. 1, at 11 o'clock, within their store: 500 packages Almeria Grapes, ex steam-ship.

## PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR WROUGHT AND CAST IRON WORK FOR THE UNITED STATES COURT HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY.

UNITED STATES COURT-HOUSE AND POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK CITY,
OFFICE OF SUPERINTENDENT, Oct. 20, 1873.

Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Superintendent until 12 M. of the 10th day of November, 1873, for furnishing, delivering, fitting, and putting in place the wrought and cast iron work of the window frames, architraves, finishings, and sashes of the external openings of the first story, the window frames, architraves, and finishings of the external openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, and the door frames, architraves, and finishings of the interior openings of the second, third, and fourth stories, all as exhibited on the drawings described in the specifications, and called for in the schedule.

Copies of the drawings, specifications, and schedule may be had on application at this office.

All scaffolding required by the contractors to put the work in place will be furnished by the Government free of charge, but will be erected by the contractors.

Proposals will be made by the piece for the various articles of wrought and cast iron work, as provided for in the schedule.

The work will not be subdivided among different bidders, but will be considered in the aggregate.

The whole of the work to the first story must be delivered and set in position within four months from date of acceptance of proposal, and the remainder of the work as rapidly as required by the Superintendent and the progress of the work on the building.

Payments will be made monthly, deducting ten per cent until the final completion of the contract.

All bids must be accompanied by a penal bond, in the sum of twenty-five thousand dollars, ($25,000,) that the bidder will accept and perform the contract if awarded him, the sufficiency of the security to be certified by the United States Judge, Clerk of the United States Court or the District Attorney of the district wherein he resides.

The department reserves the right to reject any or all bids if it be deemed for the interest of the Government to do so, and any bid that is not made on the printed form to be obtained in this office, and does not conform in every respect to the requirements of this advertisement, will not be considered, neither will any proposal be received from parties who are not themselves engaged in the manufacture of wrought or cast iron work, and who have not the necessary facilities for getting out the work.

Proposals will be inclosed in a sealed envelope, indorsed "Bids for Iron Work," and addressed to

C. T. HULBURD, Superintendent.

PROPOSALS FOR WOOD AND CARPENTER-WORK, &c.—Sealed proposals will be received at the office of the Commissioners of Public Parks until THURSDAY, Nov. 6, 1873, for the erection of a building for graminivorous animals on Central Park.

For full information see the *City Record*. Copies for sale at No. 2 City Hall.

## LECTURES.

MORGAN, COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY EVENINGS, at 7:30.—Three new lectures by Rev. Henry Morgan, of Boston. Nov. 2, "Old Maids and Their Accusers;" Nov. 9, "Bachelors and Their Follies;" Nov. 16, "Old Bonnets, With New Trimmings." Seats, 10 cents; reserved seats, with cartoon of seven lectures, 25 cents. Address Astor House, New-York.

## SHIPPING.

CUNARD LINE.

NOTICE.

With the view of diminishing the chances of collision, the steamers of this line will henceforth take a specified course for all seasons of the year.

On the outward passage from Queenstown to New-York or Boston crossing meridian of 50 at 43 latitude, or nothing to the north of 43.

On the homeward passage, crossing the meridian of 50 at 42 latitude, or nothing to the north of 42.

THE BRITISH AND NORTH AMERICAN ROYAL MAIL STEAM-SHIPS, BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND LIVERPOOL CALLING AT CORK HARBOR.

FROM NEW-YORK.

| | |
|---|---|
| *Scotia, Wed'day, Oct. 29 | Abyssinia, Sat'day, Nov. 1 |
| *Algeria, Wed'day, Nov. 5 | Batavia, Saturday, Nov. 8 |
| *Russia, Wedn'day, Nov. 12 | Calabria, Saturday, Nov. 15 |
| *Java, Wednesday, Nov. 19 | |
| *Cuba, Wednesday, Nov. 26 | |

Steamers marked thus * do not carry steerage passengers. And every following WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY from New-York. Cabin passage, $80, $100, and $130, gold, according to accommodation. Tickets to Paris, $15, gold, additional. Return tickets on favorable terms. Steerage, $30, currency. Steerage tickets from Liverpool and Queenstown and all parts of Europe at lowest rates. For freight and cabin passage apply at the Company's office, No. 4 Bowling green. For steerage passage at No. 111 Broadway, Trinity Building.

CHAS. G. FRANCKLYN, Agent.

PASSENGERS PER STEAM-SHIP ABYSSINIA, embark from the Cunard Wharf, foot of Grand st., Jersey City, at 2 P. M., on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, 1873. CHARLES G. FRANCKLYN,
No. 4 Bowling green, New-York.

INMAN LINE FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

Royal Mail Steamers are appointed to sail as follows:

CITY OF MONTREAL..........Saturday, Nov. 1, 2 P. M.
CITY OF CHESTER..........Saturday, Nov. 8, 8 A. M.
CITY OF ANTWERP..........Thursday, Nov. 13, 12 M.
CITY OF BRUSSELS..........Saturday, Nov. 15, 2 P. M.
CITY OF LONDON..........Thursday, Nov. 20, 2 P. M.
CITY OF PARIS..........Saturday, Nov. 22, 7 A. M.

and each succeeding SATURDAY and THURSDAY, from Pier No. 45 North River.

RATES OF PASSAGE.

CABIN, $70, $80, and $90, gold, according to accommodation. Round trip tickets at low rates.

STEERAGE, to Liverpool, Queenstown, Glasgow, Londonderry, London, Bristol or Cardiff, $30. Prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers also forwarded to Havre, Hamburg, Sweden, Norway, Denmark, and Paris, at reduced rates.

Drafts issued at lowest rates.

For Cabin Passage and general business apply at the Company's office, No. 15 Broadway.

For Steerage Passage, at No. 33 Broadway.

JOHN G. DALE, Agent.

Or to
O'DONNELL & FAULK, No. 402 Chestnut st., Philadelphia.
M. S. CREAGH, No. 102 State st., Boston.
F. C. BROWN, No. 32 South Clark st., corner Lake st., Chicago.
WM. INMAN, Liverpool, and No. 9 Rue Scribe, Paris.

CARDIFF LINE.

NEW-YORK TO CARDIFF.

**The South Wales Atlantic Steam-ship Company's New, First-Class, Full-Powered Clyde-Built Steam-ships**

Will sail from Pennsylvania Railroad Wharf, Jersey City:

PEMBROKE..........Nov. 22
DELTA (chartered.)..........Dec. 13
GLAMORGAN to follow.

Carrying goods and passengers at through rates from all parts of the United States and Canada to ports in the Bristol Channel, and all other points in England.

These steam-ships, built expressly for the trade, are provided with all the latest improvements for the comfort and convenience of

CABIN AND STEERAGE PASSENGERS.

First Cabin..........$75 and $80 currency.
Second Cabin..........$55 currency
Steerage..........$30 currency.
Prepaid steerage certificates from Cardiff..........$33

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For further particulars apply in Cardiff at the Company's Offices, No. 1 Dock Chambers, and in New-York to ARCHIBALD BAXTER & CO., Agents,
No. 17 Broadway.

ONLY DIRECT LINE TO FRANCE.

THE GENERAL TRANSATLANTIC COMPANY'S MAIL STEAM-SHIPS BETWEEN NEW-YORK AND HAVRE, CALLING AT BREST.

The splendid vessels on this favorite route for the Continent will sail from Pier No. 50 North River as follows:

EUROPE..........LEMARIE..........Saturday, Nov. 1
VILLE DU HAVRE..........SURMONT..........Saturday, Nov. 15
PEREIRE..........DAURE..........Saturday, Nov. 29

PRICE OF PASSAGE IN GOLD (including wine) TO BREST OR HAVRE.

First cabin..........$125 | Second cabin..........$75

Excursion tickets at reduced rates.

American travelers going to, or returning from, the Continent of Europe, by taking this line, avoid both transit by English railway and the discomforts of crossing the Channel, besides saving time, trouble, and expense. GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent,
No. 58 Broadway.

STEAMER EUROPE, FOR BREST AND HAVRE, will leave Pier No. 50, North River, foot of Morton st., on SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 3 o'clock. Passengers are requested to be on board at 2 o'clock.

GEORGE MACKENZIE, Agent.

NATIONAL LINE OF STEAM-SHIPS.

WEEKLY TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.
FORTNIGHTLY TO LONDON DIRECT.
From Piers Nos. 44 and 47 North River.
TO QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

NOTICE.

This Company takes the risk of insurance (up to $500,000 in gold) on each of its vessels, thus giving passengers the best possible guarantee for safety and avoidance of danger at sea.

The most southerly route has always been adopted by this Company, to avoid ice and headlands.

EGYPT, GROGAN..........Saturday, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.
GREECE, THOMAS..........Saturday, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
SPAIN, GRACE..........Saturday, Nov. 15, at 2 P. M.
ITALY, THOMSON..........Saturday, Nov. 22, at 8 A. M.

TO LONDON DIRECT.

HOLLAND, BRAGG..........Thursday, Nov. 6, at 3 P. M.

Cabin passage, $70, $80, $90, currency. Steerage, $29, currency. Return tickets at reduced rates. Prepaid steerage tickets from Liverpool, Queenstown, Londonderry, Glasgow, Cardiff, Bristol, or London, at the lowest rates.

For further information apply at the Company's office, No. 69 Broadway. F. W. J. HURST, Manager.

WHITE STAR LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL, CARRYING UNITED STATES MAIL.

NEW AND FULL-POWERED STEAM-SHIPS.

sailing from New-York on SATURDAYS, from Liverpool on THURSDAYS, calling at Cork Harbor each way.

OCEANIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 1, at 2 P. M.
REPUBLIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 8, at 8 A. M.
GAELIC..........THURSDAY, Nov. 13, at 12 M.
ADRIATIC..........SATURDAY, Nov. 15, at 1:30 P. M.

From White Star Dock, Pavonia Ferry, Jersey City.

Passenger accommodations (for all classes) unrivaled, combining

SAFETY, SPEED, AND COMFORT.

Saloon, State-rooms, Smoking-room and Bath-rooms in MIDSHIP section, where least motion is felt. Surgeons and stewardesses accompany these steamers.

Rates—Saloon, $80, gold; steerage, $30, currency. Those wishing to send for friends from the old country can now obtain steerage prepaid certificates, $32, currency.

Passengers booked to or from all parts of America, to Paris, Hamburg, Norway, Sweden, India, Australia, China, &c.

Drafts from £1 upward.

For inspection of plans and other information apply at the Company's offices, No. 19 Broadway, New-York.

J. H. SPARKS, Agent.

FOR LIVERPOOL.
(VIA QUEENSTOWN,)
CARRYING THE UNITED STATES MAILS.

THE LIVERPOOL AND GREAT WESTERN STEAM COMPANY will dispatch one of their first-class full-power iron screw steam-ships from

PIER NO. 46 NORTH RIVER, EVERY WEDNESDAY, as follows:

WYOMING, Capt. JAS. GUARD..........Nov. 5, 3 P. M.
IDAHO, Capt. ..........Nov. 12, 11:30 A. M.
MINNESOTA, Capt. ..........Nov. 19, 2:30 P. M.
WISCONSIN Capt. T. W. FREEMAN..........Nov. 26, 10 A. M.
NEVADA, Capt. WM. FORSYTH..........Dec. 3, 2 P. M.
MANHATTAN, Capt. JAS. PRICE, JR...Dec. 10, 10:30 A.M.

Cabin passage, $80, gold.

Steerage passage, (Office No. 29 Broadway,) $30, currency.

For freight or cabin passage apply to
WILLIAMS & GUION, No. 63 Wall-st.

ANCHOR LINE.

Steamers sail from Pier No. 20 North River, foot of Dey-st., EVERY WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.

| | |
|---|---|
| Elysia..........Sat., Nov. 1 | Trinacria..........Wed., Nov. 12 |
| Castalia..........Wed., Nov. 5 | California..........Sat., Nov. 15 |
| Anglia..........Sat., Nov. 8 | Italia..........Wed., Nov. 19 |

CABIN PASSAGE TO OR FROM
Glasgow, Liverpool, or Londonderry,
Wed. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, currency.
Sat. steamers, $65 and $75; return, $130, gold.
STEERAGE PASSAGE.

To Glasgow, Liverpool, London, Queenstown, Londonderry, Belfast, Bristol, or Cardiff, $30, currency.

Drafts for any amount at lowest rates.

Company's offices, No. 7 Bowling green, New-York.

HENDERSON BROS., Agents.

STATE LINE.

NEW-YORK TO GLASGOW, LIVERPOOL, BELFAST, AND LONDONDERRY.

These elegant new Clyde-built steamers will sail from Pier No. 36 North River, as follows:

GEORGIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 12
PENNSYLVANIA..........Wednesday, Nov. 26
VIRGINIA..........Wednesday, Dec. 10

And every alternate Wednesday thereafter, taking passengers at through rates to all parts of Great Britain and Ireland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, and Germany.

Drafts for £1 and upward.

For freight or passage apply to
AUSTIN BALDWIN & CO., Agents,
No. 72 Broadway.

Steerage passage office, No. 45 Broadway.

FOR NASSAU, N. P.

CITY OF MERIDA..........Nov. 13

Will sail from Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

NEW-YORK AND HAVANA DIRECT MAIL LINE.

These first-class steam-ships will sail every TUESDAY, at 3 P. M., from Pier No. 13 North River, (foot of Cedar st.,) for Havana direct, as follows:

Steam-ship MORRO CASTLE, TUESDAY, Nov. 4.
Steam-ship COLUMBIA, TUESDAY, Nov. 11.
Steam-ship WILMINGTON, TUESDAY, Nov. 18.

For freight or passage (having magnificent accommodations) apply to
WM. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling-green.

D. McKELLAR, Agent in Havana.
March 31, 1873.

NOTICE TO TRAVELERS.

Families or gentlemen going to travel on the Continent of Europe, who can afford the expense of a courier, should never leave Paris without one. Their services are invaluable in relieving the traveler from multiplicity of cares and troubles respecting passports, examination and conveyance of luggage, in securing the best accommodation, in protecting the traveler from imposition, and an infinity of annoyances to which they are exposed in various parts of the Continent. Competent and trustworthy couriers and traveling servants may always be obtained by applying to the COURIER SOCIETY, No. 3 Rue d'Alger, near the Tuileries Garden, Paris.

## SHIPPING.

FOR SAVANNAH, GA.
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT AND PASSENGER LINE.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF GEORGIA AND ATLANTIC AND GULF RAILROAD.

TUESDAYS, THURSDAYS, AND SATURDAYS.

THE STEAM-SHIPS

HUNTSVILLE, Capt. CROWELL, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier No. 13 North River, at 3 P. M.
R. LOWDEN, Agent,
No. 93 West st.

SAN JACINTO, Capt. HAZARD, SATURDAY, Nov. 1, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

VIRGO, Capt. BULKLEY, TUESDAY, Nov. 4, from Pier No. 16 East River, at 3 P. M.
MURRAY, FERRIS & CO., Agents,
No. 62 South st.

GENERAL BARNES, Capt. CHESEMAN, THURSDAY, Nov. 6, from Pier No. 43 North River, at 3 P. M.
WM. R. GARRISON, Agent,
No. 5 Bowling green.

Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Superior accommodations for passengers.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with Central Railroad of Georgia to all points.
Through rates and bills of lading in connection with the Atlantic and Gulf Freight line.

C. D. OWENS, Agent A., G. & G. R. R., No. 229 Broadway. | GEORGE YONGE, Agent C. R. R., No. 409 Broadway.

GREAT SOUTHERN FREIGHT
AND
PASSENGER LINE,
FOR CHARLESTON, S. C.,
THE FLORIDA PORTS,
AND THE
SOUTH AND SOUTH-WEST.

SAILING TRI-WEEKLY AT 3 P. M.
from Pier No. 29 North River.

MANHATTAN, Capt. M. S. WOODHULL, Saturday, Nov. 1.
GEORGIA, Capt. S. CROWELL, Tuesday, Nov. 4.
JAMES ADGER, Capt. T. J. LOCKWOOD, Thursday, Nov. 6.

Superior accommodations for passengers.
Insurance by this line ONE-HALF PER CENT.
Goods forwarded free of commission.

Passage tickets and bills of lading issued and signed at the office of
JAMES W. QUINTARD & CO., Agents,
No. 177 West st., (corner of Warren,)
Or W. P. CLYDE & CO.,
No. 6 Bowling green.

Through freight tariffs. Passage tickets by all routes and to all points in the South and South-west, and further information can be obtained at the office of
BENTLEY D. HASELL,
General Agent Great Southern Freight Line,
No. 317 Broadway.

PACIFIC MAIL STEAM-SHIP COMPANY'S LINE.

Wednesday, Nov. 5, steamer GRANADA leaves Pier No. 42 North River, at 12 o'clock noon, for Aspinwall, connecting with steamer at Panama for Acapulco, Manzanillo, Mazatlan, San Diego, and San Francisco, and also with steamers for Central American and South Pacific ports.

Steamers for Japan and China leave San Francisco on the 1st and 16th of each month.

For passage or freight apply at the Company's office, Pier No. 42 North River, New-York.

H. I. BULLAY, Supt. G. H. BRADBURY, Pres't.

ATLAS MAIL LINE.

MAIL SERVICE FOR WEST INDIES, HAVANA, VENEZUELA, AND SPANISH MAIN.

The Company's iron screw steamers are appointed to sail as follows: (Loading berth pier 12 N. R.) For Port-au-Prince, Jacmel, Maracaibo, (via Curacoa,) La Guayra, Puerto Cabello, Ponce, P. R., and Mayaguez, P. R., CLARIBEL, Nov. 5. For Kingston, Santa Martha, and Savanilla, ATLAS, 4th November. For Kingston, Savanilla, and Carthagena, ETNA, 21st November. For freight and passage apply to

PIM, FORWOOD & CO., General Agents,
No. 56 Wall st. and No. 59 Pine st.

FOR HAVANA.

NASSAU, PROGRESO, AND VERA CRUZ.
New-York and Mexican Mail Steam-ship Line,
Leaving Pier No. 3 North River, at 3 P. M.

CITY OF NEW-YORK, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 6
CITY OF MEXICO, (Havana and Mexico)..........Nov. 8
CITY OF MERIDA, (Havana via Nassau)..........Nov. 13
CUBA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 15
CITY OF HAVANA, (Havana direct)..........Nov. 20

For freight or passage apply to
F. ALEXANDRE & SONS, No. 33 Broadway.

REMITTANCES TO ENGLAND AND IRELAND.

Drafts for £1 and upward and passage tickets by steam-ship and sailing packets issued at the lowest rates by TAPSCOTT BROTHERS & CO., No. 86 South st.

UNITED STATES PASSPORT BUREAU.—United States passports, indispensable to travelers, issued by J. B. NONES, Passport Agent, No. 91 Duane-st., corner Broadway.

## RAILROADS.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

Trains leave New-York, from foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts., as follows:

Express for Harrisburg, Pittsburg, the West, and South, with Pullman Palace-cars attached, 9:30 A. M., 5, 7, and 8:30 P. M. Sunday, 5, 7, 8:30 P. M.

For Baltimore, Washington, and the South, via "Pennsylvania Air-line," at 9 A. M., 3 and 9 P. M. Sunday, 9 P. M.

For Baltimore and Washington, via B. and O. R. R., at 7:30 P. M. daily.

Express for Philadelphia, 8, 9, 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 3, 4, 5, 7, 7:30, 8:30, 9 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5, 7, 7:30, 8:30, and 9 P. M.

For Philadelphia, via Kensington, at 7 A. M. and 6:10 P. M. Sunday, 6:10 P. M.

Emigrant and second class, 7:05 P. M.

For Newark at 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:10, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Elizabeth, 6, 6:30, 7, 7:40, 8:10, 9, 10, 11 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10, 11:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30, and 8:10 P. M.

For Rahway, 6, 6:30, 7, 8:10, 9, 10 A. M., 12 M., 1, 2, 2:30, 3:10, 3:40, 4:10, 4:30, 5:20, 5:40, 6, 6:10, 6:30, 7, 7:30, 8:10, 10 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 5:20, 6:10, and 7:30 P. M.

For Woodbridge and Perth Amboy, 6 and 10 A. M., 2:30, 3:40, 4:30, and 6 P. M.

For New-Brunswick, 7 and 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 2, 3:10, 4:10, 5:20, 6:10, 7:30 P. M., and 12 night. Sunday, 6:10 and 7:30 P. M.

For East Millstone, 8:10 A. M., 12 M., 4:10 and 5:20 P. M.

For Lambertville and Flemington, 9 A. M. and 3 P. M.

For Phillipsburg and Belvidere, 9 and 4 P. M.

Accommodation for Bordentown, Burlington, and Camden, 7 and 9:30 A. M., 12:30, 2, 4, 5, and 7 P. M.

For Freehold, 7 A. M., 2 and 4 P. M.

For Jamesburg, Pemberton, Camden, 6 A. M., and via boat from Pier No. 1, 3:50 P. M.

Trains arrive as follows: From Pittsburg, 6:50, 10:25 A. M., 6:35 P. M., daily; 5:22, 10:15 A. M. and 3:55 P. M. daily, except Monday. From Washington and Baltimore, 6:05, 6:40 A. M., 4:55 and 10:27 P. M.; Sunday, 6:05 and 6:40 A. M. From Philadelphia, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:15, 11:20, 11:55 A. M., 2:15, 3:55, 4:55, 6:05, 7:25, 8:44, 10:27 P. M. Sunday, 5:22, 6:05, 6:40, 6:50, 10:25, 11:20 A. M., 3:55, 10:27 P. M.

Ticket-offices, Nos. 526, 435, 271, and 944 Broadway, No. 1 Astor House, and foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt sts. Emigrant Ticket-office, No. 8 Battery-place.

A. J. CASSATT, General Manager. D. M. BOYD, Jr., General Passenger Agent.

CENTRAL RAILROAD OF NEW-JERSEY

ALLENTOWN LINE TO THE WEST.

Passenger and Freight station in New-York, foot of Liberty-st. Connects at Somerville with South Branch R. R.; at Hampton Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western R. R.; at Phillipsburg with Lehigh and Susquehanna Division; also, with Lehigh Valley Railroad, Direct line to Harrisburg, Pittsburg, and the West; also, to Central Pennsylvania and New-York State.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.—Commencing June 30, 1873.—Leave New-York as follows:

4:30 A. M.—News train for Easton, Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton.

6:00 A. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:00 A. M.—Way train for Flemington, Easton, Belvidere, Bath, Mauch Chunk, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, Mahanoy City, Mt. Carmel, Hazleton, Towanda, Waverly, &c. Connects at Junction with D. L. and W. R. R.

9:00 A. M.—Morning Express, daily, (except Sundays,) for Easton, Allentown, Harrisburg, and the West. Connects at Somerville for Flemington; at Easton for Mauch Chunk, Tamaqua, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Towanda, &c., with through cars to Danville, Williamsport, &c.

10:15 A. M. and 12:00 M.—Way train for Somerville.

12:50 P. M.—Express for Flemington, Easton, Bath, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Mahanoy City, Hazleton, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Reading, Columbia, Lancaster, Ephrata, Pottsville, Harrisburg, &c.

2:30 P. M.—For Easton, Allentown, and Belvidere.

3:30 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

4:00 P. M.—Way train for Easton, Allentown, and Mauch Chunk. Connects at Junction with Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroad.

4:30 P. M.—Way train for Somerville and Flemington.

5:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

5:15 P. M.—Way train for Plainfield.

5:30 P. M.—Evening Express, daily for Easton, Belvidere, Allentown, Harrisburg, Pittsburg, Chicago, etc.

6:00 and 7:00 P. M.—Way train for Somerville.

7:30 P. M.—(Emigrant)—For Easton.

9:15 and 11:30 P. M.—Way trains for Plainfield.

For Elizabeth at 4:30, 5:30, 6, 6:20, 6:45, 7, 7:30, 8, 8:45, 9, 9:30, 10:15, 11, 11:45 A. M.; 12 M.; 12:50, 1, 2, 2:30, 3, 3:30, 3:45, 4, 4:15, 4:30, 4:45, 5, 5:15, 5:30, 5:45, 6, 6:20, 7, 7:30, 7:45, 8:20, 9:15, 10:30, 11:30, 12 P. M.

R. E. RICKER, Superintendent and Engineer.

H. P. BALDWIN, General Passenger Agent.

NEW-YORK, NEW-HAVEN AND HARTFORD RAILROAD.

**Passenger Station in New-York, Grand Central Depot. Entrance on 42d-St.**

TRAINS LEAVE NEW-YORK.

Boston Express via Springfield, at 8:05 and 10 A. M. 3 and 8:05 P. M., via Shore Line at 1 and 9:07 P. M.

Trains for New-Haven leave at 7:05, 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:05, 10, (Ex.,) A. M.; 12 M.; 1, (Ex.,) 3, (Ex.,) 3:55, 4:35, and 5:10, (Local Ex.,) 8:05, (Ex.,) 9:07, (Ex.,) P. M.

To South Norwalk at 3:15 (Ex.) and 6:35 P. M.

To Stamford at 10:10 A. M., 2:20, 3:15, 4:45, 5:40, 6:35, and 7:20 P. M.

The 8:05 P. M. Express stops at New-Rochelle and Port Chester, and the 9:07 P. M. Express at Mount Vernon, Mamaroneck, and Rye.

Sunday Boston Mail Trains at 7:05 P. M. via Springfield, and 9:07 P. M. via Providence.

Drawing-room Cars on Day Express and Sleeping-cars on Night Express Trains.

Tickets can be purchased at ticket office of Company at Grand Central Depot, or at offices of New-York Transfer Company, No. 944 Broadway, New-York, and No. 1 Court-st., Brooklyn, who will also check baggage from residence to destination.

For further information of particulars see posters at hotels and depots. JOHN T. MOODY,
Sup't of N. Y. and N. H. Div.

SOUTH-SIDE RAILROAD OF LONG ISLAND.

Trains leave depot, foot South 8th st., Brooklyn, as follows:

8:30 A. M., Patchogue Mail.
11 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.
2 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
4 P. M., Patchogue Express.
5 P. M., Patchogue Accommodation.
6 P. M., Babylon Accommodation.
7 P. M., Merrick Accommodation.
Sunday, 9 A. M., Babylon Accommodation.

Boat leaves Grand and Roosevelt street Ferries, New-York, twenty minutes before leaving time at South 8th st.

All trains connect for Hempstead.

L. S. CANFIELD, Superintendent.

## RAILROADS.

NEW-YORK CENTRAL AND HUDSON RIVER RAILROAD.—After Nov. 2, 1873, through trains will leave Grand Central Depot:

8:00 A. M., Chicago and Northern Express, with drawing-room cars through to Rochester and St. Albans.

10:30 A. M., special Chicago Express, with drawing-room cars to Rochester, Buffalo, &c.

10:45 A. M., Northern and Western Express.

3:40 P. M., Albany and Troy Express, Saturday only.

4:00 P. M., Montreal Express, with sleeping cars from New-York to St. Albans.

6:00 P. M., Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Watertown and Canandaigua.

8:00 P. M., Pacific Express, daily, with sleeping cars for Rochester, Buffalo, and Niagara Falls; also for Chicago, via both L. S. and M. C. Railroads.

11:00 P. M., Express, with sleeping cars for Troy and Albany. Way trains as per Local Time Table.

C. H. KENDRICK, General Passenger Agent.

WICKFORD RAILROAD ROUTE TO NEWPORT, R. I.—Leave Grand Central Depot, via New-Haven Railroad at 8:05 A. M. and 1 P. M.

The 1 o'clock train carries drawing-room cars and reaches Newport in seven hours and ten minutes.

THEODORE WARREN,
Superintendent, Newport, R. I.

## STEAMBOATS.

CITIZENS' LINE FOR TROY.

Passage $1 50. The elegant steam-boats SUNNYSIDE and POWELL leave Pier No. 49 North River, foot of Leroy-st., daily, Saturdays excepted, at 6 o'clock P. M., connecting with morning trains on Rensselaer and Saratoga, New-York Central, and Troy and Boston Railroads for all points north, east, and west. The most direct route to Saratoga, Lake George, and Montreal. Through tickets sold and baggage checked to destination.

JOSEPH CORNELL, Superintendent.

STEAMER SEA BIRD, FOOT OF FRANKLIN st., for Red Bank and intermediate stations:

| LEAVE NEW-YORK. | LEAVE RED BANK. |
|---|---|
| Thursday, 23d....3:30 P. M. | Friday, 24th....9:00 A. M. |
| Saturday, 25th..10:00 A. M. | Monday, 27th....7:30 A. M. |
| Tuesday, 28th....8:00 A. M. | Tuesday, 28th..12:30 P. M. |
| Wednesday, 29th..8:30 A. M. | Wednesday, 29th..1:00 P. M. |
| Thursday, 30th....8:30 A. M. | Thursday, 30th....2:00 P. M. |
| Friday, 31st.....10:30 A. M. | Friday, 31st.......3:00 P. M. |
| Sat., Nov. 1.......2:00 P. M. | Monday, Nov. 3..7:00 A. M. |

HARTFORD BOATS—DAILY LINE.—LEAVE Pier No. 24 Peck-slip, East River, daily, (except Sundays,) at 4 o'clock P. M. All persons are forbid trusting any one on account of these steamers.

W. H. GOODSPEED, Vice President.

SAXTON & SEABURY, Freight Agents, No. 112 South-st. JUNE 1, 1873.

RONDOUT AND KINGSTON—LANDING AT Cozzens', Cornwall, Newburg, Marlborough, Milton, Poughkeepsie and Esopus. The steam-boats THOMAS CORNELL and JAMES W. BALDWIN leave Harrison-st., Pier No. 34 North River, daily, at 4 o'clock P. M.

BUY TICKETS TO PROVIDENCE AND BOSTON, via NEPTUNE LINE, Pier No. 27 North River; fare, $4 25, cabin; $3 25, deck.

NO MIDNIGHT CHANGES.

ISAAC ODELL, Agent.

NEW-HAVEN, HARTFORD, AND THE NORTH.—Steamers leave Peck-slip for New-Haven at 3:15 and 11 P. M., (except Sundays,) connecting with road.

FOR BRIDGEPORT AND ALL POINTS ON Housatonic and Naugatuck Railroad—Fare, $1. Steamers leave Catharine-slip at 12 noon and 11 P. M.

## SURROGATE NOTICES.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against HENRY LEGER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Judah, Dickinson & Goldschmidt, Nos. 59 and 61 Liberty-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 1st day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 14th day of August, 1873.

ERNEST MILLET,
JAMES SAXTON,
ALFRED DICKINSON, } Executors.

au16-law6m8a*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against JOHN S. HOWELL, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same with vouchers thereof to the subscribers, at the office of Henry K. Van Siclen, one of the executors, No. 133 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of March next.—Dated New-York, the 29th day of August, 1873.

WILLIAM JOYCE,
HENRY K. VAN SICLEN, } Executors of John S. Howell, deceased.

au30-law6m8

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against LEONARD LEE, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, office of C. Minor & D. R. Jaques, No. 25 Chambers-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 3d day of January next.—Dated New-York, the 26th day of June, 1873. W. F. HAVEMEYER, Executor, &c.

je28-law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against MARY C. JAMES, late of the City of Upper Alton, Ill., deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 84 Broadway, in the City of New-York, on or before the 2d day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 25th day of July, 1873.

CORNELIUS H. CLARK, Administrator.

jy26 law6m8*

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against CHARLES MORGAN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his place of transacting business, No. 39 William-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 15th day of December next.—Dated New-York, the 5th day of June, 1873.

je7-law6m8 EDWARD MORGAN, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ISAAC N. SEYMOUR, Esq., late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the General Theological Seminary, Ninth-avenue and West Twentieth-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 12th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 8th day of August, 1873. GEORGE FRANKLIN SEYMOUR,

au8-law6m8* Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against DANIEL GILMARTIN, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at her residence, No. 104 Madison-street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 10th day of February next.—Dated New-York, the 24th day of July, 1873. CATHERINE GILMARTIN,

au2-law6m8* Administratrix.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against SARAH MACOMBER, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at his residence, No. 389 Washington avenue, in the City of Brooklyn, on or before the 20th day of April next.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873.

o18-law6m8* GEORGE A. POWERS, Executor.

IN PURSUANCE OF AN ORDER OF ROBERT C. Hutchings, Esq., Surrogate of the County of New-York, notice is hereby given to all persons having claims against ERNEST CAZET, late of the City of New-York, deceased, to present the same, with vouchers thereof, to the subscriber, at the office of Dewitt, Lockman & Kip, her place of transacting business, No. 88 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, on or before the 25th day of April, 1874.—Dated New-York, the 17th day of October, 1873. CECILE J. CAZET, Executrix.

o18-law6m8*

## BANKRUPT NOTICES.

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT, Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of HENRY B. COLLEY, bankrupt.—In Bankruptcy.—This is to give notice that the second, third, and final general meetings of the creditors of the above-named bankrupt will be held at No. 4 Warren street, in the City of New-York, on the 14th day of November, 1873, at 2 o'clock P. M., at the office of and before Isaiah T. Williams, Esq., Register in Bankruptcy, in charge of the above entitled matter, for the purposes mentioned in the twenty-seventh and twenty-eighth sections of the Bankrupt act of March 2, 1867; that I have filed my final account as assignee of the estate of said bankrupt with the said Register, and that at said meetings I shall apply to the Court for a settlement of my said account and for a discharge from all liability as assignee aforesaid, in accordance with the provisions of the said twenty-eighth section.—Dated the 1st day of November, 1873.

RICHARD L. LEGGETT, Assignee,
No. 230 Fulton st., New-York City.

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of WILLIAM T. LAFORGE and BENJAMIN F. LAFORGE, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—Before Isaiah T. Williams, Register.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the estate of the late firm of William T. Laforge & Co., and of William T. Laforge and Benjamin F. Laforge, members and partners of said firm, of the City of New-York, in the County of New-York, and State of New-York, within said district, who have been adjudged bankrupts, upon the petition of their creditors, by the District Court of said district.

Dated at New-York City, the 18th day of October, A. D. 1873. EMMET ARTHUR, Assignee,
Oyster Depot, foot of Broome street, New-York City.

o18-law3w8*

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED States for the Southern District of New-York.—In the matter of BENJAMIN F. STONE, STEPHEN B. COLGATE, and CHARLES W. BLEECKER, bankrupts.—In Bankruptcy.—To whom it may concern: The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of the late firm of B. F. Stone & Co., of the City, County, and State of New-York, within said district, and of Benjamin F. Stone, Stephen B. Colgate, and Charles W. Bleecker, who composed said firm, and who, with said firm, have been adjudged bankrupt, on the petition of said Benjamin F. Stone and Stephen B. Colgate, by the District Court of said district.—Dated Oct. 24, 1873, at New-York.

o25-law3w8* ALFRED NELSON, Assignee.

IN BANKRUPTCY—SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF New-York, ss.—At the City of New-York, the 30th day of October, 1873.—The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as assignee of EDWARD STEPHENS, of the City of New-York, in the County and State of New-York, who has been adjudged a bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said district. JOHN H. PLATT, Assignee,

n1-law3w8a* No. 40 Wall st., New-York.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

STRICTURE OF THE URETHRA—OFTEN sympathetic of piles and fistula, absurdity of dilation, its rapid cure by the urethrotome. Three type cases addressed to his private surgical class by EDWARD H. DIXON, M. D., editor of the *Scalpel*, No. 42 5th-av. Inclose 25 cents by post. Office hours from 8 to 9, 1 to 3, and 7 to 9 evening.

THE MERCHANT TAILORING BUSINESS formerly conducted by A. J. GARDNER, deceased, at No. 417 Canal st., and recently by MARY E. GARDNER, his widow, as administratrix, has been sold to Siegmund Praeger, on the 24th inst., and she commends him to the patrons of the late A. J. Gardner from that date.

GUERLAIN, 15 RUE DE LA PAIX, PARIS.—Ambrosial cream for shaving. Fashionable perfumes for the handkerchief. Eau Lustrale for the hair. Eau de Cologne, (preparation speciale.)

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

ACADEMY OF MUSIC, BROOKLYN.
Brooklyn Tabernacle Congregation,
Rev. T. DE WITT TALMAGE, Pastor.

Regular church service will be held to-morrow and every Sabbath hereafter; in the morning at 10:30; evening at 7:30. Seats free. The Academy of Music will be occupied until the completion of the new Tabernacle.

ST. MARK'S, CORNER 2D AV. AND 10TH ST.—Rev. J. H. Rylance, D. D., Rector. Service 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Lecture at evening services on "Revelation." Strangers will be provided with seats.

GRACE (TEMPORARY) CHAPEL, 23D ST., east of 3d av.—Seats free. Rev. John W. Kramer, Pastor. Services on Sunday at 11 A. M., 3:30 P. M., and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited to attend.

ASSOCIATION HALL.
Sunday services:
Bible class at 5 o'clock P. M.,
Conducted by Prof. Thomson, M. D.
Subject—"The Life of Christ According to the Old Testament."
SERVICE OF SONG at 7:30 o'clock evening.
Address to young men at 8 o'clock by
RIGHT REV. BISHOP GEO. D. CUMMINS
of Kentucky.
Young men's meetings Thursday and Saturday Evenings.

ASSOCIATION HALL.—
Mrs. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE.
Readings from her own works,
FRIDAY EVENING, NOV. 7.
Admission 50 cents. Reserved seats 75 cents.
For sale at the hall. Membership ticket of Y. M. C. A. admits member and lady.

ALLANSON M. E. CHURCH, NORFOLK ST., near Grand.—Preaching Sunday, Nov. 2; in the morning by Rev. Lewis T. Janes, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, the Pastor, Rev. C. B. Harris, will preach. Subject—"Protestantism and Romanism in Their Influence Upon the Institutions of our Country." Seats free.

ANTHON MEMORIAL CHURCH, 48TH ST., west of 6th av.—Rev. R. Heber Newton, Rector. Services on Sunday at 10:30 A. M., and Children's Church at 3:30 P. M., with first in the course of sermons on "Moses." Music by choir and chorus of the children of the Sunday-school. The Rector will preach.

AFTERNOON SERVICE AT THE ALLEN Street M. E. Church.—Rev. Wm. D. Thompson, Pastor, will preach at 10:30 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Subject "Public Amusements." Sunday-school at 9 A. M. and 1:30 P. M. Young people's prayer-meeting at 6 o'clock. Seats free. A cordial invitation to all.

AT DE GARMO HALL, 5TH AV. AND 14TH st.—Sunday, 10:30 A. M., scientific sermon by Stephen Pearl Andrews. Subject—"The Terminology of Universology"; "Church of Humanity," 2:30 P. M.; and Mrs. Narcissa Agnes Capello, 7 P. M. The public are respectfully invited.

A SPECIAL INVITATION IS GIVEN TO hear Rev. P. L. Davies, Pastor of Berean Baptist Church, corner of Downing and Bedford sts., who will preach Sabbath morning and evening, at the usual hours.

A PUBLIC TEMPERANCE MEETING IN THE Baptist Church, 17th st., three doors west of 6th av., on Thursday evening, Nov. 6, at 8 o'clock. Rev. Geo. J. Mingins, Rev. A. Cameron, and others will deliver addresses.

AT ST. STEPHEN'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, 46th st., Rev. Dr. Price, Rector.—Sunday, Rev. E. D. Tompkins will preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. Prof. Roberts at 7:30 P. M.

ALL SAINTS' FREE CHURCH, CORNER Henry and Scammel sts., New-York. Rev. Wm. N. Dunnell, Rector. Service every Sunday morning and evening, and every Wednesday evening at 7:30 o'clock.

AT ROBINSON HALL, NO. 18 EAST 16TH ST., between 5th av. and Union square, Mr. J. M. Peebles lectures on Spiritualism, at 7:30 P. M. The Children's Lyceum meets at 10:30 A. M.

AT TEMPLE HALL, NO. 229 BOWERY, NEAR Houston st.—Preaching Sunday at 10:30 A. M. by [illegible], and by H. A. King at 3 P. M.

B. Y. M. C. A.—CORNER FULTON ST. AND GALlatin place, Brooklyn. Membership to any one, male or female, only $2 annually. Everything free to members. Commencing Nov. 1, continues to May 1. Lectures every Thursday evening. Classes every evening. Concerts second Tuesday of each month.

25 Attractive scientific lectures, illustrated by splendid experiments, diagrams, and blackboard sketches.
12 Subjects of class instruction of the highest order, by
12 Professional teachers of rare culture, experience, and success.
6 Concerts by popular and skilled artists.
7,000 Circulating and reference library of volumes, constantly augmented by new works.

BAPTIST PASTORS' CONFERENCE MEETS on Monday, Nov. 3, at rooms of Bible and Publication Society, No. 76 East 9th st., at 2 P. M. Essay by Rev. F. Johnson, D. D. Subject—"Baptist Succession."

CALVARY CHURCH, CORNER 4TH AV. AND 21st st.—Any ladies with soprano or alto voices, or gentlemen with tenor or bass voices, who desire to join the volunteer chorus connected with the above Church, are requested to communicate with the organist, Mr. ROSENTHAL, at his residence, No. 234 West 51st st., or [illegible] at the Church on Saturday evenings at 8 o'clock.

CHRIST CHURCH, 5TH AV. AND 35TH ST.
HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, Rector.
Morning prayer, 10:30.
Evening prayer, 7:30.
FREE EVENING SERVICE, 8:30.
Dr. Beach, of St. Peter's, will preach at 7:30.

CALVARY BAPTIST CHURCH, 23D ST., between 5th and 6th avs.—R. S. MacArthur, Pastor, preaches Sunday morning and evening. Communion after morning service. Young people's meeting, Monday; lecture, Wednesday, and prayer-meeting Friday evenings. Strangers are invited.

CHURCH OF THE COVENANT, CORNER of Park av. and 35th st.—Rev. Marvin R. Vincent, D. D., the Pastor, will preach on Sunday, 2d inst., services commencing at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 3 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE HEAVENLY REST, Rev. Dr. Howland, Rector—Nov. 2, 3:30 P. M., third of sermons on the Patriarchs. "Jacob, His Treachery, and the Divine Punishment." Morning service at 11 o'clock.

CHURCH OF THE INCARNATION, MADISON av. and 35th st.—There will be divine service, sermon, and the holy communion on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 10:30 o'clock, and in the evening at 7:30 o'clock, divine service and sermon. Rev. Dr. Montgomery will preach.

COOPER INSTITUTE.—SUNDAY EVENING, AT 7:30, Rev. Henry Morgan's new lecture in defense of single women, entitled "Old Maids and Their Accusers." First of a course of Dime Lectures.

CHURCH OF THE REFORMATION, 57TH st., between 4th and Lexington avs., Rev. U. T. Tracy, Rector.—Sunday service, 10:45 A. M. Children's church, 3 P. M.

CENTRAL PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 50th st, near Broadway.—Rev. James D. Wilson, Pastor; services on Sabbath morning 10:30; evening, 7:30; Sunday-school at 2:30.

CANAL STREET PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, entrance No. 17 Greene st., near Canal.—Services Sunday at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Rev. David Mitchell, Pastor. Sunday-school at 2 P. M.

CHURCH OF THE RESURRECTION, 35TH st., between Lexington and 3d avs.—Divine service by the Rector, Rev. E. O. Flagg, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 2:30 P. M.

FIFTH AVENUE BAPTIST CHURCH, 46TH st.—Will celebrate the twenty-fifth anniversary of Dr. Armitage's Pastorate, Sunday, throughout the day, meeting at 9:30 and 10:30 A. M., and 3 and 7 P. M. In the afternoon distinguished speakers from other churches will be present. Sermon in the evening by Rev. Dr. Fulton, of Brooklyn. A special invitation to former members, and a cordial welcome to all.

FRENCH EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—REV. C. Miel will open Sunday a series of sermons and services in French, at 3:30 o'clock, in the Church of The Holy Savior, West 25th st., between Madison square and 4th av.

FIVE POINTS MISSION, SITE OF THE OLD Brewery, No. 61 Park st.—The original mission at the Points, Rev. J. N. Shaffer, Superintendent. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. and from 2:30 to 4 P. M. Preaching at 7:30 P. M. A Winter of Suffering is at Hand.

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH, 39TH ST. AND Park av.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. T. D. Anderson, D. D., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers cordially invited. Lord's Supper at 3:30 P. M.

FIRST PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, 5TH av. and 11th st., Rev. W. M. Paxton, D. D., Pastor.—Services 10:30 A. M. and 4 P. M. Strangers cordially invited.

"HE IS COMING QUICKLY."—THE SPECIAL Messenger of the Lord will preach in the University, Washington square, on Sunday, at 3 P. M. Seats free. Subject—"Proofs from the Bible, of the Speedy Second Advent of Christ."

HARLEM.—PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH OF THE Puritans, (late Second Presbyterian,) Rev. Edward L. Clark, Pastor.—Services mornings and evenings in the new Chapel, 130th st., near 5th av. Sunday-school at 3 P. M. Prayer-meeting Wednesday evenings.

HARLEM UNITY CHAPEL, 126TH ST., west of 4th av.—Rev. W. T. Clarke will preach on Sunday, morning and evening. Subject in the evening—"Nothing but Leaves." The public cordially invited.

LYRIC HALL, 6TH AV., BELOW 42D ST.—O. B. Frothingham, Pastor of the Independent Society, will preach on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock. Subject—"The Soul of Goodness."

MADISON AVENUE REFORMED CHURCH, corner 57th st., Rev. H. D. Ganse, Pastor.—Morning service at 11 o'clock; afternoon service at 3:30 o'clock. Sunday-school at 9:30 A. M. Morning subject—"The Lasting and Comforting Love of Christ."

MISS SARAH E. SMILEY WILL PREACH AT Central Methodist Episcopal Church, 7th av., near 14th st., Sunday evening, Nov. 2, at 7:30 o'clock; preaching at 10:30 A. M., by the Pastor.

MISS SMILEY WILL PREACH IN THE SEVENteenth Street Baptist Church, two doors west of 8th av., Sunday morning, at 10:30. Rev. Robert Cameron, Pastor, in the evening, at 7:30. All invited.

NEW-YORK PORT SOCIETY.—PREACHING at the Mariners' Church, Sunday, at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., by the Pastor, Rev. E. D. Murphy; at 3:30 P. M., at No. 135 Greenwich st., by Rev. J. C. Miller, and at 3 o'clock, at No. 278 Water st., by Associate Pastor, Rev. Benj. F. Millard.

NORTH PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, CORner 9th av. and 31st st.—Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. G. B. Bossiter. Morning service, 10:30 A. M. Subject—"Duties to God." Evening service, 7:30 P. M. Subject: "Christ and the Young Man."

OLD JOHN STREET M. E. CHURCH, between Nassau and William sts. Preaching by the Pastor, Rev. N. G. Cheney, 10:30 A. M., 7:30 P. M. Seats. All cordially invited.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Madison av., corner 53d st., Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor.—Services at 11 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Subject morning sermon—"What is Thinking?" Evening—"Woman's Work in the Church."

REV. WM. P. CORBIT, PASTOR OF DE Kalb Avenue M. E. Church, Brooklyn, will preach on Sabbath at 10:30 A. M. and at 7:30 P. M. Morning subject—"The Church in Sardis." Evening subject—"The Almost Christian." De Kalb avenue cars at Fulton Ferry pass the church. Seats free.

## RELIGIOUS NOTICES.

PRESBYTERIAN MEMORIAL CHURCH, Rev. Charles S. Robinson, D. D., Pastor, Madison av., corner of 53d st.—It was the original plan of this congregation to test the question, in a new way, whether the rich and the poor could and would meet together in Divine service on the Lord's Day. This required a large and hence costly edifice. Arrangements must be made so as to balance these delicate elements in the calculation, the outgoes and incomes of ordinary expense. By the blessing of God, they have now reached the point at which they are able to announce that eligible pews can be offered at prices within the reach of all, and free seats will be furnished to any who are unable to pay for them. In Christian courtesy and fellowship they cordially invite all who are willing to cast in their lot with them to come and welcome.

REV. T. T. KENDRICK, PASTOR FIRST Methodist Church, No. 180 Grand st., Williamsburgh, delivers his ninth discourse Sunday evening, 7:30, for the O. U. A. M., on the "Dignity of Labor." Rev. J. J. White, Pastor Fourth Street M. P. Church, will preach at 10:30 A. M. Seats free.

REV. S. J. STEWART, PASTOR OF THE WEST Twenty-fifth street United Presbyterian Church, between 6th and 7th avs., will preach Sabbath morning at 10:30, and in the evening at 7:45. Evening subject—"Has Every Man His Price?" Strangers made welcome.

REV. JOHN E. COOKMAN, PASTOR, WILL preach Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M., in the Free Tabernacle M. E. Church, 34th st., between 7th and 8th avs. Seats free. The public welcome.

REV. S. M. HAMILTON WILL PREACH IN the Scotch Presbyterian Church, 14th st., between 5th and 6th avs., on Sunday, Nov. 2, at 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M. Lecture on Wednesday evening at 8 o'clock.

REV. WM. ORMISTON, D. D., WILL PREACH on Sunday, Nov. 2, in the Collegiate Church, 5th av. and 29th st., morning and evening, at the usual hours. Communion service in the morning.

REV. A. R. VAN NEST, D. D., WILL PREACH in St. Paul's Reformed Church, south-west corner 42d st. and 6th av., every Sunday at 10:45 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Strangers welcome.

REV. J. W. BARNHART, PASTOR, WILL preach morning and evening in the old Forsyth Street M. E. Church, between Division and Canal sts. Whosoever will are invited to come. Seats free.

REV. J. F. ELDER, PASTOR, WILL PREACH on Sunday, in the Madison Avenue Baptist Church, corner 31st st., at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M. Sunday-school at 9 A. M.

REV. J. F. McCLELLAND, PASTOR, WILL preach at 10:30 A. M., and Rev. C. K. True, D. D., at 7:30 P. M., in St. Luke's M. E. Church, 41st st., west of 6th av.

REV. HUGH MILLER THOMPSON, D. D., will preach to young men on Sunday evening, Nov. 2, at 7:30 o'clock, in St. Peter's Church, West 20th st., between 7th and 8th avs.

RIGHT REV. BISHOP CUMMINS, OF KENtucky, will preach at Association Hall, Sunday evening, at 8 o'clock. Free seats.

RUSSIAN-GREEK CHAPEL, NO. 951 2D AV., near 50th st.—Divine service Sunday at 11 o'clock. Seats free. Strangers cordially invited.

REV. D. HENRY MILLER, D. D., PASTOR, preaches in Plymouth Baptist Church, 51st st., west of 9th av., Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

REV. H. D. NORTHROP, PASTOR, WILL preach at the West Twenty-third Street Presbyterian Church, Sunday, at 10:30 A. M. and 7:30 P. M.

ST. ANN'S CHURCH, 18TH ST., NEAR 5TH AV.—Free seats.—Sunday services at 7 and 10:30 A. M.; 2:45 P. M., for deaf mutes, 4 and 7:30 P. M. Sunday Rev. Dr. Muhlenberg will preach at 10:30 A. M. Anniversary of the Church. Mission to deaf mutes at 7:30 P. M. Address by Rev. Dr. Haight.

SOUTH BAPTIST CHURCH, 25TH ST., near 8th av., Rev. John Dowling, D. D., Pastor.—Rev. George Boarde, from Van Dieman's Land, will preach in the forenoon on Sunday, and the Pastor in the evening. Strangers specially invited.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, 5TH AV., CORNER 53d st., Rev. Dr. Morgan, Rector.—Services Sunday Nov. 2. Morning prayer at 9 o'clock, litany, sermon, and holy communion at 10:30 o'clock. Afternoon services and sermon at 3:30 o'clock.

SEVENTH AVENUE UNITED PRESBYTERIAN Church, between 12th and 13th sts.—Rev. James Harper, D. D., will preach Sabbath morning and afternoon. Services now and during the Winter months will commence at 10:30 and 3 o'clock.

SIXTH AVENUE UNION REFORM CHURCH.—Preaching morning and evening, by the Pastor, Rev. Wm. B. Merritt. Sabbath-school at 9 A. M. and 2:30 P. M. Strangers and all others not worshiping elsewhere, cordially invited.

SERVICES MEMORIAL OF REV. DR. GARDIner Spring, late Senior Pastor, will be held in the Brick Church, corner 5th av. and 37th st., on Sunday morning at 10:30 o'clock.

ST. THOMAS' CHURCH, REV. DR. MORGAN, Rector.—Saturday, Nov. 1, All Saints' Day. Morning service, sermon and holy communion at 11 o'clock.

ST. LUKE'S HOSPITAL.—DIVINE SERVICE IN the chapel of the Hospital on Sunday mornings at 10:30, and on Sunday evenings at 7:30 o'clock. Sermon in the morning by Rev. Dr. Dyer.

SEVENTEENTH STREET M. E. CHURCH, between 1st and 2d avs.—Rev. W. H. Boole, Pastor, will preach Sunday morning and evening. Seats free.

TEMPORARY CHURCH OF THE HOLY TRINity, Madison av. and 47th st.—Hours of services, 10:30 A. M., 3 and 7:30 P. M.; Rev. Stephen H. Tyng, Jr., D. D., will preach at the morning and evening service; Rev. E. H. Kettell, assistant minister, will preach in the afternoon.

THE SECOND REFORMED PRESBYTERIAN CONGREGATION, formerly of West 11th st., will hold their services Sunday, and every Sabbath hereafter, until further notice, in Continental Hall, corner 8th av. and 34th st. A. Stevenson, D. D., Pastor. Services 10:30 A. M. and 3:30 P. M.

THE ANNIVERSARY OF THE NEW-YORK Bible and Common Prayer-book Society will be celebrated on Sunday evening, Nov. 2, at the Church of the Holy Communion, 20th st. and 6th av. The sermon will be preached by Rev. H. C. Potter, D. D. Services to commence at 7:30 o'clock P. M.

TRINITY BAPTIST CHURCH, 55TH ST., near Lexington av.; Rev. Dr. Holme, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening; Sunday-school and Bible Class at 2:30 P. M. The ordinance of Christian baptism will be administered at the evening service.

THE FIRST ANNIVERSARY OF THE CHURCH Mission to Deaf Mutes will be held in St. Ann's Church, 18th st., near 5th av., Sunday, at 7:30 P. M. Extracts from the report will be read by Rev. Dr. Gallaudet, and an address made by Rev. Dr. Haight.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF Bleecker and Downing sts.—The Pastor, Rev. E. C. Sweetser, will preach this (Sunday) morning and evening at 10:45 and 7:30 o'clock. Morning subject—"All Souls' Day." Evening subject—"The True Road to Success;" a sermon to young men. Strangers are welcomed and provided with seats.

WESTMINSTER PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH, West 22d st., between 6th and 7th avs., Rev. J. K. Demarest, Pastor.—Preaching morning and evening, at 10:30 and 7:30 o'clock. Subject, morning—"Abundant Supply." Evening—"Hidden Sources." Strangers welcome.

ZION CHURCH, MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH st., Rev. John N. Galleher, Rector. Services Sunday, Nov. 2: Morning, 10:30; evening, 7:30.

## DRY GOODS.

REDUCED.

UNION ADAMS & CO.

ARE OFFERING AT VERY LOW PRICES

HOSIERY AND GLOVES,
UNDER-WEAR,
Shirts and Collars,
HANDKERCHIEFS,
SUSPENDERS,
ROBES, JACKETS, &C.

NO. 637 BROADWAY.

CANTRELL,
Nos. 239 and 241 4th av.
ALL KINDS OF BOOTS AND SHOES FOR LADIES, MISSES, AND CHILDREN, GENTS, BOYS, AND YOUTHS, AT POPULAR PRICES.

## FINANCIAL.

CHESAPEAKE AND OHIO RAILROAD bondholders will find interesting matter in THE FINANCIER OF TO-DAY, which also contains much other investment news, careful editorials, interesting contributed articles, &c. Price 15 cents per copy; $5 per annum. Publication office No. 16 Dey st.

7S AT 98.—NEW-YORK CITY 7S; ALSO CITY 6s, due 1887; CENTRAL PARK QUARTERLY INTEREST. For sale at a liberal discount.
GEO. K. SISTARE, No. 24 Nassau st.

## HELP WANTED.

A GOOD INCOME
may be earned by men and women in City and country. Business honorable and profitable. Address
ORANGE JUDD COMPANY,
No. 245 Broadway, New-York.

TRAINING SCHOOL FOR NURSES IN BELLEvue Hospital, New-York.—Wanted—A strong, competent woman, accustomed to hospital service, to take charge of night nursing. Apply to Lady Superintendent of Training School, Nurses' Home, No. 314 East 26th st.

WANTED—YOUNG MEN TO LEARN THE RETAIL dry goods business. Apply to LORD & TAYLOR, Corner Grand and Chrystie sts.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the "Times" Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.
And the "Times" West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A MIDDLE-AGED AMERICAN LADY desires a position as matron in an institution or school, or would accept a position as housekeeper to a respectable party; has four years' reference from her last place; any one requiring an energetic person, willing to make herself useful in whatever capacity she may be engaged in, may address, one week, Mrs. Perkins, No. 146 East 53d st.; no objections to leave the City.

A VARIETY OF GOOD SERVANTS WANT situations at moderate wages; cooks, laundresses, house-work, &c.; City or country. At Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over the drug store.

A CONSIDERABLE NUMBER OF GERMAN servants, capable and reliable, found constantly on hand at No. 247 3d av., near 20th st., first floor.
Mrs. HOLZSTEIN.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY CAPABLE young Scotch woman, with three years' reference in City, to do chamber-work and waiting; is willing to be useful, and understands a servant's place; a good home preferred to high wages. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A YOUNG WOMAN AS chamber-maid and waiting, or chamber-work and assist with washing and ironing in a small private family; has six years' references from her last place. Call at No. 146 East 39th st., between Lexington and 3d avs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A VERY TIDY, CAPABLE young Swedish girl, who speaks English well and has excellent reference, as chamber-maid or waitress; would combine both, if required; a steady place wanted; City or country. Apply at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

CHAMBER-MAID.—A LADY WOULD LIKE TO procure a situation for an excellent girl as a chamber-maid or waitress, or both, in a small family. Apply at her present employer's No. 22 West 15th st., Saturday, (to-day,) between 10 and 5:15 o'clock.

CHAMBER-MAID.—BY A PROTESTANT GERman girl; is a thorough chamber-maid; can do up fine washing very nice, and is a neat sewer; best reference from last employer. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

CHAMBER-MAID.—ALSO A WAITRESS AND A Cook, to do plain Washing.—All very capable and trustworthy. Can be seen at present employer's, who breaks up housekeeping; call to-day at 6 West 18th st.

CHAMBER-MAID AND WAITRESS.—BY A competent and experienced young woman, with the highest recommendations. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER, OR GENeral House-work.—By a thoroughly competent German girl; is a very good cook and an excellent washer and ironer; American family preferred; best reference. Can be seen at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

COOK.—BY A REAL CORDON BLEU; FIRST CLASS in everything; pottage, pastry, and fine cooking of a high order; meats, games, &c.; best of references. Seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COOK, WASHING AND IRONING.—BY A very thorough Protestant young woman as cook, who does all kinds of cooking in the best style; highly recommended. Apply at 138 6th av., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK IN A PRIVATE family; City or country; good City reference. Apply at No. 237 West 41st st.

COOK, WASHER AND IRONER—CHAMBERmaid, &c.—By two excellent servants, who will do the work of a family between them; cook understands her business thoroughly in all branches; makes best bread, biscuits, pastries, &c.; chamber-maid is competent, and an excellent waitress; two years' reference from last City employer. Can be seen at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

COOK, &c.—BY AN ENGLISH YOUNG WOMAN; City or country; is a good cook, washer, and ironer; can do general house-work to suit; has best references; wages moderate. Can be seen at Protestant Institute, No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

COOK.—BY A GOOD COOK, AND TO ASSIST WITH washing and ironing; understands marketing and care of a kitchen in general; good City reference. Apply for two days at No. 5 Pacific place, 29th st., near 6th av.

COOK, WASHER, AND IRONER.—BY A REspectable German girl to cook, wash, and iron, or to do general house-work. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., first floor, Room No. 1.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT ENGLISH WOMAN, as first-class cook in a family or private boarding-house; has good City references. Can be seen at No. 69 4th av., between 9th and 10th sts., for two days.

COOK.—BY A GERMAN WOMAN, WITH EIGHT years' City reference; can take a first-class cook's place, but will do cooking, washing, and ironing; City or country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

COOK.—BY A SCOTCH PROTESTANT WOMAN; understands cooking in all its branches; has good City references. Can be seen for two days at No. 145 Hester street, between Bowery and Chrystie st.

COOK.—BY A RESPECTABLE WOMAN AS FIRST-class cook; understands all kinds of baking; would have no objections to do the coarse washing if required. Call or address, for two days, No. 502 West 56th st.

COOK.—BY A PROTESTANT WOMAN IN A SMALL private family; best City references given. Call at No. 124 West 18th st.

COOK.—BY A FIRST-CLASS COOK; WOULD ASsist in washing; no objection to the country. Call at No. 391 8th av.

COOK.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO COOK, wash, and iron; good references. Call at No. 93 East Houston st., near Bowery.

DRESS-MAKER.—BY A COMPETENT DRESSmaker, to go by the day, or take work home; expert operator. Call at No. 107 Waverley place, basement door.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN YOUNG woman, highly respectable, and is capable of taking entire charge of a house, or nursery governess, or young or growing children; fully capable to fill either situation; City or country; best City testimonials. Call at No. 335 4th av.

HOUSEKEEPER OR ASSISTANT HOUSEkeeper to a lady: no objections to go in the country or to go South; reference given. Address A. R., Box 182 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady of refinement and capability a position as housekeeper; fully competent to take entire charge of house; reference exchanged. Address Mrs. Herbert, Box No. 146 Times Office.

HOUSEKEEPER.—BY A SCOTCH WOMAN AS housekeeper in a hotel; no objection to leave New-York; will be found trustworthy and work for the interest of employer; best of reference. Apply at No. 845 6th av.

HOUSE-WORK, &c.—BY A PROTESTANT young woman, either for general house-work or cook, wash, iron, &c., at moderate wages; has best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, CAPABLE DANish girl, with reference, as general servant; is willing and obliging; will make herself useful; will go to the country. Call at No. 106 6th av., over blue store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE COLORED girl to do light house-work; good City reference. Call at No. 210 West 30th st., rear.

HOUSEWORK.—BY A YOUNG GERMAN PROTestant woman, with excellent City references, to do general housework; is strong and active; good cook and thorough laundress; willing and obliging; no objection to the country. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A WELSH YOUNG WOMAN, strong and capable at general house-work; is excellent cook, washer, and ironer; would go West or South; her friend also; wages moderate; have best recommendations. Can be seen at No. 138 6th av., above 10th st., over drug store.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE GERMAN girl; is a good cook and very nice washer and ironer; willing to make herself generally useful; best City reference. Call at 2 Bleecker st., corner Bowery.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A VERY RESPECTABLE girl; understands family cooking; is a good washer and ironer; no objection to the country; best reference. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY TWO RESPECTABLE young women to do the work in a small gentleman's family, together; can furnish undoubted references. Apply at Wyatt's Intelligence Office, No. 525 5th av., for two days.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman to do general house-work; a good plain cook, washer and ironer; good City reference. Call at No. 1,050 3d av., corner 62d st.

HOUSE-WORK.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG American girl to do general house-work; best reference. Apply for three days at 49 Jane st., basement.

HOUSE-CLEANING.—A YOUNG WOMAN would go out house-cleaning two days in the week. Address Willing, Box No. 108 Times Office.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A MAID AND SEAMSTRESS, who will assist with growing children; is a good seamstress and hair-dresser; will go to the country. Can be seen, with references, at No. 68 West 37th st.

LADY'S MAID.—BY A GERMAN GIRL, WHO speaks French, as lady's maid and seamstress; or to mind growing children. Call at No. 300 East 20th st., top floor.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT, ACTIVE young woman as laundress; will assist with chamber-work; City reference. Call at No. 112 West 16th st., second floor, front.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A COMPETENT PERSON AS first-class laundress; best City reference. Apply at No. 132 West 19th st.

LAUNDRESS.—BY A FIRST-RATE LAUNDRESS in a private family; has the best recommendations. Apply at No. 212 East 37th st.

LAUNDRESS, OR WILL ASSIST IN CHAMBERwork.—By a Scotch Protestant woman, highly respectable and first-class laundress; French fluting, putting, and all kinds of ladies' and gents' fine washing; first-class City reference; country or City. Apply at No. 335 4th av.

NURSE, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND PROTestant girl to take care of children and do plain sewing; indisputable references from past employers; letters will receive strict attention. Address No. 337 East 11th st., between 1st and 2d avs.

NURSE.—A LADY WISHES TO PROCURE A SITUAtion for a faithful, experienced, and highly competent infants' nurse. Apply this week at Grace Church Rectory, No. 804 Broadway.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED WOMAN; CAN take the entire charge of baby or grown children; is a good seamstress and a Protestant. Apply at No. 230 East 47th st.

NURSE.—BY AN AMERICAN PROTESTANT WOMan as nurse, by the week or month; is kind and obliging; good reference. Call at No. 161 West 41st st.

NURSE.—BY A MIDDLE-AGED SCOTCH WOMAN, who is thoroughly competent to take entire charge of an infant from its birth; is very kind and attentive in case of sickness; can furnish best City recommendations. Call at No. 138 West 11th st., corner 6th av.

## SITUATIONS WANTED.

### FEMALES.

NURSE.—BY A CAPABLE, TRUSTWORTHY INfants' nurse, Protestant; first-class City reference that will give entire satisfaction; thoroughly understands the care of children; three years' reference from last employer; families to be seen. Call at No. 354 West 52d st.

NURSE OR HOUSE-WORK.—IN THE COUNtry as nurse or to do house-work. Apply at present employer's, No. 26 West Washington square, before 11 or after 5 o'clock.

NURSE, &c.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG lady to take care of children; can work on any kind of sewing-machine. Apply at No. 7 Avenue D, dry goods store.

NURSE.—BY A GOOD GERMAN GIRL TO TAKE care of children, or to do chamber-work; is willing and obliging. Call at No. 127 Norfolk st., on M. Hild.

NURSE AND SEAMSTRESS, &c.—BY A good, steady woman, with long references, as nurse, and seamstress, or chamber-maid and seamstress; is very neat, and of good, steady habits; a quiet home in the City more desirable than high wages. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

NURSE.—BY AN EXPERIENCED PROTESTANT nurse, capable of taking full charge of an infant from birth, and bring up by hand if required; will be found trustworthy in her duties; has good City reference; is a good sewer. Call Wednesday and Thursday at No. 208 West 32d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—WANTED A FEW MORE LADIES' work; can do all kinds of family sewing; trim dresses and finish, make buttonholes and sew on a machine. Call or address No. 111 West 20th st., top floor, front.

THE FRENCH OFFICE
Having removed from No. 405 5th av. to No. 68 West 37th st., near 6th av., families will, as in the past, be promptly furnished, on application, with most select class of help for every capacity.
No. 68 West 37th st.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY AN AMERICAN WIDOW lady to do plain sewing or housekeeping; wages not so much an object as a good home. Call on or address for three days Mrs. Fulton, No. 159 Lewis st.

SEAMSTRESS AND DRESS-MAKER.—BY A young woman recently arrived; has best recommendations. Apply at Castle Garden Labor Bureau.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG person as seamstress; can cut and fit, and work Wheeler & Wilson's machine; also, can do ladies' hair; would not object to assist in the care of children; is willing and obliging; has best City reference. Call at No. 222 West 27th st., first floor.

SEAMSTRESS.—BY A GOOD SEAMSTRESS; wishes to go out by the day or week to do plain sewing; or would take a place as seamstress and assist with the chamber-work; has good reference. Call at No. 204 West 33d st.

SEAMSTRESS &c.—BY A PROTESTANT WOman, as seamstress and to assist in the chamber-work, or would wait upon an elderly lady or grown up children; good City reference. Can be seen at No. 131 East 22d st.

SEAMSTRESS.—AS COMPETENT SEAMSTRESS, or would do chamber-work and sewing or assist with the care of children; understands all kinds of fine sewing and plain dress-making; City reference. Call for three days at No. 404 West 54th st.

WAITRESS AND CHAMBER-MAID, NURSE and Laundress.—By a neat, young, competent English girl; thoroughly obliging; no objection about wages; can come highly recommended. Call at No. 621 6th av., between 36th and 37th sts., up stairs.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT YOUNG WOMAN AS first-class waitress; understands the care of silver, &c., perfectly; is capable of filling a man's place; has several years City reference from her last place. Apply at A. Pelton & Co.'s, No. 645 6th av., near 38th st.

WAITRESS.—BY A NEAT, ACTIVE YOUNG woman as first-class waitress or chamber-work and assist in waiting; is careful and reliable; private or public; best City reference. Call at No. 203 West 27th st., near 7th av.

WAITRESS.—BY A RESPECTABLE YOUNG GERman woman as first-class waitress in a private family; is thoroughly competent and well-recommended. Apply at Bedell's, Nos. 340 and 342 4th av.

WAITRESS, &c.—BY A NORTH OF IRELAND Presbyterian woman in a private family as waitress, and to do chamber-work; the best of references can be given. Apply at No. 365 3d av., in the rear.

WORKING HOUSEKEEPER—FOR A WIDOWer with one two children, or attendant on an aged lady, City or country, by a middle-aged Protestant, giving reliable references; terms moderate. Call or address Miss Elliott, 1,037 Gates av., Brooklyn, this week.

### MALES.

BOOK-KEEPER, ALDERMAN, &c.—BY A young man of nineteen; is willing to work at anything, from assistant book-keeper to Assistant Alderman. Address T. Gorham, No. 364 West 28th st.

BUTLER.—BY AN ENGLISH PROTESTANT BUTler; is first class in every respect; has the best of references from the best families in the City. Can be seen at No. 68 West 37th st.

COACHMAN.—BY A PROTESTANT SCOTCHMAN, now out of employment, owing to his late employer leaving for Europe, an engagement in a private family; can give good City references; no objection to the country. Address D. McDONALD, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

COACHMAN AND GROOM.—BY A YOUNG man, unmarried, having the highest recommendation. Apply at No. 110 East 28th st., third floor, or at No. 35 Pine st., Room No. 4.

COACHMAN.—BY A RESPECTABLE MARRIED man, no children; thoroughly understands the City; no objection to the country, or would take care of a gentleman's place in the country; best City reference; leaves his present employer first of next month. Address D. M., No. 144 5th av.

COACHMAN OR PORTER IN STORE.—A GENtleman desires to procure a situation for a good sober man who is in his employ as coachman. Inquire at No. 51 West 34th st.

GENTLEMEN'S BOOTS BLACKED BY THE month or week at private houses. R. C. TURNER, No. 139 West 35th st.

GROOM AND COACHMAN.—BY A SINGLE young man, who understands his business thoroughly; good reference from his last place. Call or address No. 547 7th av., between 39th and 40th sts.

USEFUL MAN—COOK, &c.—BY A COLORED man and wife, just from Maryland; man as general servant, groom, gardener, fireman, &c.; woman as plain cook or waitress; desire the situation in the country. Call on or address R. S., No. 548 6th av., second floor.

WAITER.—BY A YOUNG MAN (COLORED) TO wait on a gentleman or in any capacity in which he would be useful; City or country; is a good penman; excellent reference. Call or address J. T., No. 142 Waverley place.

## LEGAL NOTICES.

SUPREME COURT—CITY AND COUNTY OF NEW York.—MARQUIS D. THOMAS, James M. Benham and William W. Thomas, plaintiffs, against JOHN R. PICTON, John Doe, and Richard Roe, composing the firm of J. R. Picton & Co., of St. Louis, Mo., the names of John Doe and Richard Roe being used to designate defendants whose real names are unknown to the plaintiffs, defendants.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not ser.)—To the defendants above named and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in the City of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers at their office, No. 2 Nassau street, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiffs in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of four hundred and nineteen dollars and twenty-two cents, with interest from the 13th day of August, 1873, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated New-York, Oct. 3, 1873.
FRANSIOLI, TILNEY & MOSHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The complaint in the above-entitled action was this day filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in the City, County, and State of New-York.—Dated New-York, Oct. 31, 1873.
FRANSIOLI, TILNEY & MOSHER,
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.
n1-law6wS*

SUPREME COURT OF THE STATE OF NEW-York, County of New-York.—JACOB HIRTH, plaintiff, against EMMA HIRTH, defendant.—Summons for relief.—To the defendant: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, of which a copy is herewith served upon you, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscriber, at his office, No. 124 Bowery, in the City of New-York, within twenty days after the service hereof, exclusive of the day of such service, and if you fail to answer the complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated 20th October, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.

The complaint in this action was filed in the Office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, on the 23d day of October, 1873.
CHARLES FRASER,
Plaintiff's Attorney,
No. 124 Bowery.

Dated 24th October, 1873.
o25-law6wS

SUPREME COURT, CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—EDWARD M. WILLETT, as executor of the last will and testament of Margaret Willett, deceased, against JACOB FREUD, Magdalena Boehm, wife of John Boehm, John Boehm, John Josseaux, et als.—To the Defendants and each of them: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action, which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint on the subscribers, at their office, No. 192 Broadway, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will apply to the Court for the relief demanded in the complaint.—Dated New-York City, Sept. 18, 1873.
GARDINER, WARD & WAGSTAFF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the County of New-York, in the County Court-house, on the 22d day of September, 1873.—Dated Sept. 30, 1873.
GARDINER, WARD & WAGSTAFF,
Plaintiff's Attorneys,
No. 192 Broadway.
o4-law6wS

SUPREME COURT.—CITY AND COUNTY OF New-York.—JOSEPH W. GODDARD, plaintiff, against SAMUEL HURLBUT, defendant.—Summons for a money demand on contract.—(Com. not served.)—To the defendant above named: You are hereby summoned and required to answer the complaint in this action which will be filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house, in said City, and to serve a copy of your answer to the said complaint, on the subscribers at their office, No. 49 Wall street, in said City, within twenty days after the service of this summons on you, exclusive of the day of such service; and if you fail to answer the said complaint within the time aforesaid, the plaintiff in this action will take judgment against you for the sum of two thousand and ninety-five dollars and ninety-one cents, with interest from the 1st day of January, 1869, besides the costs and disbursements of this action.—Dated 3d October, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys, No. 49 Wall st., New-York.

The complaint in this action was filed in the office of the Clerk of the City and County of New-York, at the Court-house in said City on the 6th day of October, 1873.—Dated Oct. 31, 1873.
PRICHARD, CHOATE & SMITH,
Plaintiff's Attorneys.
n1-law6wSa

## HORSES AND CARRIAGES.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

HORSE BLANKETS, HARNESS, SADDLES, and all kinds of saddlery goods extensively manufactured. A full line of blankets for street and stable. Plush and other carriage robes of every quality.
C. B. SMITH & CO., No. 40 Warren st.

HORSE BLANKETS AND CARRIAGE ROBES.—A LARGE ASSORTMENT IN ALL GRADES WILL BE FOUND AT
HARMER, HAYS & CO'S., No. 72 Beekman st.

WANTED—EIGHT OR NINE HORSES TO BOARD in Plainfield, N. J.; first-class accommodations and references. Address FRANCIS COWEN, Post Office, Plainfield, N. J.

WANTED TO TAKE A HORSE FOR HIS KEEPing for the Winter; will receive good attention, and light use made of him. Address J. M., Box No. 146 Times Office.

## BOARDING AND LODGING.

ADVERTISEMENTS ARE RECEIVED FOR THE NEW-YORK TIMES
At the Times Up-Town Office,
No. 54½ West 32d st., junction Broadway and 6th av.,
And the Times West-Side Office,
No. 308 West 23d st., corner of 8th av.
NO EXTRA CHARGE WHATEVER.

A STRICTLY PRIVATE FAMILY IN 30TH st., east of Madison av., will rent a handsomely-furnished room, all modern improvements, on second floor, to a single gentleman; references exchanged. Address with name, J. T., Box No. 108 Times Office.

A GENTLEMAN AND WIFE WILL DIVIDE, for housekeeping, six delightful sunny rooms in corner residence, vicinity of 14th st. and 2d av., with a like genteel party; permanence and references required; unfurnished or furnished. Address (or call) Col. HALL, Custom-house.

ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED ROOMS, EN suite or singly, with first-class French board, in beautiful brown-stone house, 30th st., near 5th av.; only a few select parties taken. Address C. C., Box No. 17 Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

THE WEST END.—FORT WASHINGTON, A DEsirable hotel for Winter; reduced rates for elegant suites, and superior accommodations at this first-class house; twenty-three minutes from Thirtieth Street Depot.
CHARLES H. SHELLEY.

NO. 36 EAST 21ST ST.
A party desiring every requisite for comfort and convenience will find handsomely furnished, apartments and first-class table; large room for gentlemen. References exchanged.

GENTLEMEN OR FAMILY APPRECIATING cleanliness, desiring choice rooms, with or without board, in small family at moderate prices, apply at No. 147 West 45th st. References.

NO. 44 WEST 16TH ST.—HANDSOMELY-FURnished large room with Southern exposure, on table for gentleman and wife, with board; also rooms for gentlemen; house unexceptionable.

A PRIVATE FAMILY WILL LET THEIR second floor, elegantly furnished, with private table, and exclusive use of parlor, if desired, to family of adults. No. 217 West 45th st.

FOURTEENTH ST., WEST, NO. 233.—TO LET—A large room, with extra large closets, with board, to a gentleman and wife, or to single gentlemen; reference required.

A LARGE NUMBER OF ELEGANTLY FURNISHed floors and suites of rooms to let; private table or otherwise. Always apply at Agency of W. J. COLES & CO., No. 1,293 Broadway.

FURNISHED FLOORS IN AN ELEGANT brown-stone house near 5th av. and Windsor Hotel, for either families or gentlemen. Address WM. HENRY GURLEY, bookstore, 4th av., corner 23d st.

NO. 4 EAST 29TH ST., BETWEEN 5TH AND Madison avs.—Parlor floor; also, large rooms second floor, (just vacated;) for single gentlemen or gentleman and wife; private table, if desired.

NO. 32 WEST 19TH ST.—A PRIVATE FAMILY have a second floor, handsomely furnished, to rent, with board, separately or together, to responsible parties; reference.

NO. 18 EAST 32D ST.—SECOND STORY, EN suite or separately, with or without private table; also rooms on fourth floor; everything new; superior table.

NO. 36 EAST 12TH ST., CLOSE TO BROADway.—Handsomely-furnished front rooms, single or connecting, with good board and comforts of home; references given and required.

NO. 23 GRAMERCY PARK.
Elegantly-furnished second floor, en suite or separate, with or without private table; location unexceptionable; highest references given and required. Mrs. BACH.

FIFTH AV., NO. 294.
Handsomely-furnished apartments, with or without private table; also pleasant room for single gentleman; references.

GENTLEMEN LOOKING FOR ELEGANTLY furnished and rigorously attended apartments, without board, will find it to their advantage to apply at No. 68 West 37th st., between 5th and 6th avs.

NO. 30 EAST 35TH ST.—TWO SUITES FRONT rooms, handsomely furnished, on parlor and second floor, to adults, with or without private table; references.

A HANDSOMELY-FURNISHED SECOND floor and other rooms, with first-class board. No. 160 West 46th st.

ONE.—SECOND FLOOR, OF THREE ROOMS, with private table only, or without board; references. No. 38 East 20th st., near Broadway.

NO. 434 5TH AV.—ELEGANTLY-FURNISHED suites of apartments with private table and special service, and perfect in all appointments, from Nov. 1.

HANDSOME SUITE OF ROOMS JUST READY on second floor; also other rooms, with board; references required. No. 29 West 21st st.

NO. 149 WEST 41ST ST.
Two new and well-furnished rooms; small family; no children; good table.

A LARGE FURNISHED SECOND-STORY FRONT room to let without board, to two gentlemen at $8 per week; references required. No. 45 Bond st.

FIFTH AV., NO. 288—HANDSOMELY-FURnished front parlor and bedroom, together or separately, to gentlemen, without board.

FURNISHED SUITES OF ROOMS TO LET to gentlemen, without board, in the first-class house No. 34 West 25th st., near Madison square.

NO. 128 EAST 16TH ST., NEAR IRVING place.—Rooms to let, with board; references required.

NO. 250 MADISON AV., CORNER 38TH ST.—A suite of four rooms, handsomely furnished, with private table, water, and bath.

FIFTH-AV., NO. 347.—SUITES OF ROOMS, with first-class table, either public or private; unexceptionable reference given and required.

NINETEENTH ST., WEST.—A SUITE OF rooms or entire second floor to a small family; adults preferred; references. No. 58 West 19th st.

NO. 385 5TH AV.—MRS. BUSHNELL HAS NOW ready two floors to rent, each a bath, closets, table, and attention; strictly private. References exchanged.

5TH AV., CORNER 31ST ST.
Parlor and bedroom on second floor; also same on third floor. Apply to the owner and occupant, No. 299 5th av.

NO. 205 EAST 50TH ST.—FURNISHED ROOMS to rent to gentlemen without board; private house; reference required.

SEVENTEENTH ST., NO. 61, WEST, NEAR 5TH av.—Two or four connecting rooms, second floor, with board, to parties seeking a refined and permanent home.

## BOARD WANTED.

A GENTLEMAN WANTS A ROOM AND board in a small family; location preferred between 5th and 6th avs., 20th and 30th sts. Address Mr. BROWN, Box No. 2,940 City.

BOARD WANTED—BY A SINGLE GENTLEMAN, between 4th and 6th avs. and 20th and 34th sts. Address C. MARSHALL, Times Up-town Office, No. 54½ West 32d st.

## WINTER RESORTS.

WINTER RESORT.
HIGHLAND PARK HOTEL, AIKEN, S. C.

Aiken has long been famous for its delightful climate, and is a favorite resort for those who seek to escape from the inclement Winters of the North without experiencing the tropical heat of Florida and the Gulf. The Highland Park Hotel was established for the accommodation of this rapidly-increasing class of visitors. It is conducted after the manner of the best Northern hotels, and has already achieved a gratifying success. For terms, &c., apply to B. P. CHATFIELD, Proprietor, Aiken, S. C.; also proprietor of Planters' Hotel, Augusta, Ga.

AN AMERICAN LADY, DESIRING TO spend the Winter in a warmer climate, would go as companion, or take charge of an invalid or children. Address L. H. M., No. 161 Crown st., New-Haven, Conn.

## MISCELLANEOUS.

BEST FOOD FOR INFANTS.—"THE YOUNG Prince thrives so well upon it that it must be very good."—Dr. Richardson. "It resembles mother's milk as closely as possible."—Dr. Barker. Abounding in flesh and bone-forming substances, this food perfectly fulfills its object, whereas other so-called foods being entirely devoid of nourishing properties, induce a rickety and idiotic condition. It is also carefully freed from the ground husks of wheat, which causes irritation of the bowels, diarrhea, &c. Prepared by SAVORY & MOORE, Chemists to the Queen, H. R. H. the Prince of Wales, &c.; New Bond st., London. Sold by chemists and storekeepers throughout America.

NINETY-SECOND STREET FERRY TO ASTORia, running quarter-hourly, offers the shortest uptown connection by good roads with every point on north side of Long Island.

## BUSINESS CHANCES.

$25,000.—WANTED—A PARTY WITH this amount to join the advertiser in the purchase of an old-established business at very much less than its real value. The advertiser has long been connected with the business but needs capital to control the present opportunity to purchase. Address F. B. WINTER, Post Office Box No. 2,235.

$6,000 WANTED, AS CAPITAL IN BUSIness, with a young man to take charge of accounts. Business [illegible] and well established. A fair interest given, with guarantee and security for capital. Address W. A. H., Box No. 213 Times Office.

## DENTISTRY.

A BEAUTIFUL SET OF TEETH, [illegible]; Single, $1; fillings, $1; extracting with [illegible]. No. 262 6th av., 16th and 17th sts. Remember No. 262.

## AMUSEMENTS.

P. T. BARNUM. THE GREAT SHOW.

P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.
P. T. BARNUM.

Every department open daily from 12 M. to 10 P. M.
Immense programme for 2 o'clock matinée to-day!
One hundred artists in the ring!
All the acrobats, gymnasts, and jugglers!
All the star riders, male and female!
The celebrated Mathews family!
Mlle. Angela, the female Sampson!
Prof. and Mlle. Bushnell!
Miles. Watson and Cooke, English equestriennes!
Signor Sebastian and infant son!
Lasalle and Millson, champion trapeziste!
Trained elephants, horses, ponies, and goats!
Admission, 50 cents; children under 9, 25 cents.
Madison av. and 26th st.

BARNUM'S BENEFIT POSTPONED.

Vincent Collyer having telegraphed from Memphis, Tenn., that no more aid for Memphis sufferers was needed from New-York, and Mr. Morris K. Jessup, President of the Young Men's Christian Association, of New-York, having consequently declined the offer extended by Mr. Barnum, of the entire gross receipts of an entertainment to have been given on Monday morning at 10 o'clock, the benefit is therefore indefinitely postponed.

WALLACK'S.
Proprietor and Manager........Mr. LESTER WALLACK
FIRST WEEK OF
A series of
OLD AND NEW COMEDIES,
Each of which will be given
FOR TWELVE NIGHTS ONLY.
EVERY EVENING DURING THE WEEK at 8 o'clock,
ALSO SATURDAY AFTERNOON at 1:30,
will be presented Goldsmith's great comedy, in five acts, entitled
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER.
Mr. Lester Wallack as Young Marlow.
Other characters by Messrs. John Gilbert, Harry Beckett, W. J. Ferguson, C. F. Browne, E. M. Holland, W. J. Leonard, C. E. Edwin, Miss Katharine Rogers, Mme. Ponisi, Miss Dora Goldthwaite.
SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER MATINEE SATURDAY, NOV. 1.
Mr. T. W. Robertson's beautiful modern comedy, called
OURS,
will constitute the second of the series during Mr. Wallack's engagement.
Seats can be secured two weeks in advance.
Carriages may be ordered at 10:30.

UNION SQUARE THEATRE.
Begins at 8.

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| MATINEE | | TO-NIGHT |
| MATINEE | | TO-NIGHT |
| TO-DAY | THE | TO-NIGHT |
| TO-DAY | GENEVA | at |
| at | CROSS. | EIGHT |
| 1:30 | | EIGHT |
| 1:30 | | EIGHT |

NIBLO'S GARDEN.
MONDAY EVENING, Oct. 27, 1873,
RECONSTRUCTION
of the
BLACK CROOK.
New artists, new ballets, new costumes.
First appearance in America
of the celebrated
FEMALE SWABIAN NIGHTINGALE QUARTET,
THE WONDERFUL GIRARDS
in their great act entitled
LEG MANIA.
New songs, new acts, new effects.
All the old favorites retained.
MATINEE SATURDAY AT 1:30.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.
EVERY EVENING AT 8,
The eminent, natural actor,
ROBERT McWADE,
in his wonderful romantic impersonation,
RIP VAN WINKLE.
GRAND INAUGURATION.
RETURN TO SPECIE PAYMENT BASIS.
PEOPLE'S POPULAR PRICES.
ADMISSION:
50c., 75c., AND $1.
RIP VAN WINKLE MATINEES.
WEDNESDAY, at 2 P. M. SATURDAY, at 2 P. M.

WOOD'S MUSEUM. DOMINICK MURRAY.
POSITIVELY LAST PERFORMANCES
OF ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
ONLY MATINEE AT 2.
The eminent actor,
Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY,
in his great sensation
Drama, entitled,
ESCAPED FROM SING SING.
LAST NIGHT AT 8.
MONDAY EVENING, Mr. DOMINICK MURRAY
In his new sensation drama of
ROPED IN;
ROPED IN;
Or, LOST IN NEW-YORK.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE FAIR.
2d and 3d avs., between 63d and 64th sts.
THOROUGHLY WARMED
by ample steam pipes.
ASTONISHING MACHINERY,
fully working from 10 to 12 M., 3 to 5 and 7 to 10 P. M.
WONDERFUL PRODUCTS
of exceeding excellence and beauty.
DELIGHTFUL MUSIC
from 3 to 5 and 8 to 10 P. M.
ADMISSION, 50 CENTS. CHILDREN, 25 CENTS.
Open from 9 A. M. to 10 P. M.

STEINWAY HALL.
Rev. WAYLAND HOYT, Pastor,
will preach in
THE TABERNACLE BAPTIST CHURCH, 2d av. and 10th st., SUNDAY MORNING, AT 10:30,
and in STEINWAY HALL
AT 7:45 IN THE EVENING.
Subject for evening sermon,
"THE GREATEST QUESTION."

NEW-YORK CONSERVATORY OF MUSIC,
NO. 5 EAST 14TH ST., NEXT TO DELMONICO'S.
BROOKLYN BRANCH,
NOS. 102, 104, AND 106 COURT ST., NEAR STATE.
PRIVATE AND CLASS INSTRUCTION.

MERCANTILE LIBRARY LECTURE COURSE.
SECOND NIGHT, MONDAY, NOV. 3.
JOHN B. GOUGH.
Subject—"NOW AND THEN."
This is Mr. Gough's only new lecture. Admission, 75 cents; reserved seat, $1. To be obtained at No. 114 Broadway, Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and at the Library.

DAN BRYANT'S MINSTRELS. 23D ST.
Every evening at 8. Saturday matinée at 2. Crowded with fashionable and delighted audiences. Two hours' fun. All new acts. Dan Bryant, Unsworth, Eugene, Hart, Reed, Seymour.

ELOCUTION.—MRS. DAUNCEY MASKELL, CELEbrated English reader, late Professor of Elocution and Dramatic Action at London Academy of Music, will give instruction in the art of speaking and reading aloud, to ladies and gentlemen, until Christmas. For terms address No. 19 Bond st.

## COPARTNERSHIP NOTICES.

No. 49 WALL ST., NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.
THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between the undersigned under the firm name of WILLIAMS & BOSTWICK, is this day dissolved by mutual consent. Both parties will act and sign jointly in the liquidation of the affairs of the late firm.
HENRY C. WILLIAMS,
SILAS B. BOSTWICK.

CALLING ATTENTION TO THE ABOVE notice of dissolution I would respectfully inform my friends and acquaintances that I have this day associated with me Mr. F. B. WILLIAMS, and will continue the banking and commission business, at our old place, No. 49 Wall st., under the firm name of H. C. WILLIAMS & CO., where we shall be prepared to attend promptly to all business intrusted to our care.
Respectfully, HENRY C. WILLIAMS.

MR. S. B. BOSTWICK WILL CONTINUE the Stock, Bond, and Gold Commission business at No. 13 Broad st., where he respectfully solicits a continuance of former patronage.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE EXisting between FERDINAND MAYER and FERDINAND CHARLES MAYER, otherwise FERDINAND MAYER, JR., under the firm name of FERDINAND MAYER & SONS, in the business of general lithographing and printing, at Nos. 96 and 98 Fulton st., New-York City, is dissolved from this date. The undersigned will alone sign in liquidation.
FRED. MAYER.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

OFFICE NOS. 22 AND 24 NEW ST.
HENRY S. CAMBLOS AND THEODORE W. MYERS have this day formed a copartnership under the firm name of CAMBLOS & MYERS, at the above address, for the purchase and sale of Stocks, Bonds, Gold, Government Securities, Negotiation of Loans, and the general Banking business.
Nov. 1, 1873.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVE THIS DAY formed a copartnership under the style of JOHNSON & BELL, for the transaction of a general commission and brokerage business in foreign exchange, gold, stocks, and bonds.
FRED. M. JOHNSON,
LOUIS V. BELL.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873. No. 26 Exchange place.

THE FIRM OF KING & ROBB IS THIS DAY dissolved by mutual consent. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
EDWARD KING,
J. HAMPDEN ROBB.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

THE COPARTNERSHIP HERETOFORE existing under the firm name of CORNE & JAMES expires this day by limitation. Either partner will sign in liquidation.
W. F. CORNE,
C. A. JAMES.
NEW-YORK, Nov. 1, 1873.

NEW-YORK, Oct. 31, 1873.
THE FIRM OF HUGHES & ROUDEBUSH have this day dissolved partnership by mutual consent. Either party will sign in liquidation.
T. W. B. HUGHES,
I. D. ROUDEBUSH.

THE FIRM OF DUNHAM & RUSSELL, book-binders, of No. 23 Rose st., New-York City, is this day dissolved by mutual consent.—Dated New-York, 31st October, 1873. DUNHAM & RUSSELL.

## AMUSEMENTS.

GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.
23d st. and 8th av.
Begins at 8. Matinée every Saturday at 1:30.
SPECIE PRICES.
Admission, 50 cents. Reserved Orchestra and Circle seats, 50 cents extra. Family Circle, 40 cents.
EVERY NIGHT AND TO-DAY'S MATINEE,
Mr. Augustin Daly's very popular spectacular burlesque folly,
ROUND THE CLOCK.
Characters by G. L. Fox, Frank Hardenberg, Charles Leclercq, Mrs. C. M. Wolcot, Miss Hayward, and the entire Grand Opera-house company. Among the scenes and incidents given are:
THE GRAND UNION DEPOT!
MOONLIGHT DANCE AT LION PARK!
BRILLIANT DISPLAY OF FIREWORKS!
HARRY HILL'S SPORTING-HOUSE!
MODUS OPERANDI OF THE PRIZE RING!
BEHIND THE SCENES AT THE OLYMPIC!
HUMPTY DUMPTY!
DONOVAN'S LANE, FIVE POINTS!
TRANSFORMATION SCENE!
In rehearsal, for speedy reproduction, Mr. Daly's original drama of New-York,
A FLASH OF LIGHTNING.

DALY'S BROADWAY THEATRE—BEGINS AT 8
Mr. AUGUSTIN DALY..........Sole Lessee and Manager
*_* THE PRICES at this establishment have been reduced to the specie basis, viz.: ADMISSION, FIFTY CENTS; Reserved Seats in front balcony, 50 cents extra; Orchestra, $1 extra; Family Circle, [illegible].
POSITIVELY LAST NIGHT
of
MR. J. K. EMMET,
the great dialect actor, who will appear also at TO-DAY'S MATINEE in the famous local drama,
FRITZ,
OUR COUSIN GERMAN.
MONDAY, Nov. 3, Mr. Daly's ever-popular local play, UNDER THE GAS-LIGHT. MONDAY, Nov. 10, Miss CARLOTTA LECLERCQ.

ACADEMY. NILSSON MATINEE.
Fifth Matinée of the
STRAKOSCH ITALIAN OPERA COMPANY,
THIS SATURDAY, NOV. 1, AT 1:30 P. M.
Third time this season of Mozart's chef-d'oeuvre,
DON GIOVANNI.
THIRD JOINT APPEARANCE OF THE THREE PRIME DONNE OF THE STRAKOSCH OPERA COMPANY:
MME. CHRISTINE NILSSON,
MLLE. OSTAVA TORRIANI, MLLE. ALICE MARESI,
CAMPANINI, MAUREL, NANNETTI, SCOLARA, &c.
Musical Director and Conductor..........Signor E. MUZIO
NOTICE.—Prices for Matinée, Nov. 1, at 1:30 P. M.: Admission, $2. Reserved seats, $1 extra.
Seats and boxes now at the Academy Box-office; also at No. 701 and No. 114 Broadway.
ON MONDAY NEXT, NOV. 3, AT 8 P. M.,
the greatest operatic success of the period,
ERNANI, (last time.)
Mlle. OSTAVA TORRIANI in her great rôle of..........Elvira
Signor CAMPANINI in his great rôle of..........Ernani
M. VICTOR MAUREL in his brilliant rôle of..........Don Carlos
Signor Nannetti in his popular rôle of..........Don Ruy Gomez
Wednesday, Nov. 5—LA TRAVIATA—NILSSON, CAPOUL.
PRICES OF ADMISSION, EVENING PERFORMANCES: General admission, $2. Family Circle, $1.
Reserved seats, (according to location,) $1 and $2 extra.
Seats and boxes for all the above now at the Academy; also at No. 701 Broadway, and No. 114 Broadway.

BOOTH'S THEATRE. Lessee, J. B. BOOTH.
LAST WEEK AND LAST NIGHT OF
MAGGIE MITCHELL..........in..........FANCHON
EVERY NIGHT, and SATURDAY MATINEE at 1:30.
Supported by
Mr. J. W. COLLIER and a POWERFUL CAST.
Seats secured in advance at the Theatre, and at the music store of C. H. Ditson & Co. No. 711 Broadway.
NOV. 3—EDWIN BOOTH—FOR FOUR WEEKS.

STEINWAY HALL.
FOUNDLING ASYLUM FUND.
WEDNESDAY EVENING, NOV. 5, 1873.
MR.
J. M. BELLEW'S
READING
ON BEHALF OF THE
FOUNDLING ASYLUM.

The Band of the Seventh Regiment has kindly promised to play during the evening.

Part I.
THE EXECUTION OF MONTROSE..........Aytoun
MAGDALENA, or the Spanish Duel..........J. F. Waller
LOST AND FOUND..........Hamilton Aïdé
THE GLOVE AND THE LIONS..........Leigh Hunt
THE CHARITY DINNER..........Litchfield Moseley
Part II.
HAMLET, Act III..........Shakespeare
THE STORY OF THE FAITHFUL SOUL..........Adelaide Proctor
THE BATTLE OF FONTENOY....W. J. Corbet
An Original, National and Historical Poem, specially written for Mr. Bellew, by W. J. Corbet, Esq., of Dublin, and accompanied with military march and incidental music.
THE BRITISH GRENADIERS,
THE WHITE COCKADE,
ST. PATRICK'S DAY.
Tickets, with reserved seats, $1 each. For sale at Steinway Hall; at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway, and on application to the Ladies' Committee of the Foundling Asylum.

M. HARTZ, CONJUROR
Will give a series of
PLEASING, SURPRISING, BRILLIANT ILLUSIONS AND MECHANICAL EFFECTS,
in connection with Dr. COLTON and his ever amusing
LAUGHING GAS,
AT THE COOPER INSTITUTE,
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and FRIDAY EVENINGS, Nov. 3, 5, and 7.
All of M. Hartz's tricks will be performed on an open stage. One hour of Live Magic! One hour of Laughing Gas!
POPULAR PRICES.—Tickets, 25 cents; Reserved Seats 50 cents. Doors open at 7, commence at 8.

STEINWAY HALL,
MONDAY, NOV. 3, AT 8 O'CLOCK.
DE CORDOVA
will deliver for the first time his new lecture for the benefit of the Trust Fund of the Alumnae of Rutgers Female College.
SUBJECT:
"THEM BROWN BOYS of BROWNTOWN."
Admission, 50 cents; reserved seats, 75 cents.
Tickets at Schirmer's, No. 701 Broadway; Brentano's, No. 33 Union square; Schuberth's, No. 23 Union square; Putnam's Sons, corner 4th av. and 23d st.; at the college, No. 489 5th av., and at the Hall, day and evening.

READINGS. MONDAY EVENING, NOV. 3
HARRIET BEECHER STOWE,
AT DR. CROSBY'S CHURCH,
4th av. and 22d st.
Tickets at Ruliman's, No. 114; Randolph's, No. 770 Broadway; Pond's, No. 39 Union square, and Gurley's 4th av. and 23d st.

MRS. F. B. CONWAY'S BROOKLYN THEATRE
MATINEE AT 2 P. M.:
DIAMONDS.
EVENING AT 8: MEDEA AND
PRIDE OF THE MARKET.

THE PILGRIM—BAIN HALL,
Great Jones st., near Broadway, EVERY EVENING at 8. WEDNESDAY and SATURDAY at 2:30 P. M. Admission, 50 cents; parquet, 75 cents; balcony, $1.

FIRST APPEARANCE
OF
GILMORE'S
TWENTY-SECOND REGIMENT BAND,
P. S. GILMORE, LEADER,
AT THE
ACADEMY OF MUSIC,
TUESDAY EVENING, Nov. 18, 1873.
Tickets, reserved seats, and boxes can be obtained of Major William J. A. McGrath, No. 7 Murray st.; Captain A. Ritchie, No. 38 Fulton st.; theatre ticket office, No. 114 Broadway; theatre ticket office, No. 39 Union square, and at all the principal hotels.

GOUGH. GOUGH. GOUGH.
THREE LECTURES.
GOUGH WILL LECTURE IN STEINWAY HALL,
Nov. 4, on "Night Scenes in a Great Metropolis," (new.)
Nov. 6, on "Peculiar People."
Nov. 8, (afternoon,) "Now and Then," (new.)
*_*Tickets, with reserved seats, 75 cents, at Steinway's, to-day.

MORGAN, COOPER INSTITUTE, SUNDAY EVENING.—Dime Lecture. "Old Maids." Look for a rush!

## MUSICAL.

200 PIANOS AND ORGANS, NEW AND SECOND-HAND, of FIRST-CLASS MAKERS will be sold at LOWER PRICES for cash, or on INSTALLMENTS, or for rent, in CITY or COUNTRY, during this financial crisis, by HORACE WATERS & SON, No. 481 BROADWAY, THAN EVER BEFORE OFFERED IN NEW-YORK. AGENTS WANTED to sell WATERS' CELEBRATED CONCERTO and ORCHESTRAL ORGANS and PIANOS. Illustrated catalogues mailed. GREAT INDUCEMENTS TO THE TRADE.

SPECIAL SAFE OFFER.—CHAMBERS' PIANOS, parlor squares, home and school pianos sent anywhere on receipt of cost price. Guarantee unlimited and satisfaction assured by the Special Safe Offer. Write for information, circulars, and price lists. Address CHAMBERS' PIANO FACTORY, No. 101 4th av., New-York.

CHURCH PIPE ORGANS.—W. H. DAVIS & SON, No. 40 Downing st., offer for sale, at reduced prices, one eight-stop and two twelve-stop organs, pedal bass, sixteen feet tone; also, one twenty stops do., warranted superior in tone and workmanship.

A LARGE STOCK OF PIANOS.
SQUARE AND UPRIGHT, to rent or sell cheap; rent allowed on purchase. Call at M. M. MERRELL'S, No. 8 Union square, (No. 105 4th av.)

$200.—MAGNIFICENT 7 1-3 OCTAVE agraffe rosewood overstrung iron frame (Goldsmith) piano-forte, stool, &c.; latest improvements; fully guaranteed. Installments received. GOLDSMITH'S, No. 26 Bleecker st., near Bowery.

MISS MARIE GILBERT, GRADUATE OF THE Leipsic Conservatory, respectfully informs her friends and the public, that she is prepared to resume her piano lessons for the season. Private residence No. 628 7th av.

## LOAN OFFICES.

NO. 1,207 BROADWAY, OVER HERALD Branch, Room B.—Parlor for ladies.—Branch No. 1,207 Broadway. Money loaned on diamonds, watches, jewelry, &c. Same bought and sold. LINDO BROS.

## TEACHERS.

AN EDUCATED LADY WANTED AS TEACHER in a private family, a short distance in New-Jersey, who has a knowledge of music; state salary required. Address J. B. GRUMAN, No. 154 Atlantic st., Brooklyn, N. Y.

# THE LABOR QUESTION.

### A GENERAL REDUCTION OF WAGES.

### THE EMPLOYERS RESOLVED TO RESIST ENCROACHMENT—STRIKES THREATENED—HARD TIMES PREDICTED.

The working men's unions throughout the City have been aroused to action by the determination shown by the employers who have reiterated the announcement that from Monday next a reduction will be made in the wages of all tradesmen engaged in the building trade. Last night the Working Men's Union held a special meeting in the Germania Assembly Rooms, Bowery, at which the subject was fully discussed by delegates from the various unions. The representatives from the bricklayers' central body announced that a mass-meeting, consisting of five delegates from each lodge in the City, would be held to-night in the Germania Assembly Rooms, in Seventh avenue, corner of Twenty-sixth street, when it would be decided whether or not the bricklayers and masons should "fight" the employers or not. The delegates added that it was not at all likely that the "bosses" would enforce the resolution passed by the Employing Masons' Society, as that body did not represent a tenth part of the employers in the City. Buildings in course of erection would have to be finished before the Winter set in fully, and the employers well knew that if an attempt were made to reduce the present rate of wages a general strike would be declared. Some minor difficulties existed in some of the lodges, but it did not amount to anything. The men would join hand in hand, as they have always done, and make their own terms. The whole matter would be fully arranged to-night at the mass-meeting. The members of the different lodges would attend in their lodge-rooms, and await the arrival of the delegates from the mass-meeting, who would announce the result. Mr. Sutliffe, of the Printers' Union, said that a morning paper announced that the journeymen printers were about to accede to a reduction of their wages in order to help their employers to carry on business, but it was not true. No attempt had been made at reduction, nor did the employers intend any. As it was the men were badly enough paid, and any attempt at a reduction would be defiantly resisted. Mr. Graeme, of the Amalgamated Order of Carpenters and Stair-builders, reported that no attempt had been made to reduce the wages of that branch of the trade, but it was not known how soon it would take place, when already one portion of the building trade had made an encroachment. It was believed that if the bricklayers and masons held out they would succeed and at the same time prevent a general reduction in all the other branches of trade and thus avert the great amount of suffering that is predicted to fall on the working community this Winter.

A reporter of THE TIMES visited a number of prominent builders yesterday. Mr. J. Smith, the President of the Employing Masons' and Bricklayers' Society, said that a special meeting of that body was held last Wednesday night at Cooper Institute, when the present state of trade and the general shrinkage of values were fully considered. The attendance of members was large, and it was resolved that on and after to-day masons and bricklayers receiving $4 per day of eight hours, and laborers receiving $2 50, should be reduced fifty cents. Although the matter had been fully made known to the men, no communication had been received on the subject, and he believed the men would accept the change without any opposition. If they did not they would be acting very foolishly, because there was so very little work to be done, and it could be done by non-society men. At the present time not one-third of the men are working. A movement was on foot already by the other employers' associations to co-operate with the Masons' Society, and no doubt in a few weeks all wages would come down. The association, although taking contracts for the erection of buildings, did not have anything to do with iron-workers or carpenters. Many men would be glad to work at the reduction, because there have been a great many out of employment throughout the Summer. This was brought about by their own foolishness in obeying the dictates of their leaders and striking last year, which made real estate owners and speculators very cautious about making contracts, so that not half as much work had been done this year as last. The employers have borne with the dictation of their men long enough, and times have so changed that it is impossible to bear it any longer. Throughout the year the men worked on the eight hour basis; in fact, contracts had to be completed. Owing to this, of course, a larger number had to be engaged. A general meeting of the employers will be held on Wednesday next, when, in all probability, a conference would take place with other employers' organizations. If the employers stand by one another they are certain to succeed, from the fact that there are many willing hands ready to fill the society men's places. It was the general impression in the trade that the men would submit, as there is only now about another month's work to be done. The weather will soon be too severe for outside work. In fact, there were only three or four good jobs worth speaking of going on. Every man in the association of the employers was determined to reduce the wages. There was no doubt it would be a great contest if resistance was made, for the masons, bricklayers', and laborers' organizations were strong, yet their good sense should show them that it would be wiser for them to acquiesce. It will be one of the dullest and dreariest Winters among the working classes experienced for fifteen years. Very little hopes are entertained of a bright prospect next year, as there has been an overstock of dwelling-houses, and money being scarce with speculators very little building will go on. Very little speculation was going on in building lots, and those who held back all along will be very cautious. The working classes have none to blame but themselves for any suffering that may come upon them. Undoubtedly there would be great suffering the coming season; thousands have been unemployed while they might have worked. Employers who had accepted a contract before the eight hours was asked lost twenty per cent. in the undertaking, and would not forget it.

The next person called upon was Mr. Richard Tucker, in West Twelfth street. He said the employers had been holding meetings frequently, and had the proposed reduction in the wages of their employes under consideration, and at last they saw that it must actually take place—not as a retaliation on the men for their past conduct, which was arbitrary, but owing to the depression of all kinds of labor. For the past three weeks the subject has been discussed at the Mechanics' and Traders' Exchange, resulting in a resolution pledging every member of the Employers' Association to comply. The change would not be enforced until Monday, the men would then have a notification from their "bosses," and if they chose they might strike. The season was very unfavorable so far, and he thought the men would not resist. During the last struggle with the bricklayers, in which they were the victors, there were about 3,600 in the trades-union, and the stone masons then numbered 600, but it may have increased by one-half since. The cause of the trouble is owing to the attempted enforcement of the Eight-hour law, and many a good workman has been ruined by following the dictates of the trade demagogues. These troubles have caused the suspension of a great deal of work. Except in a few isolated cases, he did not believe there would be any strikes, and they would not hold out long. There were hundreds of men willing to work at $3 per day of ten hours. If these society men would retain their earnings instead of paying it into the lodges and for the support of "watchers," who go around watching the movements of non-society men, they would be much better off. In Broadway, near Bond street, some buildings are being put up by Messrs. Bloodgood & Co., and they employ no society men, yet the work goes on as well as those being built by society men. One thing has to be remarked that since the reduction of hours the men work more lazily than before. The Employers' Association has not been in full operation for some time, in fact it has been dormant. But for that the men might not have succeeded when they struck first. It is now revived, and a movement is being made to work in co-operation with all other employers. It would be entirely unreasonable for any set of working men to ask for the same wages during the Winter as were paid in Summer, because they cannot do so much work. In fact, if the men offered to perform ten hours' work a day, they would not be paid the prices they have been in the habit of getting all along. While the masons and brick-layers worked eight hours, only half of the carpenters succeeded in obtaining the reduction of the hours of labor. Should the strike become general there are plenty of men ready to go to work. In no place throughout the United States have men been paid such high wages, nor has the reduction of the hours of labor been attempted except here. What the employers now wish to do is to pay the men per hour A great many of the workmen are in favor of this, but the unions were opposed. If it could be arranged all over it would be beneficial to all parties. So far the painters have been working eight hours, and it is believed they will also be reduced. There seems to be an inevitable fate for the working classes unless some of the spirited and wealthy citizens turn out to their relief and make some provision for them. At the upper portion of the City there were thousands of Italians working ten hours a day at from $1 to $1 50, and glad to get it. These men, after a short time, could carry the hod, and become more useful than the Irish laborers; they worked more satisfactorily, and much cheaper. No doubt the arbitrary rule of men was at an end. For a long time they have had things all their own way, but now matters had gone too far, and the employers were prepared to resist all encroachments in future. The first thing they would be successful in would be the compelling them to work at reduced wages.

### THE IRON FOUNDRIES AND EAST-SIDE MANUFACTORIES.

The iron produce of America forms an important item in its import and export relations with foreign countries, and therefore the way in which its manufacture has been affected by the panic, which has disturbed every branch of industry, is a matter for serious consideration. The importation of iron and other metals entered at the port of New-York during the third quarter of the present year shows a continued decrease, both in respect to quantity and value, as compared with the corresponding period of 1872, and also with the first and second quarters of the current year. At the same time that there is this decrease in our imports of iron, it appears that our trade with Canada, Australia, and South America is growing to very satisfactory proportions, and even although they do not in England like to admit the possibility of the importation of American iron, still they are a little apprehensive that such a state of things may come about. A journal representing the iron interest in that country says that well-founded apprehensions are entertained that the development of the immense mineral resources of Virginia will seriously affect, if not entirely extinguish, the iron trade of England with America, and the same journal refers to certain assertions which were current, to the effect that the mills of Pittsburg, Penn., have been rolling boiler-plates for Ireland, and that a large consumer in South Staffordshire, England, has recently concluded a contract with a Pennsylvania rolling mill for 3,000 tons of finished iron. In the face of these satisfactory probabilities of the American iron trade it is unpleasant to have to record that the foundries and manufactories have suffered, like other branches of industry, by the scarcity of money and by the consequent stagnation of trade. Inquiries made yesterday on the east side of the City point to such deplorable results arising out of the late panic, as reductions in the number of hands employed, diminished hours of labor, and in some cases a reduction in the scale of remuneration. These conditions, or some of them, appear to prevail, in greater or less degree, at all the establishments visited. In some of the foundries the work was never so slack. In others, however, they bear matters bravely, and nothing worse has occurred than the reduction of the time of labor from ten to nine hours. This is, however, regarded as exceptional, and by contrast especially satisfactory. Others are in a much more unsatisfactory position. In some cases the number of laborers has been diminished by one-half, and those who are still retained have been put on half time, a reduction in all equivalent to about seventy-five per cent. In other instances, while a proportion of the hands have been dispensed with, those remaining have had their wages reduced by some twenty per cent. The complaints are in fact general, and but few people seem to think the outlook at all encouraging. The general impression appears to be that worse things are yet to come. The present is a season at which there usually is a good deal of business done by iron-founders in the matter of steam fittings, and the complaint is general that the work in this respect at present is far below the average of former years. In other branches of iron-work the results are still more unsatisfactory. Those founders who carry out orders for sewing-machine manufacturers say that the business in that respect has fallen off very considerably. One gentleman who carries out extensive orders for a firm of this kind informed a TIMES reporter that the latter had reduced the number of their hands by one-half, with the further disagreeable supplement that those retained were reduced to half time. The gentleman in question says that the present business is decidedly bad, but that the prospects in the future are still more discouraging. Most of the branches of manufacture are in the same unsatisfactory position. The carriage manufacturers, to whom allusion has recently been made in the TIMES, have in no way recovered their usual trade. People, they say, who find money scarce do not want carriages, and so they do not patronize the livery-stable keepers, who are the carriage manufacturer's principal supporters. In all the various kinds of manufactures there is a perceptible difference as to the way in which they are affected, in proportion as they are committed to the production of articles of luxury or necessity. Those who produce simply articles of necessity still show a fair front, and their business is not nearly so much affected as when their main reliance is on the production of what comes under the denomination of luxuries. People don't want luxuries just at present, or wanting them, are fain to do without them, and so the difference in the two branches of the trade can be readily understood. Altogether, the industries of the City seem to be in a languishing condition, and the outlook for the Winter months is anything but encouraging.

### *LABOR AND WAGES.*

A notice has been posted at the Kearsarge Mills, in Portsmouth, N. H., stating that, in consequence of the present state of the market and the depression in business, that corporation is compelled to either stop the mills wholly or in part, or reduce the wages of the help, and that the latter course is believed to be the best for all concerned, and has been decided upon. The amount of the reduction has not been determined upon. The Dover (N. H.) *Enquirer* says that there is no probability of either the mills or the printery in that city shutting down. The printery has but a very small stock of manufactured goods on hand, and has contracted for all the cloth it will need for several months ahead.

Reports from Newburyport, Mass., represent that all the mills but one are making full time. The Bartlett Mills employ 300 operatives, producing 75,000 yards of cloth per week; the pay-roll amounting to $8,000 per month. Their motive power consists of two engines, fed by ten furnaces, using 2,500 tons of coal a year. The goods are all sold, with orders ahead. The Ocean Mills employ 300 hands, run 27,000 spindles, 120 cards, and 573 looms, producing 100,000 yards of cloth per week. Pay-roll $8,000 per month. The Peabody Mills employ about 300 hands; has one engine of 350 horse power. Business is in good condition. The Masconomet Mills give employment to about 250 hands; run 17,000 spindles, producing 12,000 pounds, or 48,000 yards sheetings and shirtings, 36x40 inches in width, weekly; and pay operatives $7,200 per month. The shoe manufacturers in Newburyport, who have greatly increased within a few years, are represented to be all busy in filling orders. They have experienced very little trouble in obtaining money to pay help thus far.

The Anisquam Mills, at Rockport, Mass., have suspended work. About 300 operatives are thrown out of employment. The South Adams manufacturers are thinking seriously of reducing their production, but nothing definite has been decided. Many of the builders and machinists of Holyoke, it is said, will reduce the wages of their employes ten per cent. after Nov. 1.

The workmen at the National Armory in Springfield, Mass., are to commence their labors at 7:20 in the morning, and close at 4:30, on and after to-day. It is said that nearly half the workmen at the Portsmouth (N. H.) Navy-yard are to be discharged to-day, as the money is exhausted. This will throw 600 or 700 men out of employment.

The Hartford *Courant* of yesterday gives an extended account of the manufacturing industries of that city, which we condense. There does not seem to be any present prospect of a large discharge of men by a single establishment. The Colt Manufacturing Company employs over 600 men, who work ten hours, and there is no prospect of a reduction of time or wages. The Pratt Whitney Company, employing about 550 men, are running full time, on foreign work principally, though much local work is done. There will be no reduction of time and the present wages will be continued. The Cheney Brothers, silk manufacturers, employ 300 hands, and neither reduce time nor wages. Case, Lockwood & Brainard, book-binders and printers, are employing 200 hands and are running full time and at old prices. If business demands curtailment it will be by a reduction of hours and not by the discharge of help. The Weed Sewing-machine Company are running from 350 to 400 hands, and will reduce the hours of labor to three-quarters time, but will retain the present help. The National Screw Company is now running 150 hands. There will be no reduction of pay nor of time. George S. Lincoln & Co., machinists and founders, have reduced the number of their employes, but still have engaged about 125 men. They are running ten hours, but will probably cut down to eight before long. The Woodruff Iron Works will have a busy Winter, and in about two months will probably be forced to run constantly night and day. The Hartford Foundry and Machine Company will neither reduce hours of work nor wages. About 130 men are employed. H. B. Beach & Son, boiler makers in the same vicinity, are working twenty-five men nine hours, and P. Ammerman & Co. are also running nine hours. James L. Howard & Co., railway supply manufacturers, usually employ about 100 men. Now the railroad companies through the country are curtailing the business has fallen off, and only about thirty men are at work. The Kellogg & Bulkley Company's usual force of lithographic workers is seventy-five men. The present number is perhaps twenty short of that, with a probability that it will be increased before the 1st of December. Full time is being run, and the old pay goes on. P. Jewell & Sons are running eight hours. They have sixty men employed at usual wages. The Billings and Spencer Company, sporting rifle makers and "forgers," are prosecuting full time work, and the Hartford File Company is also running full. At Cushman's factory there is the usual activity. At Sharp's little has been doing, comparatively, for a long time, though there is no difficulty in getting orders for the sporting rifle, which is in great demand. Only a small force of men is engaged. At the north end the Washburn wheel-works are running full, and among all the other manufacturing works, less important than some of those enumerated, there is no evidence of a serious decline, nor of any purpose not to retain help and continue present wages. The *Courant* says: "From all this showing, carefully made from visits at the workshops, it certainly appears that Hartford is exceptionally well off in the matter of mechanical industries. Including the number of men employed at the railroad shops, where a reduction to eight hours is to be made, the list given above brings in almost 4,000 laboring men, and out of all these less than one-third are subjected to any reduction whatever, and that of hours of labor, every man having a chance to earn something. All the rest have a reasonable and hopeful prospect of permanent work at full time and full wages."

Of the manufacturing establishments in Waterbury, Conn., Benedict & Burnham are running on three-quarter time; the Scovill Manufacturing Company, half time; Holmes, Booth & Haydens, full time; American Flask and Cap Company, full time; Brown & Brothers, full time; Waterbury Brass Company, three-quarter time, and Terry Clock Company, two-thirds time. The American Suspender Company are running their cotton-mill full time; the weaving shop is shut down for repairs to the wheel; the Oakville shop is run on three-quarter time; the case shop of the Waterbury Clock Company' eight hours; the movement shop has been stopped, and the machinery is being removed to the shop recently purchased on North Elm street; United States Button Company, three-quarter time; Waterbury Button Company, half time, with a small reduction of help; Waterbury Buckle Company, full time; Farrel Foundry, full time; Plume & Atwood, two-thirds time, with the number of employes reduced; American Ring Company, eight hours; American Pin Company, full time; Blake & Johnson, full time; Steel & Johnson, full time, but will soon change to three-quarter; A. Platt & Son, full time; Spencer Lane, full time; White & Wells, full time; Blake, Lamb & Co., full time; Novelty Company, full time; Barnard, Son & Co., eight hours, with talk of stopping entirely.

It seems that too much importance has been attributed in some quarters to the fact that the wages of laborers at the iron furnaces in Pittsburg have been reduced ten per cent. The *Commercial* of that city says that there are only ten or eleven furnaces there for the manufacture of pig iron, and these are run by six or seven parties, some of them having two furnaces each.

It is now said that the suspension of work at Rogers & Burchfield's iron rolling-mill at Apollo, Penn., was only temporary, the trouble arising from the refusal of the miners to go to work, after having agreed to do so, thus cutting off the full supply of the mills. The firm have orders enough on hand to keep their mills going for some time to come, and there is no present intention of shutting down. The rolling-mills of the same firm at Leechburg are running to their full capacity, with all the products sold ahead. It is thought that the miners will carry out their agreement with the operators within a few days, and everything proceed satisfactorily to all parties.

The ax factory of Lane, Gale & Co., at Johnsonville, Rensselaer County, where 100 men are employed, will run on half time after Tuesday next. The firm say they will do all in their power to provide for their employes, even if they don't run. Their butt factory on Ida Hill, where sixty men are employed, shut down last Saturday. Their hoe factory at Millville will keep on.

The malleable iron works of Hoosick Falls will resume business on the 15th of next month, with a full force of men. Messrs. Fuller, Warren & Co. on the 10th of November will reduce the wages of their employes at Clinton Foundry fifteen per cent. Trouble is anticipated among the molders.

## *THE STOKES VERDICT.*

### THE GRAND JURY AND THE JURORS—THE MOVEMENTS OF THE EIGHTH JUROR.

The public are still curious and anxious about the many conflicting reports as to the movements of several of the jurors in the Stokes case, pending the recent trial of that person for the murder of Fisk. If the testimony of certain parties is to be credited or believed, it seems certain that blame is to be attached to the authorities having in custody members of the jury who were sworn to decide upon the guilt or innocence of the prisoner, for allowing one or more jurors to visit some of the dens of vice in the City, and to converse freely about the case in the presence of others, and while in the custody of an officer of the court. The Grand Jury met yesterday, and had before them several witnesses whom they examined to ascertain the truth or falsity of these reports, among the witnesses two Deputy Sheriffs and Mr. H. Hill, the proprietor of a saloon on Houston street, whose place of business one of the jurors is said to have visited in company with an officer one day last week. Mr. Hill, in answer to one of our reporters last evening, stated emphatically that he had seen one, and he thought two, of the Stokes jurors at his place during the pendency of the recent trial, and one had been there on two or three occasions in company with an officer, and he heard one juror—Mr. Center—talking about the Stokes trial, and as he (Hill) thought to plainly intimate that the prisoner (Stokes) would not be convicted. Hill said he was summoned to appear again before the Grand Jury to-day, much to his dislike, however. He was rather reticent in making any statement to the reporter, and said there were others who knew more about the truth of the reports than he himself did. Hill said the juror Center had been drinking when he saw him in the saloon, and he supposed the officer had also. Hill seemed to know a great deal more about the actions of the juror Center, and what transpired on the latter's visit to the saloon one night, than he cared to tell.

When Mr. Hill entered the Grand Jury room yesterday the following is said to have been the result of the examination:

Q.—Did you see Mr. Center in your saloon on Monday last? A.—I did. A young man was with him.

Q.—Did he drink there? A.—He did.

Q.—Did you hear him say anything about the Stokes trial? A.—I think I heard a man who knew him say: "Are you going to hang Stokes?"

Q.—What was the reply? A.—I can't tell exactly what he said.

Q.—You seem to be reluctant to testify. Was Mr. Center in your saloon last night? A.—He may have been there.

The witness was then asked several questions touching upon the subject under investigation, after which he was notified by the District Attorney to appear again before the Grand Jury to-day.

# CITY AND SUBURBAN NEWS.

## *NEW-YORK.*

We have to acknowledge the receipt of $25 from O. D. Munn, for the relief of the yellow-fever sufferers.

Primary School No. 34, situated at No. 293 Pearl street, (Second Ward,) which has been closed for repairs since July last, will be opened on Monday next

District Attorney Phelps and Superintendent Matsell had another interview yesterday with John T. Irving, the burglar, regarding the Nathan murder.

It is said that Allan Pinkerton has been summoned before the Grand Jury to testify to the alleged collusion between the detectives and George Macdonnell, the English forger.

A special meeting of the Aldermen is to be held this afternoon. An effort is to be made at the session to rescind the resolution granting a loan of $2,500,000 to the "Industrial Exhibition Company."

The members of the Cooper Union Literary Class will hold a public meeting this evening, and debate the resolution "That the present administration of public affairs is not likely to result in Cæsarism."

Mr. Clarence Seward, of the firm of Blatchford, Seward, Griswold & Da Costa, last evening visited Police Head-quarters ostensibly to obtain subpœnas from the Chief Clerk of Police. After a long conversation with Inspector McDermott, Mr. Seward left in a carriage, accompanied by Detective Tully.

James McMahon, the young ruffian who, on last Monday, stabbed and killed William Scanlon at Crotty & Madden's soda-water factory, No. 119 West Twenty-seventh street, was committed to the Tombs yesterday by Coroner Herrman, the Coroner's jury having rendered a verdict against him.

In the Court of General Sessions, yesterday, before Recorder Hackett, John D. Couse, assistant cashier in the employ of Lawrence Brothers, No. 16 Wall street, against whom ten indictments for forgery and embezzlement had been found, and who pleaded guilty, was sentenced to two years and six months in the State Prison. Elizabeth Ormsby, convicted of grand larceny, and ordered a new trial by the Court of Appeals, was discharged. The court then adjourned for the term.

## *BROOKLYN.*

The Brooklyn Police report 2,295 arrests for the month of October.

The amount of money realized on licenses in the Hack Inspector's office last month was $6,251.

The new branch of the Broadway Railroad, plying from the ferry foot of Broadway through Reed avenue to Fulton avenue, was formally opened yesterday.

It is rumored that District Attorney Britton is in possession of information that will lead to the arrest of the man Roscoe, whose name has been connected with the Goodrich tragedy.

There were 193 deaths in Brooklyn during the week ending Oct. 25, being one more than the previous week, and nine more than the corresponding week of last year.

Yesterday was the monthly pay day of most of the city officials. The pay-roll of the various departments and bureaus under control of the Board of City Works amounted to $23,069 92.

Oliver Addison, aged forty-three, of No. 341 Flushing avenue, committed suicide last evening by cutting the main artery of his left arm. The deed was discovered when Addison was almost dead from loss of blood. Medical aid was summoned too late to save the man's life. Business reverses, it is supposed, prompted the rash act.

## *NEW-JERSEY.*

The free delivery of mail matter in Hoboken will be inaugurated to-day.

Most of the yacht clubs in Jersey City and vicinity have laid up their boats for the Winter.

The registry of voters in Hoboken was very light, only 2,410 having registered on both days when the books were open.

A large party of Mormons will sail on the White Star steamer Oceanic, to-day. They are going on a proselyting tour.

The receipts of live stock at the Communipaw Cattle Yard, yesterday, were 479 hogs, 920 sheep and 119 cattle; and at the National Yard in Guttenburg, 2,400 hogs, 1,600 sheep and 144 cattle.

The City of Elizabeth, N. J., pays to-day the principal of all street improvement bonds, amounting to $45,000, and interest on all her debt, at "Farmers' Loan and Trust Company, New-York," thus furnishing a very refreshing example in these times of good faith in fulfillment of current obligations.

[Advertisement.]

"PUTS AND CALLS."—"Put" your faith in KNOX and "call" for one of his magnificent hats at No. 212 Broadway; in the Prescott House, or Fifth Avenue Hotel. Such an investment cannot fail to prove profitable.

[Advertisement.]

Fling away your anguish. WOLCOTT'S PAIN PAINT will remove pain instantly. Subdues inflammation, cools fever. Harmless as water. Never stains. No smart. Sold everywhere.

## *MINIATURE ALMANAC—THIS DAY.*

Sun rises.....6:30 | Sun sets....4:57 | Moon sets...2:37

HIGH WATER—THIS DAY.

Sandy Hook..4:28 | Gov. Island.5:17 | Hell Gate...6:39

## *MARINE INTELLIGENCE.*

NEW-YORK....FRIDAY. Oct. 31.

### *CLEARED.*

Steam-ships Cleveland, (Br.,) Appleton, Rotterdam, Funch, Edye & Co.; Zodiac, Chapin, Savannah, Ga., Murray, Ferris & Co.; Isaac Bell, Blakeman, Norfolk, Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.; Twilight, Lewis, Norfolk, Va., Campbell & Gardner; Elysia, (Br.,) Campbell, Glasgow, Henderson Brothers; Bienheim, Jackman, St. John's, N. F., Sweetland, Bowring & Co.; J. W. Garrett, Hicks, Philadelphia, Penn., W. Dalzell.

Ships Prins Albert, (Ger.,) Hoepfner, Hamburg, Funch, Edye & Co.; John Gladstone, (Br.,) Pinckney, Antwerp, Eagle, Bakeslee & Smythe; Alexander, (Br.,) Brown, Antwerp, J. W. Elwell & Co.

Bark Linda Stewart, Standfeld, Port-au-Spain, Jones & Lough; T. K. Welden, Colsey, Havana, Cuba, J. E. Ward & Co.; Snow Queen, (Br.,) Ray, Rotterdam; Investigator, Ford, Dunkirk, Carver & Barnes; Kohinoor, (Br.,) Cooper, Barbados and Demerara, E. W. Whitney; Brooklynite, (Br.,) Ashburn, Bristol, Eng., E. E. Morgan's Sons; Curacoa, (Br.,) Lockhart, Curacoa, Jos. Foulke's Sons; Cristel, (Ger.,) Bockelmar, Bremen, Hermann, Koop & Co.; Apotheke Diesing, Segerbuay, Rotterdam, J. W. Schmidt & Co.; Neptune, (Aus.,) Guravich, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Fiomena, (Aust.,) Venocharitti, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.; Erna, (Norw.,) Helversen, Bremen, C. Tobias & Co.; Aeblus, (Ger.,) Berding, Bremen, Funch, Edye & Co.

Brigs Cadet, Leighton, Liston, Simpson, Clapp & Co.; Domenica, (Aust.,) Manastenoth, Cork for orders, Slocovich & Co.

Schr. Henry, Merritt, Jacksonville, Fla., W. Ray.

### *ARRIVED.*

Steam-ship Alexandria, (Br.,) McKay, Patras Oct. 5, Messina 8th, Palermo 11th, and Gibraltar 15th, with mdse. and 52 passengers to Henderson Bros. Experienced moderate weather the entire passage.

Steam-ship Smidt, (Ger.,) Dannemann, Bremen Oct. 9, with mdse. and 355 passengers to H. Koop & Co. Came a northern passage, and had westerly winds and fine weather.

Steam-ship Old Dominion, Walker, Richmond, City Point, and Norfolk, with mdse. and passengers to Old Dominion Steam-ship Co.

Steam-ship Alexander Lavalley, (Fr.,) Courtois, Havre Oct. 8, with mdse. and passengers to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Mary Pratt, Savin, Havre 28 ds., in ballast to Brett, Son & Co. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Trident, (Ital.,) Densi, Leith 41 ds., with coal to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Countess of Fife, (of Dundee,) Kerr, Antwerp 32 ds., in ballast to Geo. T. Bulley. Has had variable weather.

Bark Waldo, Pressy, Gloucester, Mass., 3 ds., in ballast to E. W. Barstow.

Bark Regina Tolock, (new, 533 tons,) Ray, Milbridge 5 ds., in ballast to John Zittlosen. Will load for Gibraltar.

Bark Geo. De Zaldo, Miller, Matanzas 12 ds., with sugar to order—vessel to Waydell & Co.

Bark Industria, (Ital.,) Schioffino, Antwerp 50 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to A. P. Agresta. Has had variable weather the entire passage.

Bark Northern Queen, (of Yarmouth, N. S.,) Dollar, Hamburg 52 ds., in ballast to Boyd & Hincken.

Bark Trait d'Union, (of Turk's Island,) Ballou, Cienfuegos 19 ds., with sugar and molasses to J. & G. Fowler—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Bark Hertha, (Dan.,) Petersen, Cardiff 46 ds., in ballast to Bresler & Co. Has had fine weather the entire passage.

Bark Pallas, Biddle, of and 23 ds. from Belise, Honduras, with logwood, &c., to Wm. Jex. Had strong winds from N. N. W. to N. W. entire passage.

Bark Kong Carl, (Norw.,) Knudsen, Stavanger 36 ds., in ballast to order.

Bark Lucile, (of St. John, N. B.,) Andrews, Port Caledonia, C. B., 8 ds., with coal to Bird, Perkins & Job—vessel to Wm. Ingalls.

Bark Maresca, (Ital.,) Maresca, Newcastle, Eng., 42 ds., with mdse. to order—vessel to Funch, Edye & Co. Has had variable weather.

Bark Arica, (of Dundee,) Loud, Mejillones 98 ds., with nitrate of soda to order—vessel to Tetens & Bockmann. Passed Cape Horn Aug. 23, and crossed the equator Sept. 24 in lon. 36; has had light winds and calms the entire voyage.

Brig Gipsey, (of St. Croix,) Jayne, Jeremie 30 ds., with logwood to R. Thackary—vessel to A. Abbot. Had a continuation of strong N. E. gales up to Hatteras; from thence 6 ds. with moderate weather.

Brig Albatross, (Norw.,) Turgelsen, Rio Janeiro June 18, via Falmouth, Eng., Sept. 2, with coffee to H. Becker & Co.—vessel to Tetens & Bookmann.

Brig Henry and Louise, (of Philadelphia,) Wick, Porto Cabello 27 ds., with coffee, &c., to Dallett, Bliss & Co. Sld. in co. with brig Roanoke, for Philadelphia.

Brig T. Remick, (of Boston,) Rose, Malaga 28 ds., with fruit to order—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Oct. 10, lat. 36 55, lon. 20 26, passed bark American Eagle, hence for Beyrout.

Brig Florence, (of Prince Edward Island,) Rex, St. Jago 15 ds., with sugar to Spence, Montague & Co.—vessel to A. E. Outerbridge.

Brig Atlas, (of Bangor,) Powers, Malaga 33 ds., with fruit to Gomez & Arquim—vessel to Miller & Houghton. Passed Gibraltar Sept. 30; had moderate weather.

Brig Sportsman, Blanchard, Caibarien Oct. 11, with melado to F. O. Matthiessen & Wiechers—vessel to R. P. Buck & Co. Experienced heavy N. E. and N. W. winds the entire passage.

Brig Oliver Cutts, (of Turk's Island,) Nelson, Progreso 18 ds., with hemp to Moller & Thebaud—vessel to R. Murray, Jr.

Brig Maria W. Norwood, (of Camden,) Andrews, Cardenas 12 ds., with molasses to Moses Taylor & Co.—vessel to S. C. Loud & Co. Had fine weather.

Brig Sarah Crowell, (of Yarmouth,) N. S. Morris, Arecibo, P. R. 13 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia—vessel to Simpson & Clapp.

Brig Ossipee, Sprague, New-Bedford.

Schr. Rescue, (of Halifax,) Anderson, of St. Johns, P. R., 19 ds., with sugar to J. V. Onatavia & Co. Oct. 14, 15 miles N. N. W. of St. Johns, P. R., passed the hull of vessel named Emma Gillett, of Annapolis, N. S., dismasted and abandoned; hull in good order; had been stripped of all her gear—anchors, chains, wheel, bowsprit, and jibboom; only spars left.

Schr. Mary A. Holt, (of Ellsworth,) Higgins, Aux Cayes 16 ds., with coffee and logwood to Richard Thackray—vessel to B. F. Metcalf & Co. Left in port schr. Thomas J. Frazer, for New-York in two days.

Schr. Moses B. Bramhall, Gillett, Savannah 8 ds., with lumber to order—vessel to Evans, Ball & Co.

Schr. J. K. Lawrence, (of Surry,) Merritt, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.—vessel to Warren Ray.

Schr. Annie M. Allen, Concklin, Baltimore, for Fall River.

Schr. Lookout, Nichols, Baltimore.

Schr. Welaka, (of Belfast,) Perkins, Jacksonville 8 ds., with lumber to Eppinger & Russell—vessel to master.

Schr. Almeida, Smith, Hillsboro, N. B., 6 ds., with plaster to Jed Frye & Co.

Schr. H. S. Bridges, Sandrich, Wentworth, N. S., 11 ds., with plaster to C. W. Bertaux.

Schr. Carrie A. Bentley, Valkenburg, Jacksonville 10 ds., with lumber and naval stores to Drew, Clarke & Co.—vessel to Bentley, Gildersleeve & Co.

Schr. Constitution, Smith, Jacksonville 9 ds., with yellow pine to G. Hunter—vessel to Jonas Smith & Co.

Schr. Belona, Hill, New-Haven.

Schr. Addie M. Bird, Perkins, Rockland, with stone for Brooklyn Bridge.

Schr. E. A. Spear, Smith, Vinalhaven, with stone to Wm. Hogan.

Schr. Jennie Spear, Spear, Vinalhaven, with stone to order.

Schr. Silas McLoon, Spear, Rockland, with lime to J. R. Brown.

Anchored at Sand's Point—Schr. B. J. Fellows, Smith, Windsor, N. S.

Schr. Rosina, Cook, Windsor, N. S., with plaster to C. W. Berteaux.

Schr. Hattie Perry, Kelly, New-Bedford, for Philadelphia.

Schr. Surge, Warwick, Pawtucket.
Schr. Ellen M. Duffield, Raynor, Portland, Conn.
Schr. H. A. Taber, Bowman, New-Bedford.
Schr. S. T. Chartre, Trefethen, Taunton.
Schr. Ceres, Trefethen, Portsmouth.
Schr. W. E. Whorf, Whorf, Wellfleet, for Tangier.
Schr. Comet, Macy, New-Haven.
Schr. Challenge, Perry, New-Haven.
Schr. Elm City, Kelly, New-Bedford.
Schr. Wm. Morrell, Bearse, New-Bedford.
Schr. Angler, Besse, New-Bedford.
Schr. A. Terrell, Crockett, Boston.
Schr. R. L. Tay, Price, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Lady Ellen, Taylor, Boston, for Philadelphia.
Schr. Ring Dove, Cook, Salem.
Schr. S. S. Scranton, Clark, Portland, Conn.
Schr. Susan Scranton, Stewart, Cromwell, Conn.
Schr. Dresden, Cole, Shulee, N. S.
Schr. Convoy, French, Rockland.
Schr. Mary Fletcher, Higgins, Bangor.
Schr. N. H. Hall, Murphy, Bangor.
Schr. Sinbad, Arey, Rockland.
Schr. L. B. Sargent, Sargent, Blue Hill.
Schr. Ganges, Jordan, Bangor.

WIND—Sundown, light, N. E.; cloudy.

### *BY TELEGRAPH.*

BOSTON, Oct. 31.—Arr. steamer Saxon, from Philadelphia; bark Kate Williams, from Flores; schr. Annie Whiting, from Savannah.

The whaling schr. Valentine Doane was abandoned in a sinking condition north of St. Michael's about Oct. 1. The crew were all saved, and landed in their boat at St. Michael's Oct. 3. She had no oil on board at the time of the disaster.

FORTRESS MONROE, Va., Oct. 31.—Arr. brig Nautilus, from Rio for orders.

LEWES, Del., Oct. 31.—Passed in yesterday—Bark Casilda, 30 ds. from Trinidad De Cuba for orders. The tugs James S. Bowen and the E. B. Webster, from Norfolk for New-York, are here, having put back from Abeson last night. The following are also here: Schrs. Minerva, from Alexandria; Jane Emerson, from Georgetown; D. W. Vaughan, Virginia, and Annie Freeman, 21 ds. from Port Cabello, all for New-York. The last named vessel has split her sails.

### *SPOKEN, &c.*

Oct. 25, lat. 32 51, lon. 76 18, bark Emma C. Litchfield, (of Rockland,) bound N.

Oct. 20, off Cape May, schr. Hannah Coomer, from Bonair, for Bangor.

Oct. 26, lat. 34 33, lon. 56 16, bark May Queen, bound E.

Sept. 15, lat. 17 29 S., lon. 31 55, ship Geraldine Paget, (Br.,) bound S.

### *EUROPEAN MARINE NEWS.*

QUEENSTOWN, Oct. 31.—The Inman Line steam-ship City of Brussels sld. hence to-day, for New-York.

LIVERPOOL, Oct. 31.—The Allan Line steam-ship Hibernican has arr. here from Quebec.

Clothing Houses
OF
WOOD & WARING
98 Bowery and 380 Grand st.
STYLISH
Kersey Overcoats,
$13 50, $15, $18, $20, $25.

WE HAVE REDUCED THE PRICE ON OUR ENTIRE STOCK TEN TO FIFTEEN PER CENT., AND ARE NOW OFFERING AN IMMENSE LINE OF FINE GOODS AT PRICES LESS THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN THE CITY.

REDUCTIONS.
Schuyler, Hartley & Graham,
Nos. 20 and 22 John st.,
offer their entire stock in all departments
AT A LARGE REDUCTION
from former prices, thus presenting an unusually favorable opportunity to purchase
CHOICE BRONZE SETS AND SINGLE PIECES,
FINE FRENCH CLOCKS,
RICH GOLD AND CORAL JEWELRY
RUSSIA LEATHER GOODS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION,
LONDON, PARIS, AND VIENNA FANCY GOODS,
At Very Low Prices.

ECONOMIZE.
READY-MADE GARMENTS
FOR MEN AND BOYS,
AT A
GREAT REDUCTION
IN PRICES.
Every article of our own manufacture, and equal in STYLE and QUALITY to CUSTOM WORK.
WADE & CUMMING,
NOS. 261 AND 263 8TH AV.,
GRAND OPERA-HOUSE.

STRICTURE AND FISTULA RADICALLY cured without knife, caustic, or detention from business. Diseases of the pelvic viscera. Diseases and deformities of the eye, nose, face, and person.
HENRY A. DANIELS, No. 144 Lexington av.

CHAS. B. PEET & CO.,
MANUFACTURERS
AND
JOBBERS
OF
CLOTHING,
596 BROADWAY, NEW-YORK,
TWO DOORS ABOVE
METROPOLITAN HOTEL,
OFFER THEIR ENTIRE
WHOLESALE STOCK
OF
MEN'S CLOTHING
AT
RETAIL
AT A GREAT REDUCTION.

THE MONEY STRINGENCY MUST BE MET,

AND WE ARE DETERMINED TO MEET IT BY CONVERTING OUR CLOTHING INTO GREENBACKS AND ASSISTING THE BANKS ALL WE CAN TO RECOVER THEIR DEPOSIT LINES AND LEGAL TENDERS, AND WITH THEM THEIR LENDING POWER AS HERETOFORE.

WE SOLVE THE PROBLEM OF THE TIMES BY THROWING OPEN OUR IMMENSE WAREROOMS TO THE PUBLIC AND OFFER OUR

ENTIRE STOCK
OF
MEN'S FINE CLOTHING
AT AN
IMMENSE REDUCTION.

BEST CHANCE TO OBTAIN WINTER OUTFITS AT A GREAT SAVING TO THE CONSUMER
EVER OFFERED.

BEST STOCK OF FINE READY-MADE CLOTHING EVER OFFERED AT RETAIL IN THIS OR ANY OTHER CITY.

A. Raymond & Co.,
CORNER FULTON AND NASSAU STS.,
CLOTHIERS,
ARE SELLING
FINE OVERCOATS,
AND FINE
Suits for Gents and Boys,
MADE FOR THE BEST CITY TRADE, AT PRICES WHICH DEFY COMPETITION.

WEDDING PRESENTS and HOLIDAY GOODS.
VE. J. MAGNIN, GUEDIN & CO.,
No. 652 Broadway,
OFFER
AT A GREAT DISCOUNT,
THEIR ENTIRE STOCK OF
GOLD JEWELRY,
CLOCKS, BRONZES,
MUSICAL BOXES
And RICH FANCY GOODS.

"DOMESTIC" PAPER FASHIONS.
AGENTS WANTED.
SEND FOR CATALOGUE.
DOMESTIC SEWING MACHINE CO., NEW-YORK

TIFFANY & CO.,
UNION SQUARE.
Porcelain, Pottery,
AND
GLASS DEPARTMENT.
HOUSEHOLD CHINA AND GLASS.

SILVER-PLATED WARE
THE
MERIDEN BRITANNIA CO.,
NO. 550 BROADWAY, N. Y.,
MANUFACTURERS OF FINE
ELECTRO-PLATED TABLE WARE,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THE PATENTED PROCESS OF ELECTRO-PLATING
SPOONS AND FORKS,
by which the parts most exposed to wear receive an extra coating of silver three times the usual thickness. This feature renders these goods more economical than those of any other manufacture.

The great advantage of this method will be readily seen, as Spoons and Forks always wear through on these exposed points, while the plate is yet good upon other parts of the article.

This sectional plate is recommended for hard service, as it is worth many times the additional cost in durability.

All Spoons and Forks stamped
"1847—ROGERS BROS.—XII."
are plated by this process, in addition to the regular plate.

BROKAW
BROTHERS
ARE NOW EXHIBITING AT THEIR
NEW BUILDING
Gents', Youths', Boys', and Children's
CLOTHING,
AT A GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES.
4TH AV., OPPOSITE COOPER INSTITUTE,
LAFAYETTE PLACE, OPPOSITE ASTOR PLACE
ONE DOOR FROM CORNER.

FALL AND WINTER CLOTHING.
FREEMAN & BURR.
FREEMAN & BURR.
FREEMAN & BURR.
138 and 140 FULTON ST., NEW-YORK.
FREEMAN & BURR'S IMMENSE STOCK for the present and approaching season embraces all the popular Styles and Fabrics in SUITS, OVERCOATS, and CLOTHING of every description for all classes and occasions.
OVERCOATS, $5. $10.
OVERCOATS, $15. $20.
OVERCOATS, $25. $30.
OVERCOATS, $40. $50.
FREEMAN & BURR'S EXCELLENT AND extensive facilities for executing orders to measure enable them to please the most exacting and ensure orders at very short notice and MODERATE PRICES.
SUITS, $10. SUITS, $30.
SUITS, $15. SUITS, $40.
SUITS, $20. SUITS, $50.
SUITS, $25. SUITS, $60.
FREEMAN & BURR'S BOYS' CLOTHING has been for years celebrated for its durability and elegant fitting. From the large stock, little time is required to make satisfactory selections; or any garment can be made to order, if preferred.
BOYS' SUITS, $5, $10.
BOYS' SUITS, $20, $30.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $4, $12.
BOYS' OVERCOATS, $20, $30.
ORDERS BY MAIL. ORDERS BY LETTER PROMPTLY FILLED.—Freeman & Burr's new system for SELF-MEASURE, of which thousands avail themselves, enables parties in any part of the country to order direct from us, with the certainty of receiving the most PERFECT FIT attainable.
RULES FOR SELF-MEASURE, SAMPLES OF Goods, Illustrated Book of Fashions, and Price List SENT FREE on application.

FOR CASH
WE OFFER A PORTION OF OUR STOCK OF
CLOTHING
FOR
WINTER WEAR AT
HALF PRICE.
J. M. VARIAN & SON,
Nos. 70 and 72 Bowery,
Near Canal st.

KNABE
GRAND, SQUARE & UPRIGHT PIANOS.
NEW-YORK HOUSE, NO. 112 5TH AV.
WM. KNABE & CO., Baltimore and New-York.

ECONOMY IN DRESS.

Gentlemen accustomed to wearing Tasteful Clothing will find, in our Large Stocks of Ready-made Garments, an elegant variety of Suits for Dress and Business wear, and Overcoats for Fall and Winter, from which they can select at a much less cost than if made to order. This is a practical economy which demands no sacrifice of quality or taste.

PRICES EXCEEDINGLY LOW.
EVERY GARMENT MADE EXPRESSLY FOR CITY RETAIL TRADE.
DEVLIN & CO.
BROADWAY AND GRAND ST. BROADWAY AND WARREN ST.